Catherine Competitive Corporation (Charles Matrix Greylock)

Setting Sales Territories, Compensation and Quotas



Context

- Last Time: Pill Caddy
 - Sales Prospecting
- Today: CMG (Catherine Competitive)
 - ▶ Sales Management: Setting Compensation and Quota
- Thursday: Microsoft
 - ▶ Team Selling
- In a Week: Catherine Competitive A&B
 - Sales Management: Forecasting and Training



Catherine Competitive Corporation

- What You Do
 - Analyze advanced computing apps
 - ▶ Put that information into monthly reports
 - Charge \$25,000/yr for a single subscription
- Who You Think Wants It
 - ▶ Large U.S. manufacturing firms
 - Large financial institutions
 - Computing hardware and software vendors



Catherine Competitive Corporation

- Year One
 - ▶ \$3.5 Million Goal
 - 7 New Sales Reps
 - Base Salary: \$100 K
 - Bonus at Quota: \$100K
- Year Two Expectation
 - ▶ \$10 Million Goal
 - ▶ 14 Total Sales Reps



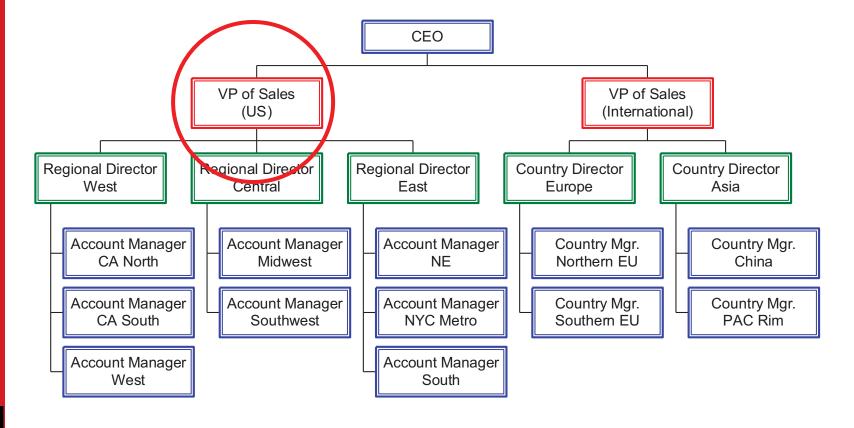
You Are The Sales Manager

- Territories
 - Year 1 with 7 resources?
 - Year 2 with 14 resources?

- Compensation System
 - Year 1
 - \$100 Base, \$100 Bonus
 - ▶ Year 2?



Typical Sales Organization





What must you do?

- 1. Decide how to cover the market
- 2. Build a team/channel
 - Hire
 - Train/Develop
 - Provide Incentive
- 3. Hit The Number
- 4. Make Sure The Number is Hittable



Job 1: Don't Get Set Up to Fail

Successful Sales Management takes...

- 1. Healthy market
- 2. Competitive offering
- 3. Enough territory/potential
- 4. Realistic goals
- 5. Enough time
- 6. Supportive executive leadership
- 7. The right sales management system



Setting Up The "Right" Sales Management System

- 1. Territory Design
 - Understand nature of opportunity
 - Map coverage to the opportunity
- 2. Quota Assignment
 - Negotiate your quota well
 - Over-assign that quota out
- 3. Compensation
 - Understand your financial/market goals
 - Create simple, fair, balanced incentive system to achieve them



Negotiate Your Quota Well



Sales Budget

- The sales budget is the financial sales plan
- These are determined by the company's goals
 - Goals can be:
 - Revenues
 - Design wins
 - Profitability
- Company budget and goals determine the sales structure
 - ▶ How many salespeople
 - ▶ How many support staff
- You can only take so much quota with a given number of salespeople and staff



Sales Budget

- The sales budget is tied to the fiscal year
- Quotas and objectives need to be tied to the same timeline
 - Annual Quota
 - Quarterly Quota
 - Product line Quota



Quota (Over)assignment

Example:

My quota:

\$3.5M

My sales people's total aggregate quota: \$4.2



Sales Quota

- Sales quotas are typically measured two ways:
 - Revenues
 - Design Wins
- Quotas are quantitative and not subjective measures
- Quotas are derived from the Sales Budget
- Quotas may have defined controls
 - # of sales calls made
 - Amount of product to be sold by customer
 - # of presentations
 - New vs. existing products
 - Multi-Year sales?

© 2014 MIT Entrepreneurship Center



Sales Quota

- Sales quotas exceeded may have been set too low
- Sales quotas not met may have been set too high
- Need to evaluate periodically to determine if the quotas are right
- Typically, sales quotas are not changed in a given fiscal year



Sales Compensation Options

- Straight salary plan
- Straight commission plan
- Combination base + bonus plan
 - Before quota objective
 - After quota objective
- Additional bonuses
 - Product spiffs
 - ▶ Timing spiffs
 - Marketing spiffs
 - Success spiffs (People who achieve results)
- Management overrides



Straight Salary Plan

Advantages:

- Security for salespeople
- Allows easier flexibility for sales territories
- Easy to administer

Disadvantages

- No financial incentive to increase productivity
- Fixed selling costs regardless of sales level
- Productive people tend to leave



Straight Commission Plan

Advantages:

- Income is tied to direct productivity
- Poor performers tend to leave on their own
- Company expenses are low and tied to results

Disadvantages

- Salespeople are not loyal = high turnover
- Products are sold to customers who may not need them
- Strong resistance to territory change



Combination Plan

Advantages:

- ▶ Income is tied to productivity
- Keeps costs in check for average performers
- Keeps Superstars loyal

Disadvantages

- Need to manage results closely
- Low performers may hang around too long
- Strong resistance to territory change



Product Compensation

- How do you handle existing vs. new products?
 - Stay within the annual goals
 - It always takes longer for new products to be accepted into the marketplace
 - Existing products are easier to sell
 - ▶ Tie the compensation to the release date and not before
 - Most often need higher incentives for newer products to gain traction
 - Be careful not to have revenue fall-off on new product introductions or planned obsolesce



Ex: EMC Sales Compensation

- Basic Structure
 - ▶ 50% Fixed and 50% Variable
 - ▶ 90% of Variable is revenue-based commission
 - ▶ 10% of Variable is MBO-based
 - Specific product line sales, New logos
 - Competitive takeouts, Linearity
- On Target Earnings (OTE)
 - ▶ Sales Representative: \$235K per year
 - ▶ District Manager: \$325K per year
 - ▶ Area Manager: \$400K per year



Controls

- Need to monitor expenses monthly.
 - Salespeople expenses
 - Revenue to target
 - Salespeople quota to target
 - Cost of sales
 - Operating expenses
- Adjustments and controls need to be made when required.
- Need to monitor competition from time to time.



Summary

- It All Must Work Together
 - What Your Company Does
 - Who Wants To Buy It
 - How You Design Territories
 - How You Assign Quotas
 - ▶ How You Compensate Sales Reps
- Sales Managers Are The Ones Who Make Sure It Does!



Backup Slides



Every Team is A Mixed Bag

Your sales reps:

A's ... Stars ... remove their impediments

B's ... Workhorses ... proven producers

C's ... Dogs ... eliminate them







So.... Never Stop Recruiting

Hunters or Farmers or Hunter/Farmers?



MIT OpenCourseWare http://ocw.mit.edu

15.387 Entrepreneurial Sales Spring 2015

For information about citing these materials or our Terms of Use, visit: http://ocw.mit.edu/terms.