

Analysis of the Performance of Employees with the Methods of Human Resources Scorecard and Analytical Hierarchy Process in the Labor Outsourcing Company

Kharisma Islamy¹, Erry Rimawan², Farih Hidayat³, Farid Faraitody⁴
 Department of Industrial Engineering^{1,2}, Department of Magister Management^{3,4}
 Mercu Buana University, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract:- Corporate services are service providers. A good service company should give the best possible service in order to create its own satisfaction for customers. Therefore, there is a great need for qualified human resources. A company's success is based on its performance, if an employee's performance is bad then it produces a bad company. This is where human resources are concerned. With the methods of Human Resources Scorecard and Analytical Hierarchy Process this can help to see if the company's employee's performance is good or not. On the method of Human Resources Scorecard are the four perspectives of financial perspectives, customer perspectives, internal business process perspectives, and learning & growth perspectives. The four perspectives have the strategy of objectivity, from the strategy of objectivity, the key performance indicator. Research result from the use of both method of human resources scorecard and analytical hierarchy process, show that the employee performance assessments in this company have increased from a 4,03 score which can mean good employee performance to 4,51 which can mean very good employee performance.

Keywords:- Employee Performance, Human Resources Scorecard, Analytical Hierarchy Process.

I. INTRODUCTION

The role of employees is very important to the company. Each company is required to raise its performance in the face of competence. That's why it's important to perform an employee performance evaluation on the company. To see whether the company has optimal performance attainment. Companies need to measure their performance comprehensive so that they can know what factors have not been reached to shape better employee quality performance. Moreover, shaping these companies with a focus on outsource resource providers is expected that they will also be able to help improve the quality of the work given to them by outsource employees.

The company is present among business people in the country to join hands with all stakeholders in finding solutions to optimize the management of business processes and the availability of labour support. The competent professional to maintain adaptability to changes while supporting the business objectives of the customer company is more sustainable.

It is hoped that in the next five years, the company will be able to show continued growth with the application of new technologies and comprehensive services in employment to its customers. Each company has its own strategy map to achieving the corporate vision. Here is the company's strategy map:

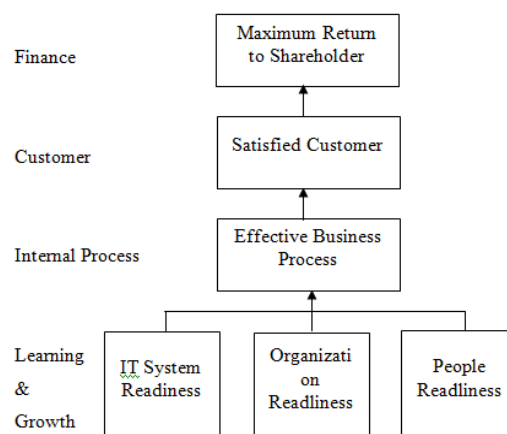


Fig 1

Source: Company data, 2019

To achieve the corporate vision, it requires a strategy map like the diagram above. Each perspectives has its own strategy, from financial to learning & growth.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE STUDY

➤ *Performance*

Performance is the extent of one’s success in carrying out a task to accomplish a set global. The factor that influences performance is the ability and motivation factors. The purpose of the measuring of employee performance is as follows:

Knowing the extent of the organizations’s expansion of purpose

- Provide staff learning tool
- Improve performance next period
- Gives systematic consideration to decision-making
- Motivate the staff
- Creates public accountability

➤ *Human Resources Scorecard*

Human Resources Scorecard is a comprehensive system of measuring human resource performance by describing company vision, mission and strategy. The

difference between human resources scorecard with balanced scorecard is that balanced scorecard measures a company’s performance of proportionate assets while human resources scorecard weighs more than the human resources performance with artificial assets. The following are steps in measuring human resources scorecard:

- Define the company’s strategy clearly
- Creating a company strategy map
- Identify HR Deliverable on the strategy map
- Designing a system for measuring strategy
- Managing implementation through measurement

➤ *Human Resources Scorecard as a Model of Measuring Human’s Performance*

Human resources scorecard measures the effectiveness and efficiency of human data sources in mobilizing employee behavior to achieve company strategy goals and thus can help demonstrate how human resources contribute to financial success and company strategies. According to the beker al (2001) the basis for strategic human resources roles consists of a three-dimensional value chain developed by the corporate human resources architecture, which is the function, systems and behavior of the work. The architecture of human resources can be seen in the accompanying picture:

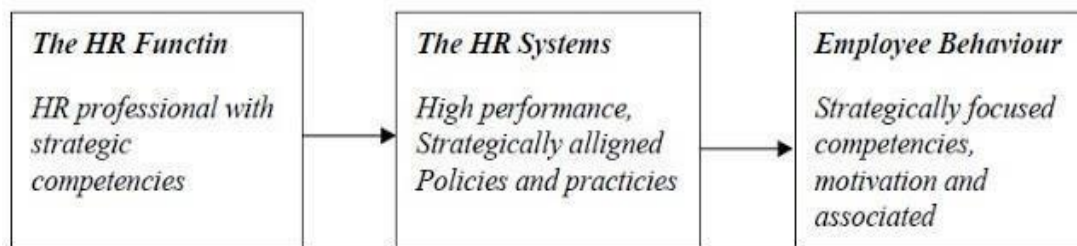


Fig 2:- Human Resources Architecture

➤ *Analytical Hierarchy Process*

Analytical hierarchy process is an ideal method that can provide an alternative level or level description when some criteria and sub-criteria in the dicsion making process. Measures in the use of the analytical hierarchy process method by saaty (1988) as follows:

- Define the problem and elaborate the desired solution
- Load the corresponding matrix needed to develop the matrix device
- Synthesize the data in a matrix pair
- Testing consistency and priorities that have been acquired
- Take the top steps for each level
- Using hierarchical compositions
- Using hierarchical composition to cover priority vectors with criteria weight

- Evaluating consistency for the whole hierarchy by quantifying each consistency index with the priority of the corresponding criteria

III. METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this research is to measure the performance of human resources and human resources if the workman is already optimal or not yet. This research is a descriptive research using the Human Resources Scorecard method and Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) method. Descriptive research is research that aims to explain problem solving based on facts in the field by presenting data, analyzing, and interpreting. This research is a quantitative research. In this study using two types of data, namely primary data and secondary data.

IV. RESULT

Below is perspective data in the company based on negotiations between company leaders and researchers with the objectivity strategy and key performance indicators:

Perspective	Objective Strategy	Key Performance Indicator
Customer	Increased Employee Productivity	Creating a Comfortable Work Environment
	Increased Employee Welfare	Providing Guarantees to Employees
	Maximizing the Use of Company Assets	Using Company Assets as Needed
	Investment Strategy Optimization	Understanding Risk Tolerance
Customer	Increased Employee Satisfaction with Work	Provide the best service
	Improving Service Quality for Customers	Listen to customer complaints
	Increased Customer Loyalty	Prioritize Service to Customers
	Increased Customer Needs	Complete All Customer Needs
Internal Business Process	Improved Communication Between Employees	Doing Team Work in rotation
	Improved Product Quality Provided	Reviewing Customers
	Superior Leadership	Creating Good Communication To Employees
	Improved Occupational Safety and Health	Conducting a Regular Work Environment Check
Learning & Growth	Increased Hard Skill of Employees	Tightening When Accepting New Employees
	Increased Soft Skill of Employees	Conduct Training for New Employees
	Improved Employee Evaluation	Conducting Employee Ratings
	Improvement of Recruitment Standards	Make Employee Criteria Standards

Table 1:- Objective Strategies and Key Performance Indicators

Criteria	Financial	Customer	Internal Business	Learning & growth	Total	Priority Vector
Financial	0.23	0.16	0.38	0.25	1.02	0.26
Customer	0.57	0.39	0.20	0.55	1.71	0.43
Internal Business Process	0.10	0.39	0.20	0.10	0.79	0.20
Learning & Growth	0.09	0.07	0.21	0.10	0.48	0.12
Total						1.00

Table 2:- Normalizing the Criteria Tab

After getting the weight of each perspective, the next step is to calculate the value of the consistency ratio. As a reference of the ratio value, a data can be said to be consistent if it has a value smaller than 10% or 0.1. After obtaining a consistency ratio for all consistency criteria and sub-criteria further testing consistency for the entire hierarchy with the formula:

$$CI = \frac{\lambda_{maks} - n}{n - 1}$$

$$CR = \frac{CI}{RI}$$

CR = Consistency Ratio

RI = Random Index

N = Order Amount

Criteria	Financial	Customer	Internal Business	Learning & Growth	Priority Vector
Financial	0.23	0.16	0.38	0.25	0.26
Customer	0.57	0.39	0.20	0.55	0.43
Internal Business	0.10	0.39	0.20	0.10	0.20
Learning & Growth	0.09	0.07	0.21	0.10	0.12
Total	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00
λ Max					4.33
CI					0.11
RI					0.09
CR					1.22 = 1%

Table 3:- Ratio Comparison Recapitulation

The following is a recapitulation of the values of the consistency ratio of each perspective:

After scoring key performance indicator, the next step is weighting each key performance index with a key performance indicator score. After calculating the weighted scores in each key performance indicator perspective, the next step is to measure the performance of employees in each perspective with a weighted score. Here is the measurement table:

KPI perspective	March - Augst 2019			Septemper 2019 - February 2020		
	Wieght	Score	Weighted Score	Weight	Score	Weighted Score
Perspective Financial	0.26	3.85	1.00	0.26	4.47	1.16
Perspective Customer	0.43	4.18	1.80	0.43	4.55	1.96
Perspective Internal Business	0.20	3.65	0.73	0.20	4.07	0.81
Perspective Learning & Growth	0.12	4.22	0.51	0.12	4.80	0.58
Total			4.03			4.51

Table 4:- Measurement of each perspective with a weighted score

After finding the weighted results in each perspective, it then determines employee performance appraisal to find out whether it is good or not. Following is the performance evaluation:

- Weight 1.0 - 1.8 = Very poor employee performance
- Weight 1.8 - 2.6 = Poor employee performance
- Weight 2.6 - 3.4 = Moderate employee performance
- Weights 3,4 - 4,2 = Good employee performance
- Weight 4.2 - 5.0 = Very good employee performance

Based on the weight of the employee performance appraisal above from the perspective of the human resources scorecard, it can be concluded that in March to August 2019 a weighted score of 4.03 can be interpreted as good employee performance, while in the september 2019 to February 2020 get a weighted score of 4.51 which can be interpreted as very good employee performance. Thus, this company has a very good performance due to the absence of significant changes.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Measurement of employee performance with the scorecard human resource method and analytic hierarchy process method produces a financial perspective, customer perspective, internal business process perspective, and learning & growth perspective in March 20219 - August 2019 with a total score of 4.03 which can be interpreted as performance very kind employees. While in September

2019 - February 2020 had a total score of 4.51 which can be interpreted as very good employee performance. Increase the ability to improve performance of outsourcing companies to improve performance.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Anwar, S. 2011. Supply Chain Management: Concepts and Nature. Journal of Information Technology Dynamics, 3 (2)
- [2]. Becker Brian E, Hunselik Mark A, Ulrich Dave. 2001. "The HR Scorecard : Lingking People, Strategy, and Performance" , Harvard School Press.
- [3]. Christoper & Scooner. 2007. Incrementalism: Eroding the Impediments to a Global Public Procurement Market. Journal of International Law. Page 529
- [4]. Hayati, E.N. 2014. Supply Chain Management (SCM) and Logistics Management. Technical Dynamics, Vol 8 (1). Pages 25-34
- [5]. Kadarshah, S., and Ramdhani, A. 2000. Decision Support Systems A Structural Discourse Idealization and Implementation of Decision Development Concepts, 2nd ed., Wuly Anisah, Ed. Bandung, Indonesia: PT. Teenage Workshop
- [6]. Kaplan, Robert S, and Norton, David P. 2000. "Balanced Scorecard : Implement strategy into action", Jakarta: Erlangga Publisher.

- [7]. Pujawan, I.N., and Mahendrawathi. 2010. Supply Management. Surabaya: For Widya
- [8]. Rainnita 2013. Evaluation of Suppliers of Cement, Bricks and Sand Using Analytical Hierarchy Process Method in CV. Bagiyat Mitra Perkasa. ST. Soegijapranata Catholic University of Semarang.
- [9]. Saaty, T.L. 1990. How To Make a Decision: The Analytic Hierarchy Process. European Journal of Operational Research 48, Vol. 48.
- [10]. Saaty, T.L. 1994. Fundamentals of Decision Making and Priority Theory With The Analytic Hierarchy Process. RWS Publication: Pittsburgh.
- [11]. Supardi, E. 2016. Export Import Theory and Practicum of Import Export Activities for Logistics and Business Practitioners (1). Yogyakarta: Deepublish