DEREE COLLEGE SYLLABUS FOR: MG 4151 MANAGING PERFORMANCE AND REWARDS		
	UK LEVEL: 6 UK CREDITS: 15 US CREDITS: 3/0/3	
MG 2003 Management Principles or MG 2014 Into	roduction to HRM	
Compensation principles and strategy to a effectiveness through job evaluation methods, so of the wage structure, performance management, of compensation and benefits programs.	alary surveys, creation	
Compensation should be fair, equitable, comply individual needs, and serve the overall business examines the techniques used to achieve internated salary competitiveness and individual/team effor job evaluation, salary surveys and performate provides the student with knowledge and insight administration, for the purpose of achieving emfulfilling the organization's strategic goals. It is indispensable function of human resource managements.	s strategy. This course all wage equity, external rt recognition, through ance management. It into wage and benefits ployee motivation and a basic, distinct and	
As a result of taking this course, the student should	ld be able to:	
Analyze the various forms of pay and e contribution of reward management to organiza		
<ol> <li>Analyze the policies of internal alignment, ext employee contributions as well as the pay techn they affect the creation of fair and equitable systems.</li> </ol>	niques and assess how	
Synthesize and apply knowledge in human rest to contemporary organizations.	source reward systems	
In congruence with the teaching and learning stra following tools are used:	tegy of the college, the	
Classes consist of lectures, case studies, experin-class discussion of related material.	eriential exercises, and	
Office hours: students are encouraged to mal hours of their instructor, where they can as exam paper, and/or go over lecture material.		
Use of Blackboard, where instructors post quizzes assignment instructions, require announcements, as well as additional resource	ed readings, timely	
Summative:		
	60%	
Final assessment	40%	
Case studies, experiential exercises, and	0%	
	Compensation principles and strategy to a effectiveness through job evaluation methods, so of the wage structure, performance management, of compensation and benefits programs.  Compensation should be fair, equitable, comply individual needs, and serve the overall business examines the techniques used to achieve internasalary competitiveness and individual/team effo job evaluation, salary surveys and performa provides the student with knowledge and insight administration, for the purpose of achieving emfulfilling the organization's strategic goals. It is indispensable function of human resource management of taking this course, the student shou 1. Analyze the various forms of pay and contribution of reward management to organiza 2. Analyze the policies of internal alignment, extemployee contributions as well as the pay technical they affect the creation of fair and equitab systems.  3. Synthesize and apply knowledge in human restored to contemporary organizations.  In congruence with the teaching and learning strated following tools are used:  Classes consist of lectures, case studies, expin-class discussion of related material.  Office hours: students are encouraged to man hours of their instructor, where they can as exam paper, and/or go over lecture material.  Use of Blackboard, where instructors post quizzes assignment instructions, requirannouncements, as well as additional resource.  Summative:  First assessment  Written project; Individual; 2,300 – 2,700  Final assessment  Final examination (2-hour, essay-type)	

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	The formative assessments aim to prepare students for the project and for the examination. The written project tests Learning Outcome 3. The final examination tests Learning Outcomes 1 and 2.
	Students are required to resit failed assessments in this module.
INDICATIVE READING:	REQUIRED READING:
	Newman, J.M., Gerhart B. & Milkovich, G.T., (2015). Compensation. McGraw-Hill, International Edition, 12th (or latest) Edition.
	RECOMMENDED READING:
	BOOKS:
	Bergmann, T. J. and V.G. Scarpello (2002). Compensation Decision Making. South-Western Thomson Learning, 4th edition.
	ARTICLES:
	Benefits. Benefits Quarterly, 30(2), 8-14.
	Kovacs, R. J., Powell-Jackson, T., Kristensen, S. R., Singh, N., & Borghi, J. (2020). How are pay-for-performance schemes in healthcare designed in low- and middle-income countries? Typology and systematic literature review. BMC Health Services Research, 20(1), 1–14. <a href="https://doi-org.acg.idm.oclc.org/10.1186/s12913-020-05075-y">https://doi-org.acg.idm.oclc.org/10.1186/s12913-020-05075-y</a>
	Purushotham, D. P. (2009). Compensation and Benefits: Theory to Practice. Proceedings of the Northeast Business & Economics Association, 177-179.
	Ugarte, SM, Rubery, J. (2021). Gender pay equity: Exploring the impact of formal, consistent and transparent human resource management practices and information. Human Resource Management Journal; 31: 242–258. https://doi.org/10.1111/1748-8583.12296
	Yang, Y., Syam, N., & Hess, J. (2013). Thrill of victory and agony of defeat: Emotional rewards and sales force compensation. Quantitative Marketing & Economics, 11(4), 379-402. doi:10.1007/s11129-013-9138-yBenefits and Compensation Roadmap. (2014). Workforce, 93(9), 28-31.
	Boyd, B. K., & Salamin, A. (2001). Strategic Reward Systems: A Contigency Model of Pay System Design. Strategic Management Journal, 22(8), 777. doi:10.1002/smj.170
	Caza, A., McCarter, M.W. & Northcraft, G. B. (2015). Performance benefits of reward choice: a procedural justice perspective. Human Resource Management Journal, 25(2), 184-199.
	Garbers, Y., & Konradt, U. (2014). The effect of financial incentives on performance: A quantitative review of individual and team-based financial incentives. Journal of Occupational & Organizational Psychology, 87(1), 102-137. doi:10.1111/joop.12039
	Gross, S. E., & Friedman, H. M. (2004). Creating an Effective Total Reward Strategy: Holistic Approach Better Supports Business Success.

	Benefits Quarterly, 20(3), 7-12.
	Howe, N. (2014). How the Millennial Generation Is Transforming Employee
	Murphy KR. Performance evaluation will not die, but it should. (2020). Human Resource Management Journal; 30:13–331. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1111/1748-8583.12259">https://doi.org/10.1111/1748-8583.12259</a>
COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS:	Use of appropriate academic conventions as applicable in oral and written communications.
SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:	MS Office
WWW RESOURCES:	www.bls.gov www.dol.gov www.eeoc.govc www.shrm.org www.eurofound.europa.eu/observatories/eurwork www.omed.gr www. kornferry.com/ www.kpmg.gr
INDICATIVE CONTENT:	<ol> <li>The Pay Model: Policies, Techniques and Objectives.</li> <li>Forms of Pay.</li> <li>Strategic perspectives</li> <li>Internal Alignment and Pay Structure</li> <li>External Competitiveness and Pay Level</li> <li>Employee Contributions and Individual Pay:</li> <li>Performance Management</li> <li>Pay-for-Performance Plans</li> <li>Employee Benefits: Benefits Determination and Benefits Options</li> <li>Compensation of Special Groups</li> <li>Elements of International Pay Systems, Legal Issues, and the Union Role in Wage and Salary Administration</li> <li>Managing the Reward System</li> </ol>