# Employee Engagement

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- Boost employee engagement levels, productivity, and creativity
- Create and sustain an engaging culture
- Attract and retain the best people

#### **Bob Kelleher**

Author, speaker, and founder of The Employee Engagement Group



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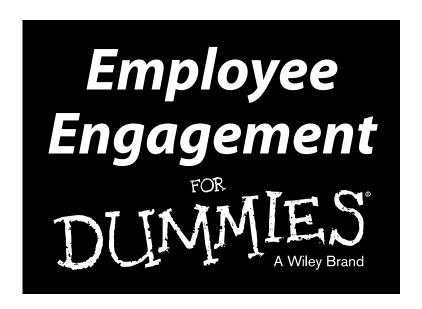
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#### by Bob Kelleher

Foreword by Wayne F. Cascio, PhD



#### **Employee Engagement For Dummies®**

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#### **Foreword**

ouldn't you love to have a job where you woke up every morning with such a "fire in your belly" that you couldn't wait to get to work? Wouldn't you love it if you could be absolutely passionate about the work in which you're engaged, feeling a sense of deep purpose, meaning, and challenge in what you're doing? Finally, wouldn't it be great if you were so deeply engrossed in your work that you completely lost track of time? These three characteristics — vigor, dedication, and absorption — define a highly engaged employee. No wonder managers are striving to create conditions in which employees can experience high engagement. Those same managers see employee engagement as a sustainable source of competitive advantage that their competitors simply cannot copy. More specifically, they see high employee engagement as something that is valuable, rare, and difficult to imitate.

There is a well-defined logic that links employee engagement to bottom-line results, but several important preconditions, or characteristics of an organization's culture, need to be in place before employees can become highly engaged. These include features such as job challenge and a sense that employees are learning continuously; job autonomy, or the opportunity to work without close supervision; a supportive supervisor; an organizational climate of respect and trust; a work arrangement that matches each employee's desire for work-life fit; and economic security, the belief that your job is not at risk because your employer practices smart management to avoid downsizing. If those conditions are present, employees tend to be highly engaged and committed to their employers, and they intend to stay.

Employee engagement – at the individual, work team, and organizational levels is a topic of great practical importance to employees and to their managers, and there is a strong business case to encourage organizations of every stripe to take steps now to enhance employee engagement. Bob Kelleher's *Employee Engagement For Dummies* provides solid guidance about how to do just that, whether by promoting a sense of purpose and meaning in the work that an organization does, through leadership and coaching strategies, by harnessing generational values, by developing work teams that really work, by branding, or by gamification. The evidence to date suggests that high employee engagement levels are a win-win for all concerned, and that we all should strive to promote high levels of engagement. Yes, work can be fun!

Wayne F. Cascio, PhD Denver, Colorado

#### Introduction

n recent years, the business world has reached a consensus: Employee engagement is good for the bottom line. It's a simple equation, really: If you can't satisfy the demands of your clients or customers, you're going to lose business. And the way to reach extraordinary levels of client and customer service is through engaged employees.

Employees' dedication speaks volumes to clients and customers. Not to be clichéd, but a company's employees truly are its greatest asset! Most leaders understand this connection on an intellectual level, but they often struggle with what to *do* to foster this type of dedication. Enter employee engagement . . . and this book!

Coming across such a universally agreed-upon "win-win" is rare, but employee engagement truly benefits everyone — including management. Why? Because it boosts discretionary effort, or employees who go above and beyond, which in turn drives superior business results. I would even go so far as to say that employee engagement is the foundation of a healthy organization.

And yet, many organizations haven't added employee engagement to their list of key objectives. According to a 2013 study by the human capital technology firm SilkRoad, less than 40 percent of companies focus on employee engagement at all. And those that do often view it as a "program." But the fact is, engaging employees requires a cultural shift — a change in how things are done and communicated from the top to the bottom of your organization.

Engaging your employees won't be easy, and it will take time. But when it occurs, the results will astonish you! How do I know? Because I've worked for and with large global companies to boost employee engagement and have experienced firsthand what happens when you capture your employees' discretionary effort. It's magic!

#### About This Book

Above all, *Employee Engagement For Dummies* is a reference tool. You don't have to read it from beginning to end. If you prefer, you can turn to any part of the book that gives you the information you need, when you need it.

In addition, you can keep coming back to the book over and over. If you prefer to read things in order, you'll find that the information is presented in a natural, logical progression.

Sometimes I have information that I want to share with you, but it relates only tangentially to the topic at hand. When that happens, I place that information in a *sidebar* (a shaded gray box). Even though it may not be mission critical, I think you'll find it worth knowing. But you don't have to read it if you don't want to.

Within this book, you may note that some web addresses break across two lines of text. If you're reading this book in print and want to visit one of these web pages, simply key in the web address exactly as it's noted in the text, pretending as though the line break doesn't exist. If you're reading this as an e-book, you've got it easy — just click the web address to be taken directly to the web page.

#### Foolish Assumptions

You don't need an MBA to understand the contents of this book. It's written in conversational, jargon-free prose. However, you'll note that much of the advice in this text is geared toward those in management. In other words, its focus is on engaging others more than on engaging oneself.

That said, the principles and best practices outlined in this book apply to everyone. So, even if you manage no one, you'll find loads of tips and ideas in this book that will help you boost your own personal engagement level. Who knows, after reading this book, your raised level of engagement may even be the boost you need to reach new career heights!

#### Icons Used in This Book

Icons are those little pictures you see in the margins throughout this book, and they're meant to draw your attention to key points that can help you along the way. Here's a list of the icons we use and what they signify:



When you see this icon in the margin, the paragraph next to it contains valuable information that will help make your life easier.



Some information is so important that it needs to be set apart for emphasis. This icon — like a string tied around your finger — is a friendly reminder of info that you'll want to commit to memory and use over the long haul.



This icon highlights common mistakes and pitfalls to avoid. An important part of achieving success is simply eliminating the mistakes; the information marked by this icon helps you do just that.



On occasion, I use real-world examples to illustrate the topic at hand. When I do, I mark them with this icon.

#### Beyond the Book

In addition to the material in the print or e-book you're reading right now, this product also comes with some access-anywhere goodies on the web. Check out the free Cheat Sheet at www.dummies.com/cheatsheet/employeeengagement for tips on conducting an employee engagement survey, suggestions for identifying your "engagement ambassadors," and tips on engaging employees by engaging their spouses. You'll also find links on each of the part intro pages for accessing additional content, including articles on establishing a corporate university, using social media in your recruitment efforts, establishing an employee engagement committee, and more.

#### Where to Go from Here

This book isn't linear. Although you certainly can read it from cover to cover, you don't have to. You can start anywhere!

Glance through the Table of Contents and find the part, chapter, or section that flips your switch. That's the best place to begin. If you're already sold on employee engagement and you want some ideas for launching your own program, turn straight to Part II. If you're keen to gauge the level of engagement at your own organization, start with Chapter 3. If you're in hiring mode, Chapter 12 — which discusses the traits and behaviors of engaged employees — is a great place to start. Or you might turn to Chapter 16 for info on revamping your performance appraisal process to boost engagement. Finally, the resources I list in Chapter 20 of this book can further enrich your understanding of employee engagement.

When you're finished reading this book, feel free to check out my company's website (www.employeeengagement.com). On the Resources page of the site, you'll find links to loads of engagement blogs, articles, case studies, resources, and suggested videos and readings, all free of charge.

# Part I Getting Started with Employee Engagement

getting started with employee gagemer



For Dummies can help you get started with lots of subjects. Visit www.dummies.com to learn more and do more with For Dummies.

#### In this part...

- Get clear on what employee engagement is and what it means for your organization.
- ✓ Gauge your organization's level of employee engagement.
- Understand what motivates people so you can better lead and engage them.
- Develop a communication strategy to build alignment, engagement, and transparency.

#### **Chapter 1**

# Basic Training: Employee Engagement Basics

#### In This Chapter

- ▶ Defining employee engagement
- ▶ Identifying engagement drivers
- ► Hiring an engaged workforce
- Measuring and recognizing engagement

Something's not quite right at work. People talk about leaving as soon as the economy improves. They no longer speak well of the company to each other or to potential recruits. It's as though people are just getting through the day, the week, or the month — that they're only there for the paycheck. There's a growing sense among employees that they've become easily replaceable commodities — or, worse, that their positions could simply be eliminated to "save payroll." Or maybe things aren't so dire — people don't seem to be complaining, but your organization or department just lacks oomph. No one seems to be putting in the extra effort. Your colleagues seem to run out the door at quitting time.

Does any of this sound familiar? If so, what you're witnessing is a lack of engagement among employees. And you're not alone. In recent years, companies all over the world have seen employees tune out. Whether due to the changing global economy, job instability, changes in the world of work, changes in society as a whole, or any number of other reasons, this lack of employee engagement is a serious problem for businesses and workers alike!

Don't believe me? A 2013 report released by Gallup, titled "State of the American Workplace Report," concludes that only 30 percent of workers are engaged, 52 percent are disengaged, and 18 percent are actively disengaged. Author Mark Crowley of Fast Company likens the workforce to a crew team. On this team, three of the rowers are paddling like crazy, five are casually

taking in the scenery, and two are actively trying to sink the boat. Obviously, this team will not win the regatta!

It's not just Americans whose boats are sinking, so to speak. A 2013 survey on engagement by Dale Carnegie Training found that, globally, 34 percent of workers are engaged, 48 percent are disengaged, and 18 percent are actively disengaged.

Fortunately, lack of engagement is a problem that you can solve. As you'll see in this book, you can take any number of steps to engage your employees. The first of those steps is simply to read on!

# Say What? Defining Employee Engagement

So, what is employee engagement anyway? One common definition, which has become the gold standard, describes employee engagement as "the capture of discretionary effort." *Discretionary effort* refers to employees going above and beyond. This is in contrast to the ordinary effort required to simply get the job done without attracting negative attention.

Other definitions or descriptions you're likely to hear include the following:

- ✓ The capture of an employee's head and heart
- ✓ Employees who have their hearts and minds in the business
- ✓ Intellectual understanding and emotional commitment
- ✓ Employees who go the extra mile in loyalty and ambassadorship
- ✓ Employees who say, stay, and strive
- ✓ Employees who think and act as business people

My favorite definition, though, is my own:

Employee engagement is the mutual commitment between an organization and an employee, in which the organization helps the employee meet his or her potential and the employee helps the organization meet its goals.

This mutual commitment is what truly defines employee engagement and results in discretionary effort. It's also what makes employee engagement a win-win for both the employer and the employee.



Although engagement is about capturing your employees' discretionary effort, it isn't based on workaholism!

#### Engagement is not a "program"

Engagement is more than a program; it entails a cultural shift — a change in how things are done and communicated from the top to the bottom of an organization. Engagement can't be shunted to the end of every meeting, where it will stand a higher chance of being given short shrift. It's no one person's job; it is an ongoing part of business. And after you embark on systemic employee engagement, there is no finish line — it's a journey without a destination.

Often, people confuse employee *engagement* with employee *satisfaction*. This is a mistake. You can always throw money around or offer perks to boost employee satisfaction. But *satisfied* and *engaged* are two very different things. Simply put, engagement boosts performance, while satisfaction does not. The last thing you as an employer want is a satisfied but underperforming employee — or worse, a whole cadre of satisfied employees in an underperforming business! Don't get me wrong: Having a bunch of happy and satisfied employees walking around is a-okay. Employee satisfaction very well may be an outcome of an excellent company culture. But unlike employee engagement, it shouldn't be your goal per se.

Engagement is not an end in and of itself. It's not about having *things* (for example, the best benefit program, the biggest workstations, or the highest bonus checks). It's not even about instituting a training program or a flexible workweek. Successful engagement is about acknowledging that a business is, in essence, like a society. When everyone pulls together with common purpose, both its citizens and its economy will thrive. Engagement is about people's heads as well as their hearts.



For engagement to exist, there must be mutual commitment between the employer and employee. The employer helps the employee reach his or her untapped potential, and the employee helps the employer meet and surpass its business goals.

To sum up, employee engagement is about

- Mutual commitment between the company and employee
- People
- Relationships
- Alignment

- Shared purpose for creating the future together
- ✓ Success of the business and its employee
- ✓ Work environment and culture
- Continuous communication
- Opportunities for performers (and consequences for non-performers)
- Staff development

#### Engagement is not about

- ✓ Things
- Having the best of every amenity
- Avoiding making tough decisions
- ✓ Pleasing all the people all the time

## There is no "there": Engagement is a journey, not a destination

When my kids were young, my wife and I often took them for Sunday drives to look at the New England autumn foliage. We quickly discovered that children are not into scenery and suffered through their never-ending badgering: "Are we there yet?" I still remember my wife responding, "There is no *there*" (meaning there is no destination — we're taking a drive and then returning home). This was a concept our kids could never really understand.

Engagement is a little like that. Because the rewards of an engaged culture are numerous and enduring, many leaders reading this book may be tempted to make engagement an action item to get "there" right now. There's nothing wrong with that enthusiasm, but it needs to be tempered by the sober realization that any kind of cultural change is a multi-year process. I like to refer to engagement, in particular, as "a journey with no destination." In other words, there is no *there*. Your engagement journey will be ongoing. You'll never "arrive." The journey doesn't meander, however; it takes companies with purpose from point to point, creating a road map along the way. There is always a goal to be set, measured, and communicated, and — if your organization fosters innovation — always another stop along the road.

Think about your quality programs. Best-in-class companies are never really satisfied with the level of quality of their products or services, which is why initiatives such as total quality management (TQM) have become part of the fabric of so many businesses. The same needs to happen with your engagement efforts.

What has surprised me since I left corporate America to spread the employee engagement gospel is how often I'm asked to counsel companies who don't really need much help. Indeed, many of them have already won various "Best Place to Work" awards! These companies already have an engaged culture but hire me in to help them get even better. They understand that there is no destination in their engagement efforts, just as there is no destination in their quality efforts. No doubt, these companies will seek out this book for even more ideas. And for all the other companies, this book is for you!

#### Making It Happen: Driving Engagement

Chapter 2 makes the business case for employee engagement. In it, you'll find out why employee engagement is such a big deal, the dangers of disengagement, as well as employee engagement's effect on employee turnover, customer satisfaction, profitability, and innovation. When you finish reading that chapter, you'll be hungry to learn what, exactly, drives employee engagement.

To whet your appetite, here are a few key strategies:

- ✓ Driving engagement with a sense of purpose: Companies that know their own purpose, values, vision, and strategic plan, and that believe in corporate social responsibility, are better able to win over the hearts and minds of their employees. And not surprisingly, employees who are duly won over are significantly more likely to be engaged! (See Chapter 6 for more on driving engagement with a sense of purpose.)
- ✓ Engaging employees through leadership: A manager manages process, programs, and data. Leaders, on the other hand, guide people, build followers, and steer organizations to success. Leaders are the ones who define and uphold an organization's principles. And it's leaders who really drive engagement in an organization. (See Chapter 7 for more on engaging employees through leadership.)
- ✓ Driving engagement across generations: People of different generations (Baby Boomers, Generation Xers, and Millennials) have different motivational drivers which means they become engaged in different ways. Smart managers drive engagement by adjusting their communication, leadership, oversight, recognition, and patience levels when leading a department populated by people of different generations. (See Chapter 8 for more on driving engagement across generations.)
- ✓ **Driving engagement through team development:** Working with great co-workers, helping each other out, and having great camaraderie, trust, and love for one another is engaging. In other words, a great team environment can engage a person as much as a great job! (See Chapter 9 for more on driving engagement through team development.)

- ✓ Driving engagement through branding: Many firms focus all their branding efforts on their product brand "what they do." But they invest virtually no time communicating their employment brand "who they are." Ideally, "what we do" and "who we are" will be like two sides of the same coin. Engagement is about capturing your employees' heads and hearts. Firms that spend all their time branding "what they do" most likely are making an intellectual connection with their employees. But true engagement occurs when you make an emotional connection. This occurs only when you can define "who you are" and even "why you exist." When that happens, engagement flourishes! (See Chapter 10 for more on driving engagement through branding.)
- ➤ Engaging employees through gamification: For years, neuroscientists have known that people whose lives involve fun and enjoyment are healthier. The same is true of employees. One way to introduce fun as an engagement driver is to embrace the growing trend toward gamification (using game mechanics and rewards in a non-game setting to increase user engagement and drive desired user behaviors). Good gamification programs reward people for behaviors they're already inclined to perform or required to perform, increasing their engagement and enjoyment. In other words, gamification makes the things you have to do more fun. And injecting fun in the workplace goes a long way toward increasing employee engagement. (See Chapter 11 for more on gamification.)

To drive engagement, you must also have a firm grasp on what motivates people (see Chapter 4 for details), and commit to effectively communicating your engagement objectives (see Chapter 5). Finally, recognition (discussed in Chapter 17) is an important ingredient in your engagement stew.



Before embarking on any effort to drive employee engagement at your organization, you need to accept that tangible results may not be immediately forthcoming. The investments you'll be making will take time to take root and grow. Many companies make the mistake of moving on to something else if they don't see immediate results. Accept from the outset that your initiatives may take up to two years to show their desired effects. It's a little like the grease pole at the county fair. Fairgoers eagerly climb the pole, but as they get closer to the top, they discover increasing amounts of grease. This results in a loss of grip and an embarrassing slide back down the pole. Well, your engagement efforts will likely be similar. If there is a business hiccup, a change in your market, a turnover of key staff, a change in leadership, or an economic downturn, your engagement efforts may slip down the grease pole. Don't get discouraged. Stay the course. *Remember:* Engagement is a marathon, not a sprint!

Also, accept that you'll never say, "Well, we're done with engagement. Now on to quality control, customer service, and so on." If you're hoping to check off a box marked "employee engagement" for Year X and then move on to the

next important thing, not only will *you* be disappointed, but you'll engender cynicism about the entire process among your staff. And cynicism is corrosive to engagement.

# Pick Me! Pick Me! Picking the Right People for Engagement

As you'll learn in Chapter 12, a big part of cultivating an engaged workforce is choosing the right people as employees. Often, when faced with selecting employees (in other words, hiring), employers focus on candidates' education and skills. And yes, those are important. After all, if you're looking to hire a rocket scientist, you should probably make sure any candidates you consider have the necessary schooling and abilities (think: knowledge of calculus and deftness with a pocket protector) to do the job. But really, it's a candidate's traits and behaviors that will be key to his or her success in an organization.

What kinds of traits and behaviors do engaged employees display? According to Gallup, engaged employees

- Show consistent levels of high performance
- ✓ Have a natural drive for innovation and efficiency
- ✓ Intentionally build supportive relationships
- ✓ Are clear about the desired outcomes of their roles
- ✓ Are emotionally committed to what they do
- ✓ Have high levels of energy and enthusiasm
- ✓ Never run out of things to do
- Create positive things on which to act
- ✓ Broaden what they do and build on it
- ✓ Are committed to their companies, work groups, and roles



The specific behaviors and traits that you're looking for may differ from firm to firm. You'll want to pinpoint just what traits and behaviors you seek (see Chapter 12).



Of course, sussing out whether someone possesses these qualities during the course of a few interviews is no easy feat. For advice on telling interview questions and other hiring best practices, see Chapter 13.

After you've landed the perfect candidate — one whose traits and behaviors mesh with your firm — you'll want to take care to ensure that he or she gets up to speed as quickly as possible. That means using onboarding techniques that foster engagement. For details, see Chapter 14.

# Measure Twice, Cut Once: Measuring and Recognizing Engagement

If your goal is to improve employee engagement at your firm — and I hope that after you read this book, it will be — you first need to find out just how engaged your employees are now. In Chapter 3, you discover various ways to gauge employee engagement, both now and in the future. These include employee surveys, exit interviews, "stay" interviews, and other engagement barometers such as training investment and employee referrals.

A balanced scorecard, discussed in Chapter 15, is also helpful, not just in measuring employee engagement but also in assessing performance in general. This approach can be applied to organizations as a whole, to teams, and to individuals. Speaking of measuring individual performance, odds are, you'll want to retool the performance appraisal process at your firm to gain a more accurate read. Your new process should involve establishing goals for employees that are specific and achievable — an engagement driver in and of itself. The performance appraisal process should also help employees develop their own employee development plan — that is, their own sense of where they are in the company and where they're going. For more, see Chapter 16.

Employees who demonstrate high performance should be duly recognized and rewarded. Positive reinforcement is a key pillar of engagement. It's not enough to simply tell your employees that you want them to perform; you must also recognize that performance and perhaps even reward it. Chapter 16 discusses rewards (which usually have a cost associated with them) and recognition (which are typically free or of minimal cost), both essential components of an effective engagement strategy.

On the flip side, employees who fail to perform also need your attention. What can you do to help a struggling employee get back on track? First, you must identify the cause of the poor performance. (If you guessed "disengagement," you're right!) Then you can take steps to address the problem. Only in very rare circumstances should this involve firing the employee. As discussed in Chapter 18, typically only bad bosses or bosses who make poor hiring decisions routinely give employees the ax. Good bosses — bosses who are engaged — have an ongoing performance-related dialogue with their employees, giving their staff the chance to improve long before their performance becomes cause for termination.