

Becoming work readyFirst job performance expectations

After the employment contract has been accepted, job onboarding continues through to the first day of work until the end of the probation period. During this time, employers introduce the workplace culture, standards for behaviour, job performance and development.

Feeling nervous, anxious and excited about starting a new job is normal and manageable.

Plan and prepare	
First day checklists	Tips to help prepare for the first and subsequent days of a new job. https://www.wacsso.wa.edu.au/media/2046/0520-start-work-quick-guide.pdf
Presentation and grooming	Guide to personal presentation, standards of work wear and grooming: https://www.jobjumpstart.gov.au/article/why-personal-presentation-so-important https://au.jora.com/blog/what-to-wear-at-work/.
Work habits and etiquette	Information on work habits, work etiquette, communication and attitude: • https://headspace.org.au/explore-topics/for-young-people/starting-new-job/ • https://cciwa.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/0220-Guide-for-Graduates-3.pdf .
Manage anxiety	Tips to overcome insecurity and manage new job anxiety. https://www.psychologytoday.com/au/blog/state-of-anxiety/202305/12-tips-for-managing-new-job-anxiety
Information overwhelm	Plan how to capture and retain new information when starting a new job. https://hbr.org/2021/09/how-to-save-yourself-from-information-overload

One aspect of a modern workplace onboarding experience is a first day induction that provides information on the job role and how it meets the business objectives. Inductions also introduce the supervisor, team, workplace, workspace and organisational culture, and ensures workplace health, safety and training requirements are met.

Inductions	
Legislation	 The 2 industrial relations systems have similar induction requirements: State: https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/atoms/files/new_you_ng_induction.pdf. National: https://www.fairwork.gov.au/sites/default/files/migration/715/Template-induction-checklist.docx.



The commencement of the employment relationship initiates a 3-month probation period, offering both the employer and employee a chance to assess the suitability of the job.

Probation periods	
Probation	Basic training, meaningful work and regular feedback must be provided. https://www.fairwork.gov.au/starting-employment/probation
Probation review	A probation period review meeting is held to advise of successful or unsuccessful probation outcomes. Fair process and valid reasons are required to extend the probation period or terminate the contract of employment. https://business.vic.gov.au/tools-and-templates/three-month-probationary-period-review-guide

Onboarding experiences vary from basic programs with basic training and feedback to highly engaging experiential journeys that introduce the business systems, processes and people.

Onboarding	
Employee checklists	An example of an onboarding checklist of essential activities for new employees to complete to engage with colleagues, business and their job role. https://www.dewr.gov.au/employing-and-supporting-women-your-organisation/resources/onboarding-experience-resource
The First 90 days	https://hbr.org/books/watkins The First 90 days is a leadership onboarding approach with many adaptions: https://au.indeed.com/career-advice/starting-new-job/the-first-90-days https://sourcesofinsight.com/doing-the-first-90-days/.
Manage upwards	Communicating with a supervisor is an important skill to develop. https://hbr.org/2021/10/7-questions-to-ask-your-new-boss

Businesses are continually improving their operations to be competitive. This means that employees need to be performing their role to a high standard. Businesses will usually set performance expectations in a plan with goals or targets and provide resources to develop your skills.

Performance expectations	
Position description	The job position description lists the performance expectations of the role. https://www.fairwork.gov.au/employment-conditions/performance-in-the-workplace
Annual plan	This is an annual agreement that plans the employee's performance, goals, indicators, targets and training needs and is aligned to organisation strategy https://business.vic.gov.au/tools-and-templates/performance-and-development-agreement-plan-template
Regular feedback	Regularly scheduled one on one meetings review the position description and annual plan and allow for constructive feedback to be shared. https://discoveryinaction.com.au/how-to-get-more-out-of-your-next-one-on-one-with-your-manager/
Annual review	Annual reviews consider individual performance and behaviour against the position description and annual plan. This might be used to justify an increase in wage or salary, or one-off payment like a bonus or incentive. https://business.vic.gov.au/tools-and-templates/professional-development-plan



When employees are not performing their role to a high standard, businesses must follow a fair process to first address underperformance before taking any formal disciplinary action.

Performance management	
Under- performance	A business' performance management policy defines underperformance and their process to address it with an employee. This may include written or verbal warnings, a performance improvement plan or disciplinary action. https://www.fairwork.gov.au/employment-conditions/performance-in-the-workplace#why-manage-performance
Fair process	 Employers must follow a fair process in all performance management: https://www.fairwork.gov.au/sites/default/files/migration/766/managing-underperformance-initial-steps-checklist.pdf https://www.fairwork.gov.au/sites/default/files/migration/715/managing-underperformance-formal-steps-checklist.docx.
Performance improvement plan (PIP)	Employers use a PIP to identify a specific performance issue to help the employee improve over a period time and meet their job expectations. https://www.fairwork.gov.au/sites/default/files/migration/715/performance-improvement-plan.docx
Disciplinary action	Employers must review the PIP outcomes. If underperformance continues, they have options for disciplinary action such as: • providing formal written warnings • terminating the employment contract and dismissing the employee. https://www.fairwork.gov.au/tools-and-resources/best-practice-guides/managing-underperformance

Most organisations have a learning and development plan to help meet their business goals. Employees generally have the option to provide input into their professional development plan.

Learning and development (L&D)	
Needs analysis	Employees might provide input into a needs analysis to understand what skills or capabilities are needed for their job role and future career plans. https://www.jobsandskills.wa.gov.au/resources-employers/developing-your-workforce/training-and-development
Professional development plan	Employees have individualised professional development plans. https://www.ahri.com.au/ahri-assist/employee-performance-and-development/performance-appraisal/development-plans
Continuous learning	Lifelong or continuous learning is needed to maintain skills for work. https://www.thriveatwork.org.au/resources/lifelong-learning/
Strengths based approach	Positive psychology tool to identify strengths as a basis for professional development. https://www.thriveatwork.org.au/resources/strengths-based-development/
Learning in the workplace	 Workplace L&D programs often take a 70:20:10 format: 55-70% is job experience: practice, extensions, challenges or rotations 20-25% is social: buddy, coach, mentor, job shadow or collaboration 10-20 % is formal education in person or online: training, workshops, programs, courses, conferences, professional association membership.

