

A skills-based approach to performance review and growth SFIA Week - November 2025

Summary

Traditional growth and performance management is prone to being reactive and exhibiting deficit thinking.

In contrast, basing your performance review process on explicit skills reduces bias and helps makes feedback feel less personal.

This feedback, coupled to the team member's stated career goals, can then be used to help guide the growth and development pathway conversation.



Traditional Growth and Performance

Conflates 2 disparate things (in 2 different ways)

Growth & Performance are not the same (not least due to leading / lagging). The organization's wants/needs may not match team member wants/needs. Org priorities (strategy) vs growth focus (self development).

Ineffective

Time consuming, subjective (biases, personal opinions, and evaluator preferences / character disproportionately influence results), so called 'horn and halo' effect, done to rather than with, results often not visible or seen to 'do' anything. Often privileges social/interpersonal factors (popularity) over high performance / competence, frequently 'fitted to a curve'.

Arbitrary

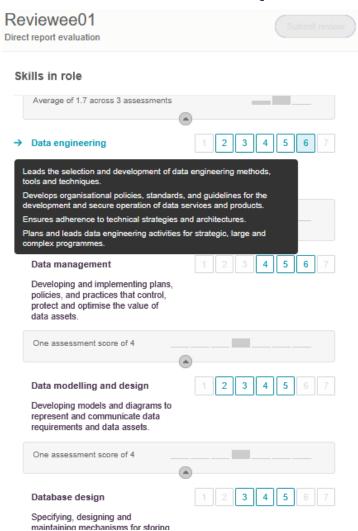
Often simultaneously feels impersonal and patronising. '3 work and 3 personal' – why 3?



Leveraging skills to improve the performance review process

By contrast, basing your performance review process on explicit skills reduces bias and helps makes feedback feel less personal.

- Make reviews <u>objective</u>, fair, and growth-oriented by centering on skills and evidence
- Shift from opinion-based ratings to observable, evidenced skills.
- Define each role as a small set of critical skills with level expectations.
- Link <u>day-to-day work and outcomes</u> to those skills using checklists, portfolios, and manager/peer evidence.
- <u>Calibrate</u> fairly across teams using a shared rubric and levels.





How it works

Standardised Role Profiles: map each role to 6–12 pivotal skills and target levels.

• Use recognised frameworks (e.g., SFIA v9) and/or your internal roles and skills taxonomies.

Current Skill Picture: self-assessments can be incorporated into the full 360 review process. Peer & manager review + evidence (projects, artefacts, feedback).

• Evidence is attached once, reused across cycles; bias-aware prompts guide entries.

Calibration: side-by-side skill heatmaps standardise ratings across teams.

• Flags rating drift and highlights consistent gaps; supports HR governance.

Development Plans: auto-suggest learning and stretch work tied to specific skills.

• Links to internal content, mentors, micro-tasks; tracks completion over time.

Business Support > Business Administration

Junior Administration Assistant

ID 1539 . SFIA (Typical) v9.2

Description

Provides routine clerical and office tasks such as filing, scanning, basic data entry, and simple meeting bookings under close supervision.

Essential skills

1 Business administration

Managing and performing administrative services and tasks to enable individuals, teams and organisations to succeed in their objectives.

Performs routine administrative tasks in a structured environment.

Follows clear procedures. Uses common office software and equipment.

Organises and maintains information following agreed procedures

Assists with basic coordination activities.

Attributes

| Apply da | ita governance | guidance | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|---|---|---|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Average | of 2.0 across 4 | assessments | | _ | | | |
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| Reviewe | r03 | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
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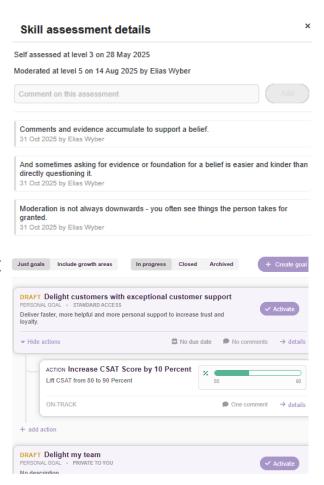


Outcomes and next steps

Constructive feedback and growth.

Feedback from the review process should highlight both strengths and areas for growth.

Coupled to the team member's stated career goals, this feedback can then be used to help guide their growth and development pathway conversation.





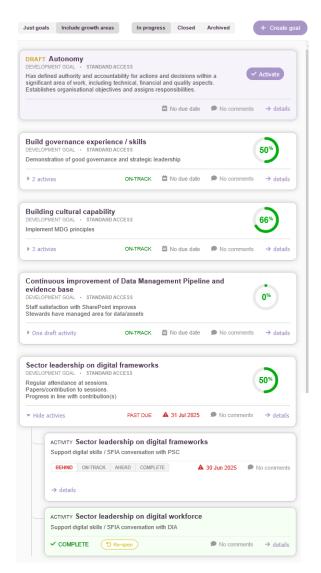
How an improved review process informs development and growth

Use <u>OKRs and evidenced skills</u> to define specific goals to set targeted actions that build capability and target growth where it matters most.

Translate review outputs into 2–3 <u>concrete</u> <u>skill outcomes</u> for the next quarter.

Turn 'gaps' into goals with clear level descriptors and examples of 'what good looks like'.

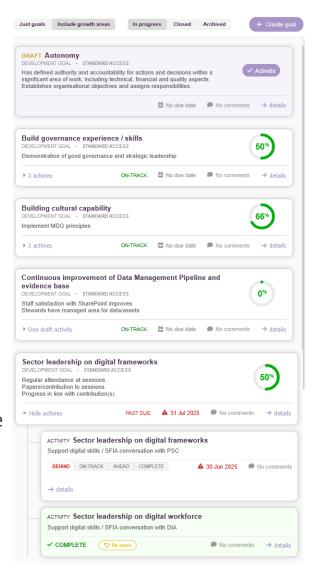
Connect goals to work: projects, rotations, and stretch tasks, not just courses (use 70/20/10 to lift investment efficiency).





Turning reviews into growth

- 1) Personalised PDP: auto-suggest goals from review results and role profile.
- Curate learning, mentors, and actions mapped to target skills/levels.
- 2) Work-linked growth: assign stretch work, pair with coaches, capture artefacts as evidence.
- Evidence is re-usable next cycle; use prompts to reduce bias in reflections.
- 3) Progress tracking: skill heatmaps and trend lines at individual/team/org levels.
- Notifications for stagnation/skill-decay; nudge to refine goals mid-cycle.
- 4) Systems integration: sync with HRIS/LMS; export reports for governance and audits.
- Maintain a clean audit trail of development activity and outcomes.





Operating rhythm, signals, and scale

Define success upfront:

Skills progressed, time-to-proficiency, and role-readiness.

Link to workforce plans:

Succession, bench strength, forward demand, and critical role coverage.

Inform L&D spend:

Target L&D spend to meet identified and evidenced organization wide skills needs.

Adopt a simple rhythm:

Q0 review, set 2–3 skill outcomes; at least monthly check-ins; Q1 recalibration.

Embed at team ceremonies (retro/planning) to keep goals live.

Report what matters:

Team heatmaps, pipeline readiness, L&D utilisation vs. outcomes, promotion fairness signals.

Scale via pilots:

Start with 2–3 teams, refine the rubric, roll out incrementally.