# HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TCS 3131

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#### CHAPTER 10

### EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION



#### **Learning Outcomes.....**

- Understand the forms of employee compensation.
- Learn on basic factors of determining pay rates.
- Aware the steps in establishing pay rates



#### **Compensation Philosophy**

• Basic goals:

to attract, retain and motivate the best employees.







#### **Employee Compensation**

- All forms of pay of rewards going to employees and arising from their employment.
- Direct financial payments: wages, salaries, incentives, commissions and bonuses indirect payments: employer-paid insurance and vacations.





- Job analysis descriptions and specifications:
- -Gathers information on specific tasks, duties and responsibilities
- Job classifications and Titles:
- Jobs are classified in to groupings.

- - Job skills approach:
  - Identity tasks that need to be performed
  - Determine what skills are needed to perform the tasks
  - Develop tests or measures to determine whether an individual has learned the skills.
  - Price each skill based on its value to the organization
  - Communicate to employees the skills they can learn and how much they will be paid for learning them.

• Points factor method:

Key jobs are examined by taking important factors in to consideration.

- A team, including HR and department managers, develop a list of skills, knowledge, effort, responsibility, job conditions, problem solving and accountability for the key jobs.

- Wage and salary survey:
  - Used to find out what comparable companies are compensating their employees
  - The outcome provides HR professionals and managers information on wage and salary ranges for each job position and allows comparison to aid decision making.



- Legal consideration— employment laws—minimum wages, overtime rates, living costs, taxes
- Union influences- labor unions legal protection granted employees to organize, bargain collectively and engage concentrated activities.
- Competitive strategy and corporate policy compensation policies of the organization basis for salary increase, promotion and demotion policies, probationary pay and leave
- Equity and its impact internal and external equity- salary among employees and the market rates



#### **Establishing Pay Rates**

- Conduct the salary survey
- Determine the worth of each job
- Group similar jobs into pay grades
- Price each pay grade wage curve
- Finetune pay rates



- A survey aimed at determining prevailing wage rates
- Formal written questionnaire, telephone survey, newspaper ads
- Useful to ensure external equity

#### **Determine The Worth of Each Job**

- Job evaluation determine the worth of one job relative to another
- Determine the worth of one job relative to another greater qualifications, more responsibilities
- Compensable factors factors that establish how the jobs compare to one another, that determine the pay for those job

#### Group Similar Jobs Into Pay Grades

- Could assign pay rates to each individual job.
- Not practical for larger organizations with number of jobs.
- Group jobs into pay groups.

#### Price Each Pay Grade – Wage Curve

- Wage curve- shows the pay rates currently paid for jobs in each pay grades relative to the points assigned to each job/ job grade by the job evaluation.
- Purpose: show the relationship between the value of the job as determined by one of the job evaluation methods
- The current average pay rates for a job grade



- Developing pay ranges :most employers do not pay just one rate for all jobs but pay different rates for jobs in a particular grade.
- Correcting out-of-line rates: the average pay for the job which is too high or low need to be adjusted.



#### **Compensation Goals**

- Legal, ethical and morale
- Pay equity
- To recruit and retain best employees
- Controlling labor costs
- Rewarding superior performance
- To establish a pay system that employees consider fair and equitable.

## THANK YOU