



# Statistical Engineering Case Study: Using Networks to Help Determine Associate Contribution at Gore

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A grayscale micrograph showing a dense network of neurons with prominent cell bodies and extensive branching processes, likely representing a neural network or brain tissue.

**My goal is to tell you  
a story – so first,  
some context**





# A global Enterprise

with a diverse range of products

Privately held company of ~9,500 Associates and  
more than \$3 billion in sales

# An Enterprise with a Distinct Culture

Emphasis on personal relationships

Lattice-based organization

Minimal bureaucracy

Environment that encourages innovation and creativity

Leadership defined by followership



# Key Principle

**Contribution = Impact x Effectiveness**

**Contribution → Compensation**



# How We Assess Contribution

Annual process based on input  
from Associate's peers

Committees rank order  
Associates based on the peer  
input and their own knowledge





# **Problem Identification and Strategies**



**The Big Problem:** How do you efficiently gather input when Associates have many different peers in different functions, regions and divisions?





# How Was the Problem Identified?

**Informal Associate Feedback:** Many Associates noting that the process was very cumbersome and took a lot of time

**Leadership Feedback:** All leaders on multiple lists and had to do many sets of rankings

**Missing Data:** Arbitrary grouping by committees leads to many Associates not able to evaluate all in their groups and not providing input



HR Leaders were aware of this feedback and the problem but there had not been any previous efforts to solve it

# How Was This Solved? High Level View

**Fall 2015** – “Idea Originator” talked with key HR leader to get support for an idea to solve the problem

**Winter 2015** - HR leader got support from Enterprise leadership who recognized that this idea could add a lot of value

**Spring 2016** – Execution of a successful, small prototype experiment involving about 200 Associates to test out solution

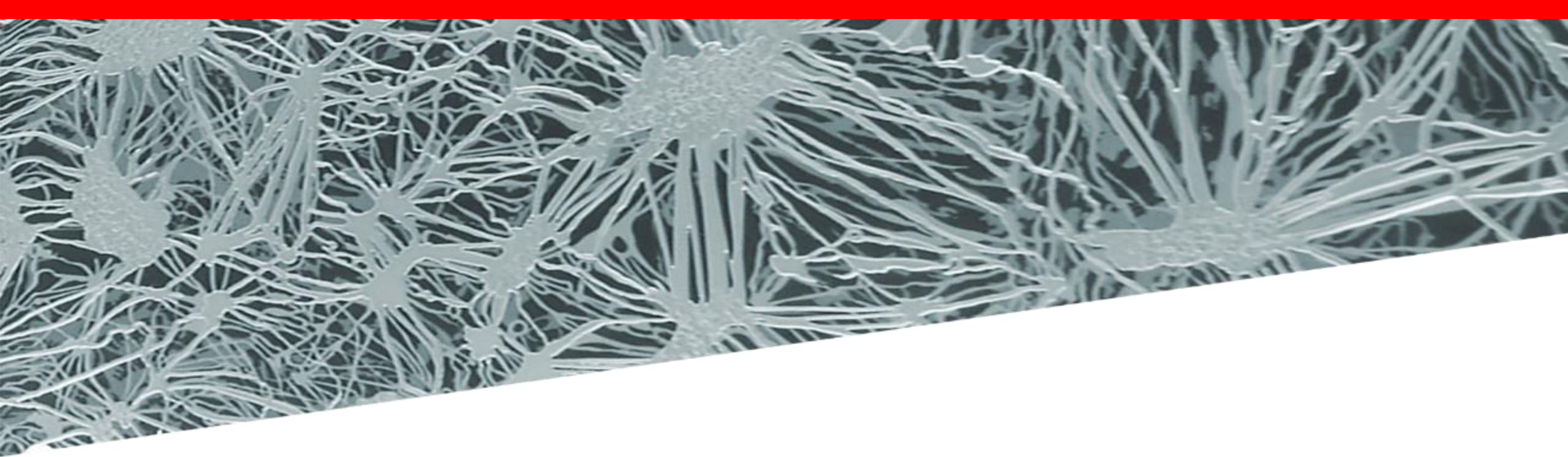
**Fall 2016** – Leadership approval, project team formed and kickoff to scale up prototype solution for Enterprise

**Summer/Fall 2017** – Full scale solution implemented and process successfully executed for the first time

I had informal conversations here and was aware of idea

My real involvement started after the prototype





# **Cross-Functional Collaboration**

# The Power of Small Teams . . .

**More than 20 Associates involved in the project from many different functions including HR, IT, Statistics, Leadership, Project Management, Change Management and Procurement**

**Multiple sub teams organized around different tasks within the project**







## Project Leadership

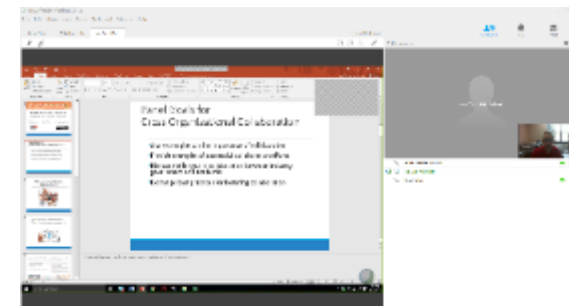
Project champion from HR  
(the business that owns  
the problem) with key  
sponsors in HR and  
Enterprise leadership

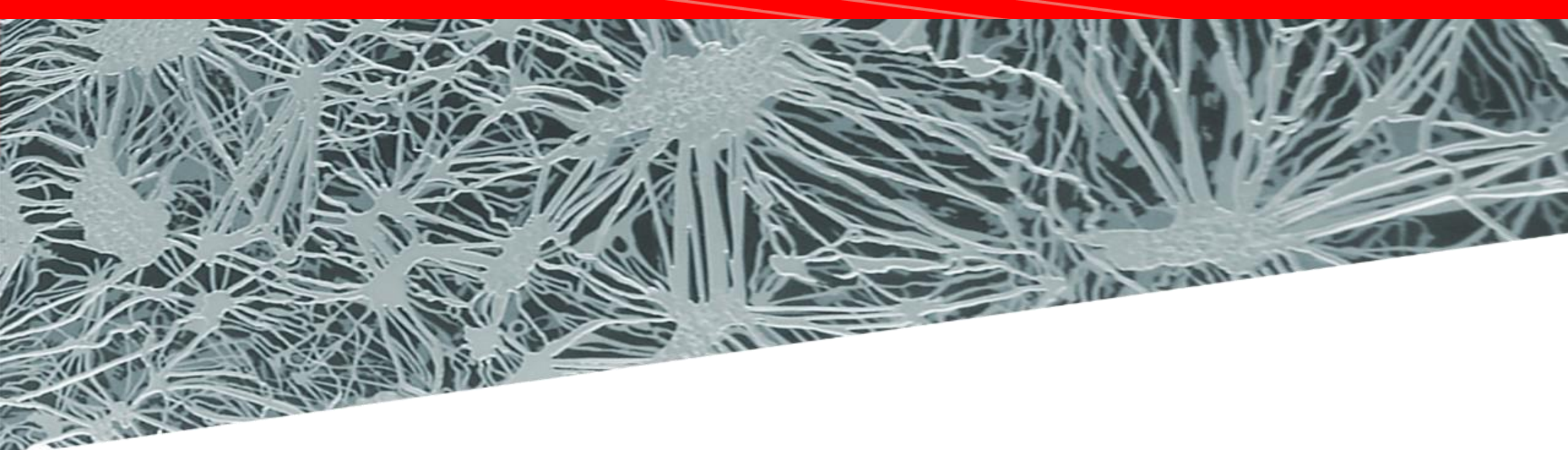
## Teamwork

A single face-to-face meeting,  
majority of interactions were  
virtual as team members  
spanned multiple regions and 3  
time zones, heavy use of  
collaboration technology like  
Webex and Connections



IBM Connections





# **Tools and Techniques and Data/Information Technology**



# Reminder

**The Big Problem: How do you efficiently gather input when Associates have many different peers in different functions, regions and divisions?**



# Problem Part A – Who Should Provide Input?

## Solution – Use the Network!



We ask each associate to select 5-20 other associates “who knows their contribution best”

Custom selection of inputters based on who they work with regardless of function, region, division



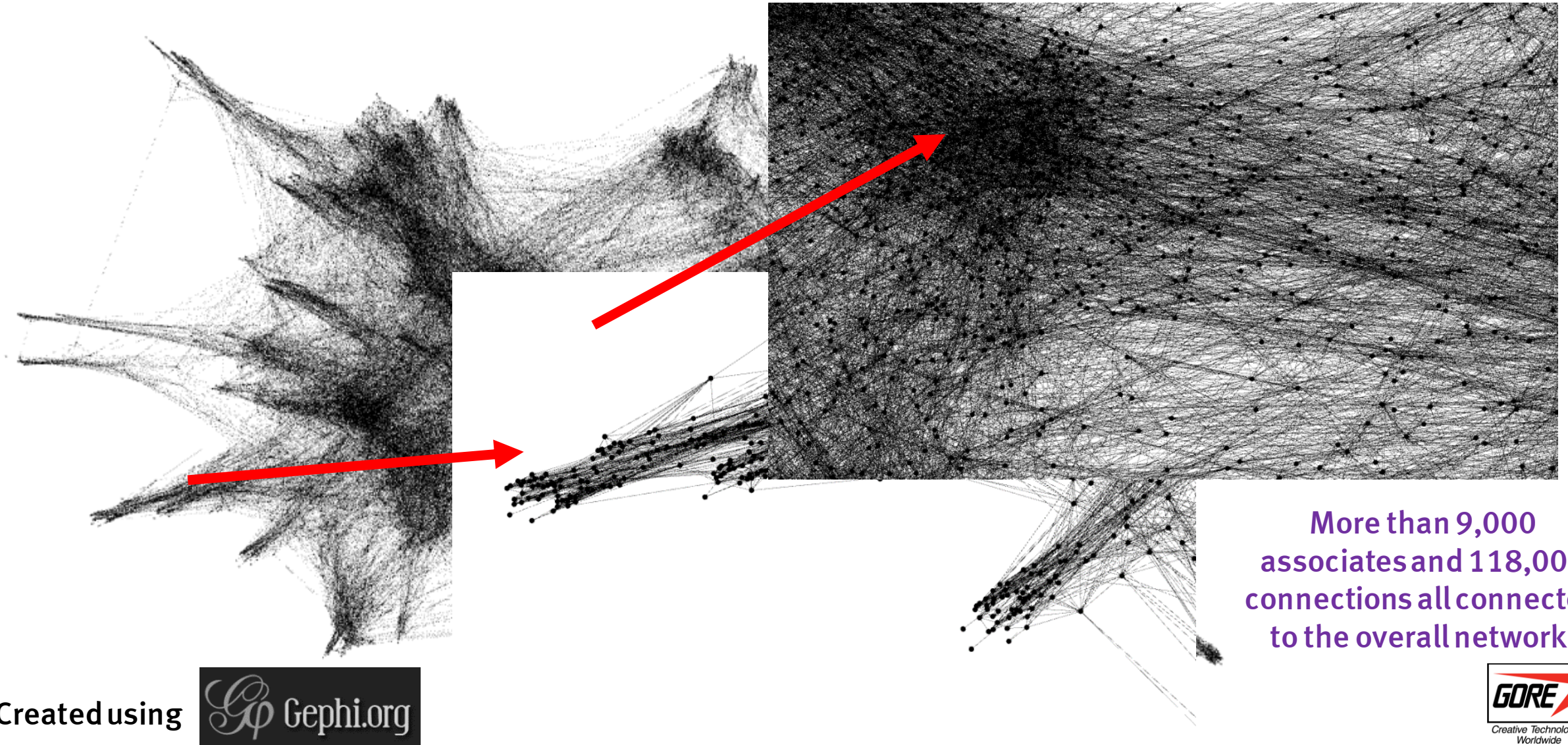
# Network Map of the Prototype



Prototype data with about  
200 Associates from HR  
and from Manufacturing  
Operators (roughly 100 in  
each group)

**Quiz: Can you guess which cluster is HR?**

# The Full Gore Network Map



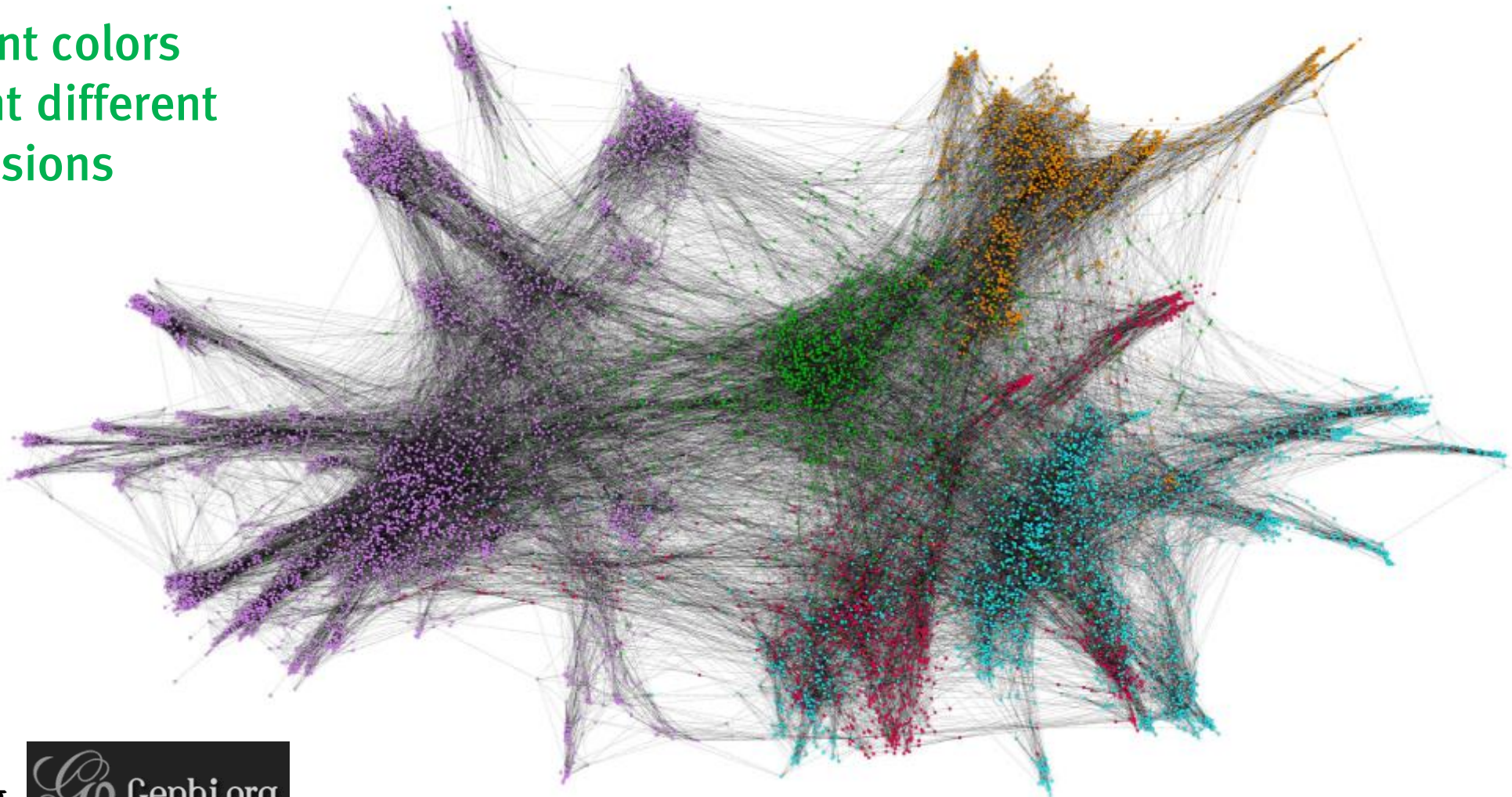
Created using





# The Full Gore Network Map – Another View

Different colors  
represent different  
divisions



Created using



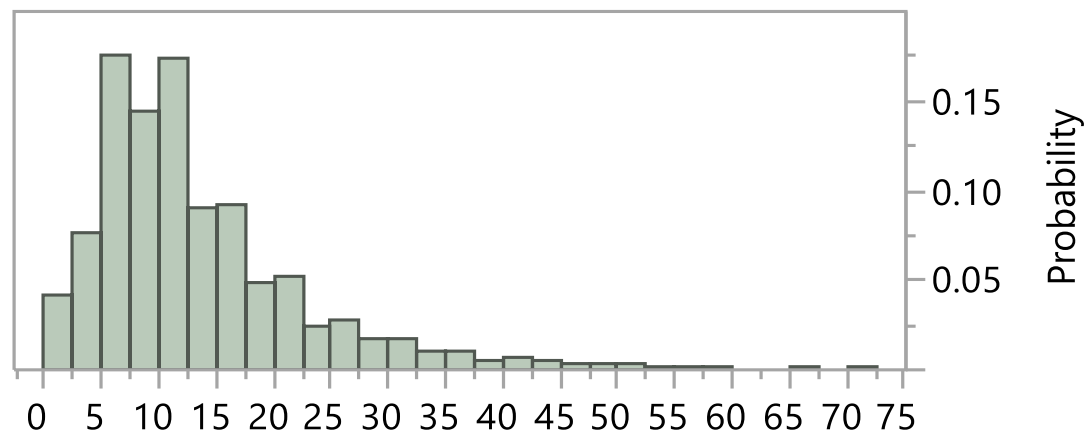
# Problem Part B – How to Compare Associates?

## Solution – Use Simple Pairwise Comparisons

This creates 2 more questions

1. There is more than a million possible pairs to evaluate, do we really need them all?
2. How do we determine optimal set of pairs to balance “enough data” and “survey fatigue”?

Distribution of Number of Times Inputters Were Selected



### Quantiles

|        |          |    |
|--------|----------|----|
| 100.0% | maximum  | 72 |
| 99.5%  |          | 47 |
| 97.5%  |          | 35 |
| 90.0%  |          | 24 |
| 75.0%  | quartile | 16 |
| 50.0%  | median   | 11 |
| 25.0%  | quartile | 7  |
| 10.0%  |          | 4  |
| 2.5%   |          | 2  |
| 0.5%   |          | 1  |
| 0.0%   | minimum  | 1  |

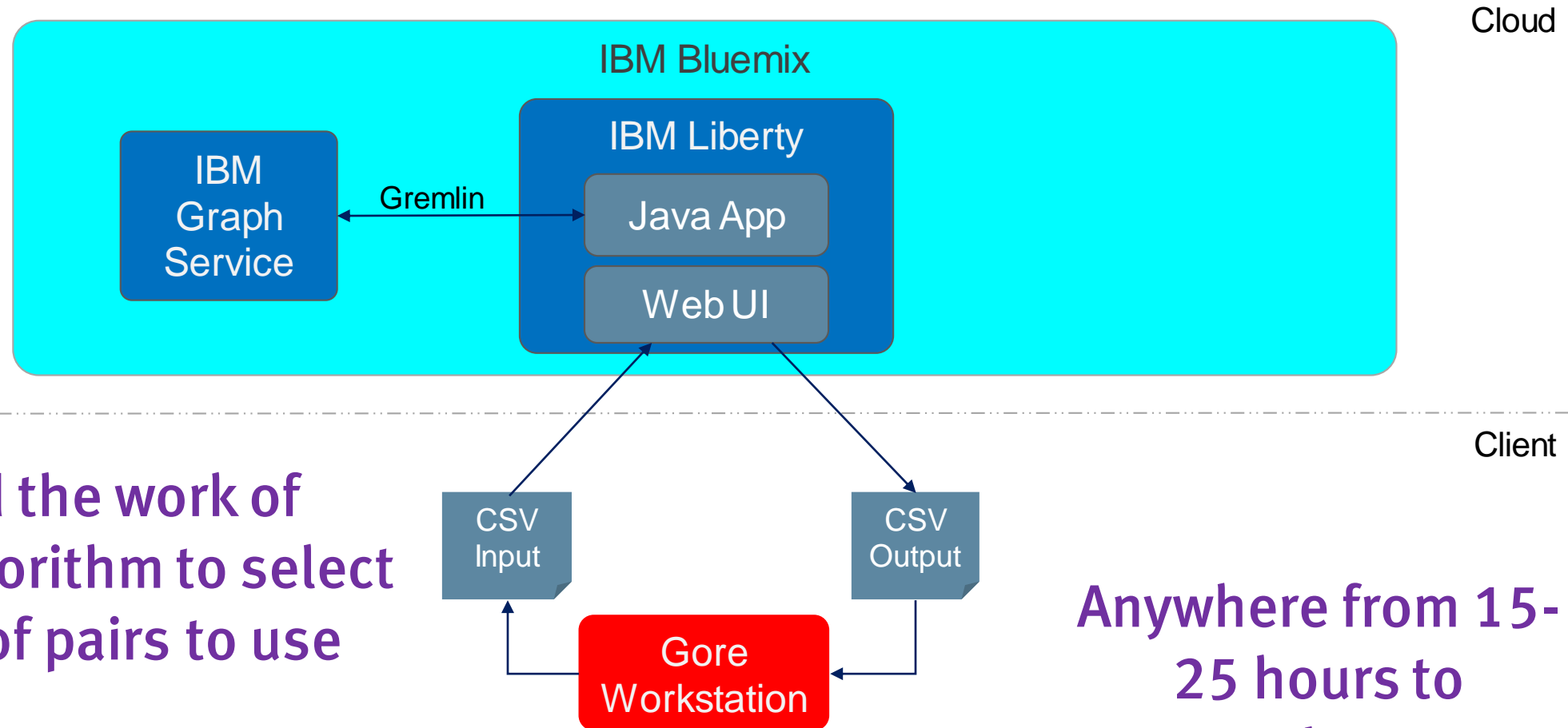
### Summary Statistics

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| Mean           | 12.698518 |
| Std Dev        | 8.5681397 |
| Std Err Mean   | 0.0887807 |
| Upper 95% Mean | 12.872548 |
| Lower 95% Mean | 12.524489 |
| N              | 9314      |



# Problem Part C – Which Pairs to Use?

## Solution – “The Algorithm”



Outsourced the work of building an algorithm to select the best set of pairs to use

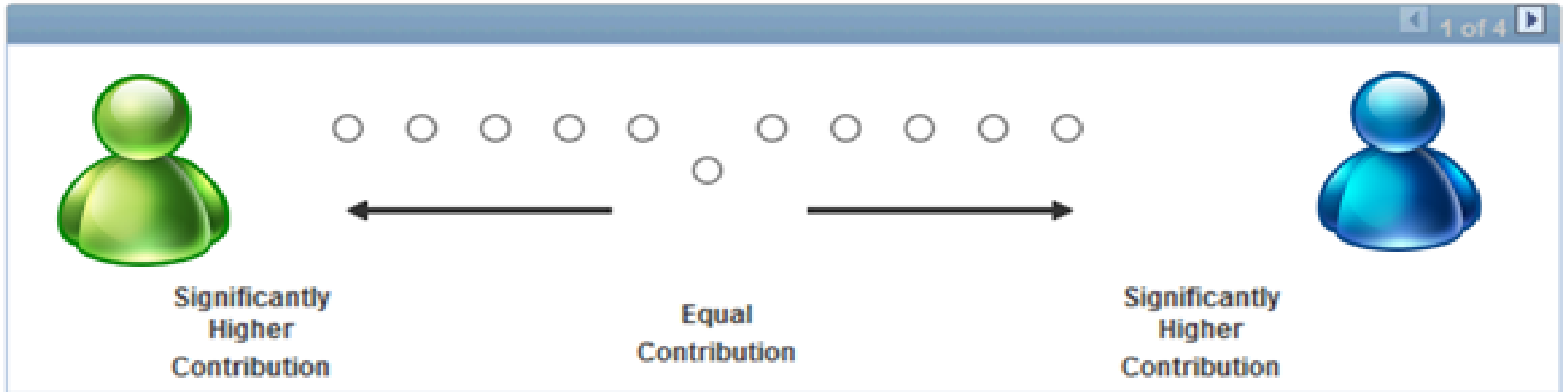
Essentially a really complex optimal design problem

Anywhere from 15-25 hours to complete an algorithm run

# Data Collection

**Algorithm generates  
the set of pairs of  
Associates that need to  
be evaluated**

**Head to head comparison  
data gathered via web  
browser tool**

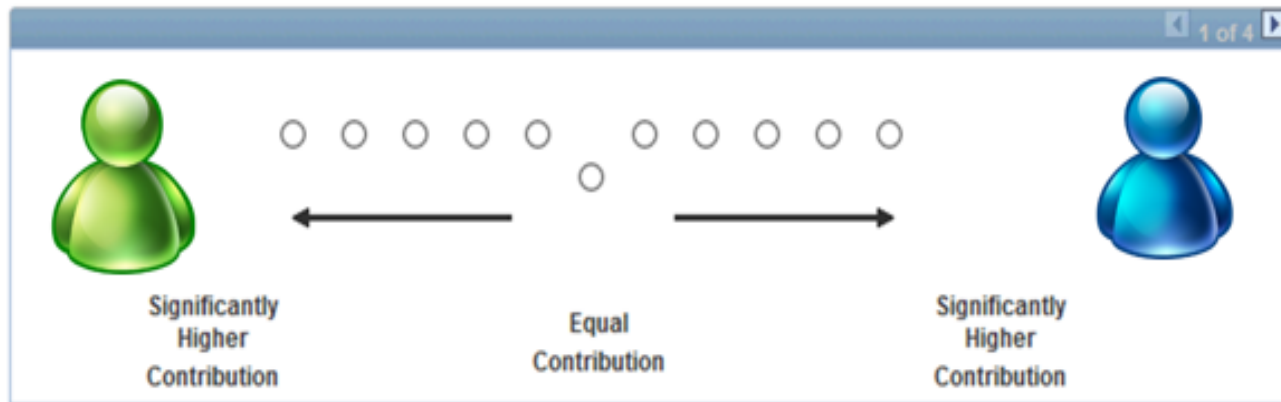




# Data Format

Comparisons translated to numeric scores on -5 to +5 scale

-5                      0                      5



LeftID

RightID

Raw data obtained as an export (large file) from the IT system that was used to collect the data from Associates

| inputter_ID | leftID | rightID | value |
|-------------|--------|---------|-------|
| 5533        | 7919   | 6009    | 0     |
| 2696        | 5012   | 4113    | 0     |
| 2042        | 4890   | 8372    | 0     |
| 6168        | 724    | 6081    | -3    |
| 1586        | 8294   | 1396    | 2     |
| 6288        | 8179   | 765     | 5     |
| 6440        | 4702   | 9008    | -1    |
| 7004        | 9285   | 3900    | 1     |
| 9115        | 6550   | 4483    | 1     |
| 1483        | 2080   | 70      | 0     |
| 9238        | 5238   | 6451    | 0     |
| 5589        | 9608   | 9708    | -1    |
| 9112        | 3324   | 771     | 3     |
| 7061        | 4161   | 9360    | 0     |
| 6870        | 8286   | 5195    | 2     |

More than 280,000 selected pairs that maintain network connectivity

# Data Analysis

Because of its large size, data analyzed using  
Proc HPMIXED in SAS (60 minute run time)



| <u>ID</u> | <u>Rank</u> | <u>Score</u> |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| 83        | 1           | 1.000        |
| 259       | 2           | 1.125        |
| 181       | 3           | 1.174        |
| 27        | 4           | 1.204        |
| 36        | 5           | 1.215        |
| 63        | 6           | 1.291        |
| 231       | 7           | 1.319        |
| 93        | 8           | 1.322        |
| 281       | 9           | 1.327        |
| 163       | 10          | 1.338        |
| 106       | 11          | 1.345        |
| 142       | 12          | 1.361        |
| 477       | 13          | 1.366        |
| 89        | 14          | 1.393        |
| 85        | 15          | 1.394        |

2-way ANOVA (Left vs Right  
position) with 9,000+ levels to  
get estimates of LS means for  
each individual

Sorted sum of LS means gives the  
score that results in rank order  
(scaled so that top rank has score = 1)





# Implementation and Impact

# Process Implementation



Extensive project and change management because of effect on nearly 10,000 associates

Many modes of communication, repeated in many different forms



**BRAINSHARK®**

*Regional  
Ambassadors*



# Project Impact

## Benefits

Large reduction in time to provide input -  
conservative estimate of 10,000 labor hours saved  
on an annual basis

Confidence that right input is being gathered that  
increases trust in the process

## Survey results used to assess impact

78% of survey users experienced a time savings in  
the input process (others said similar amount of  
time)



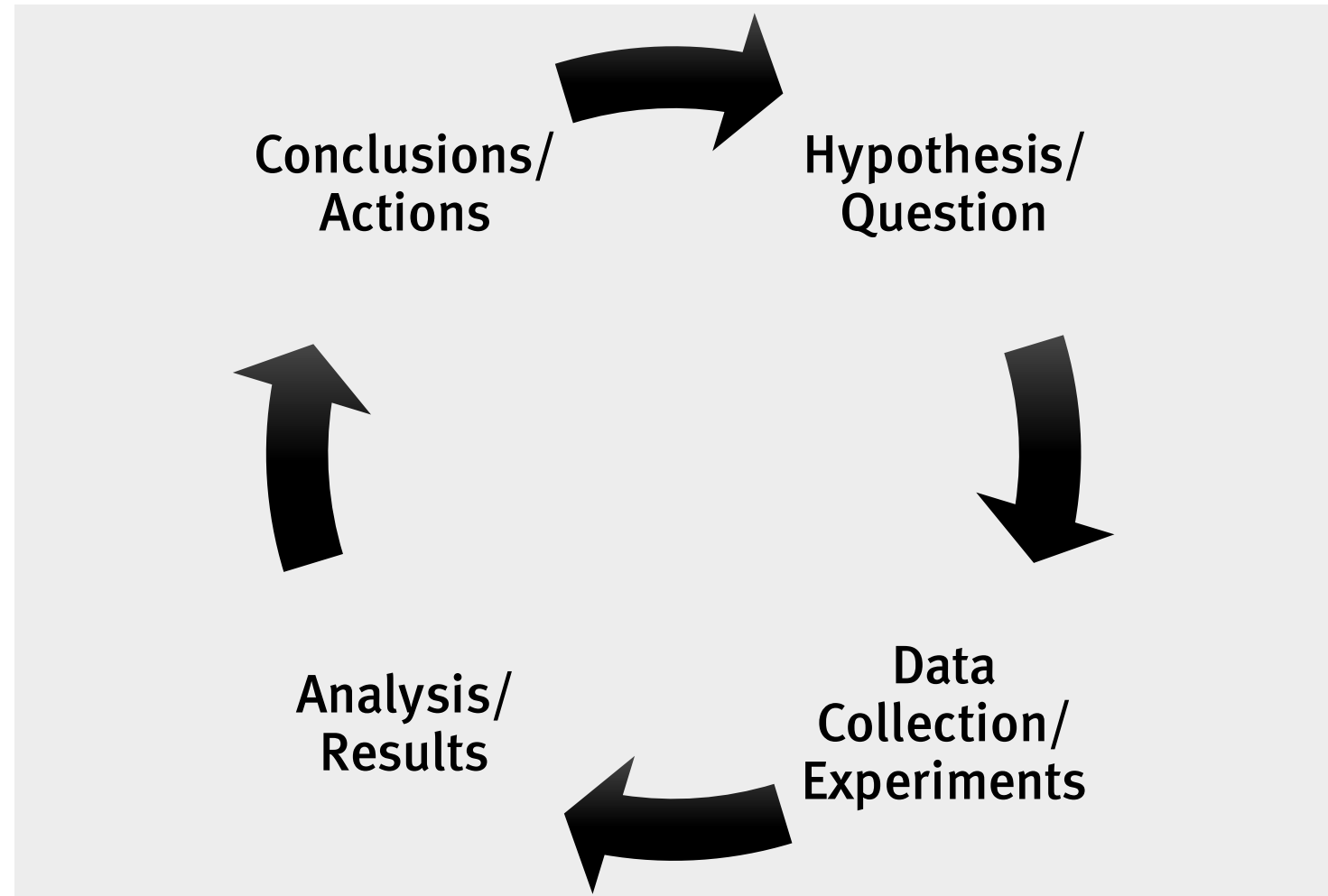


# Project Impact – Future Work

**Network data  
generated many more  
questions that we  
want to explore and  
answer**

**For example - What is  
the relationship  
between network  
metrics and individual  
effectiveness?**

## Iteration in the Scientific Method



# Maintaining the Gains

Core Team of 6 individuals owning the process going forward (including a statistician) which ensures continuous improvement







# Overall Thoughts



# Project Success Factors

1. Clear linkage between the data and the problem to be solved
2. Integrate analytics(statistics) expertise into the project team
3. Provide dedicated IT support
4. Team committed and empowered to overcome obstacles
5. High quality of project leadership and change management effort

