Special Management Series

Accelerating Ramp-Up Time of New Sales Hires

5 Steps to Boost Sales Productivity and Lower Turnover

Presented by J.W. Owens



A Management Perspective 303 Series





So what can a sales organization do to ensure that its new hires are successful?

Research has consistently demonstrated that sales organizations with well defined, comprehensive and rigorous onboarding programs have sales people who achieve quota more rapidly and have lower turnover.

Most sales organizations have some form of onboarding program in place, **even if it is merely a new hire orientation**. Sales organizations with highly effective onboarding programs, however, excel in the following areas:

- (1) Sales Readiness,
- (2) Hiring,
- (3) Sales Training,
- (4) Sales Coaching and Mentoring Programs
- (5) Performance Management.



They often suffer deficiencies in one or more of the following areas:

- □ Clear sales strategy
- Documented sales process
- ☐ Effective lead generation strategy
- Sales tools that consistently communicate value proposition
- Compensation plans that align interests of sales person and company
- Sales goals and metrics that create accountability



- When it comes to sales people, nothing can fix a bad hire. So before spending time and resources developing a great onboarding program, a sales organization should ensure that it has a tightly defined hiring process. This starts with a clear hiring profile of the "ideal" sales person.
- This profile typically includes: (1) education, (2) work experience, (3) prior performance, (4) skills and knowledge, and (5) personal qualities and behaviors.
- While the first four areas are easy to define, the last area—
 personal qualities and behaviors—is difficult to both identify
 and hire against.
- Hiring managers within a sales organization may even have conflicting ideas as to which personal qualities and behaviors (often referred to as key competencies) lead to sales success.



Below is a list of common sales competencies. The relative importance of these competencies will vary for each sales organization based on a number of factors such as industry, complexity of the sale, and level of autonomy of the sales person. So a company must choose it sales competencies carefully.

Key Sales Competencies

□Competitiveness	⊔Resiliency	
□Planning and Organization	□Judgment	
□ Confidence	□ Responsibility	
□Pride	□ Motivation	
□Integrity	□Work Ethic	



- As a starting point, a sales organization should benchmark its star performers in order to determine common qualities and behaviors it wants in new hires.
- Many sales people do their best selling during the interview process. So it is essential that frontline sales managers learn how to conduct "behavior-based" interviews in order to identify candidates with the specific sales competencies that the company is looking for. For example, asking a candidate a leading question such as "Are you motivated?" will lead to a predictable answer.
- In contrast, a behavior-based interview process forces the candidate to disclose key behaviors where they demonstrated a specific competency.



One such behavior based interview process uses "STAR" questions that asks candidates:

- (1) To **speak** to a specific **S**ituation where they had to demonstrate a specific behavior,
- (2) Detail the Tasks that were involved in the process,
- (3) Explain the Actions that took place to reach the objective, and ultimately,
- (4) Report on the Results they achieved.

NEXT is an example of **STAR** questions that a hiring manager could use to identify a **candidate's motivation**:



STAR Questions that a Hiring Manager Could Use

Below is an example of STAR questions that a hiring manager could use to identify a candidate's motivation:

Situation: Describe a goal that you achieved in business, in school, or in your personal life.

Task: What were some of the obstacles you faced in striving for this goal?

Action: What were the specific steps or actions you took in pursuit of this goal, and to overcome any obstacles?

Result: Did you achieve the goal? How did you feel about accomplishing it?



By drilling down on the desired behavior, **behaviorbased questions** take some of the subjectivity out of the hiring process.

The core of an effective onboarding program is comprehensive sales training.

Training should be rigorous, motivating, and include a combination of self-study and team activities.

A rigorous training program sets the tone for what is expected from a new hire, and gives the sales organization an opportunity to assess new hires and course correct, if necessary.



New Hire Training should cover the following:

- Company background and culture
- Strategy
- Industry
- Customers
- Product knowledge
- Sales process
- Sales skills
- Sales enablement technology



Depending on the complexity of your product and sales process, the initial training program should typically run one to two weeks and include ample exercises and role plays that allow new hires to apply the skills and knowledge.

During this period, the sales managers should be actively involved in the training in order to carefully evaluate the progress of the newly hired sales people and to send the message that the company takes training seriously.



Sample Training Agenda | Week #1

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Introduction to Welcome/Introduction History Vision/strategy Organization	Sales Tools Sales presentation Scripts Sales collateral	Introduction to Selling How customers buy Building relationships Active listening	Selling to Multi-level Decision Makers Mapping decision makers Gaining access Selling value	Sales Simulation: Part 1 Each AE will practice entire sales cycle using customized case studies
Sales Overview Sales organization Goals Roles & responsibilities	Prospecting: Preparation Prospecting techniques Goal setting Organizing activities	Planning a Sales Call Customer-focused call objectives Opening call Capturing customers interest	Making Effective Presentations Mapping to customer needs Presentation skills On-line demo skills	Sales Simulation: Part 2 Each AE will practice entire sales cycle using customized case studies
Industry Overview Industry Competitive landscape Historical perspective	Phone Prospecting - 7-step prospecting process - Referrals - Motivation	Identifying Customer Needs Open/closed questions Fact/priority questions Using consultative questions	Overcoming Objections Obtain customer feedback Why customers raise objections Objection handling model Common objections	Sales Administration SalesForce.com training Sales goals / territories Weekly sales reports
Market/Customers Key verticals Enterprise Small / medium size Resellers	Role Play AEs will apply prospecting skills using customized scenarios	Relating & Reinforcing Benefits Features vs. benefits Relating benefits to customer priorities Reinforcing benefits Quantifying value added benefits	Gaining Commitment When to gain commitment Overcoming reluctance to ask for order Four steps to closing	Client Onboarding Process Lifetime value of client Customer Service goals Up-sell, renewals
Product Overview Value proposition Key points of differentiation Key features/benefits	Hands On Product Training AEs will learn how to use the product and give a demo	Role Play AEs will practice mock sales calls and customer dialogs using customized scenarios	Role Play AEs will apply presentation, overcoming objections and closing skills using customized scenarios	Call to Action PP of Sales



- The most effective sales training combines classroom with real world customer contact opportunities. So to the extent possible, new sales hires need to be given customer contact opportunities as quickly as possible.
- Furthermore, in order to be effective, sales skills training needs to be followed by consistent reinforcement. A best practice would be to implement short, small group, weekly reinforcement sessions for the first three months following the initial sales training program.
- Following the initial sales training program, sales
 organizations can significantly improve ramp-up time by
 providing new sales hires with ongoing sales coaching
 and mentoring.



A **best practice** for frontline sales managers is that **they spend 25% - 40%** of their time coaching their teams. Sales coaching should consist of both strategic coaching and tactical coaching. Strategic coaching focuses on helping a sales person make progress with specific prospects and customers.

By discussing account strategies with their sales managers, new sales hires will learn how to prepare for sales calls, create account plans, develop proposals, and prepare presentations. Tactical coaching focuses on helping the sales person improve his or her selling skills and is based on direct observation by the manager.

One common challenge sales managers face when coaching new sales people is what to do when they are failing during a call. Although sales managers are often tempted to take over the call and "rescue" the new sales person, it is essential that they focus on their role as a coach and allow the sales person to learn from his or her mistakes.



Another way to shorten the ramp-up period is to **pair up new hires with experienced sales people** as part of a structured mentoring program.

In contrast to sales coaching, in a mentoring program the new sales person learns by observing an experienced sales person sell and interact with customers.

A mentoring program helps take learning out of the classroom and into a real sales environment, shortens the learning curve, and provides an effective mechanism for sharing best sales practices.



In developing a mentoring program, it is important to consider the following:

- Confidentiality. Both parties in the program need to know that discussions between them will not be immediately relayed to a supervisor or manager.
- Time Limits. The mentor must expect to give the new sales person adequate time to learn, but this is not a 24/7 time commitment. To keep things in perspective, a balance needs to be established. This can be accomplished by setting an agreed upon schedule at the beginning of the mentorship process.



Right Mentor. Probably the key driver of success is **selecting** the right mentor.

- Does the experienced sales person have any attitude issues?
- Do they have excellent sales skills?
- Do they have the ability to teach these sales skills?
- Do they consistently engage in the right sales activities?



Professional Relationship.

The mentor relationship is professional, not personal.

- It must remain in the realm of being "just business".
- In the mentorship program, the mentor's role is to teach and advise the new employee.
- The new hire is not bound to take the advice being offered by the mentor, and the mentor should not interfere with any decisions made by the new employee's supervisor or manager



- So during the ramp-up period, sale leaders need to think beyond sales results and focus on tracking and rewarding key behaviors and sales activities.
- These expectations can best be communicated by developing a sales ramp-up performance plan that details the behaviors,

Specific activity levels and results that should be achieved by new hires during the first 30, 60, and 90 day time periods.



 By monitoring their performance against these goals, sales managers will be able to intervene much earlier if a sales person is not achieving his or her goals

 Equally important, sales managers will be able to recognize early wins and reinforce positive behaviors which helps create a culture of success.



- As companies begin to grow their sales teams, there are a number of key steps they can take to help accelerate ramp-up times and reduce turnover.
- These include making sure their organizations are sales ready, hiring sales people who fit their success profile, developing a comprehensive training program, providing ongoing sales coaching, assigning well-matched mentors, and measuring and monitoring sales activity levels.
- By creating this framework, companies can



This is a series of Training for your Management TEAM

Good Selling!

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