

## HR Analytics is a communication tool.

It positions management with a view of tomorrow. The exercise starts with asking organizations as to what they want to measure.

Measurement is an activity and activity is an expense. The answer to that is to measure what matters at that point in time and for what organizational purpose.

#### We look at five step approach:

Relating to the organizational goals which are quality, innovation, productivity. These are fundamental goals. Targets are set periodically and outcomes are reviewed at regular intervals.

Understanding post behaviors and outcomes. This is also called Descriptive Analysis. It looks for and describes relationship among data without giving meaning to patterns. It is exploratory. From this we see trends from the past and likely tomorrow while considering rapidly changing markets.



Recording our work which is hiring, paying, training, supporting retention. This will show how efficient the process are and how can we improve thus creating value for organization.

Comparing the results to others i.e. benchmarking. This is comparing our measures with those organizations which are similar. This too leads to look at ways to improve process and practices.

Predicting future likelihoods is Prescriptive Analysis. This relates what we know to what we don't know. Predictive Analysis ascribes meaning to the pattern observed in descriptive analysis. HR can apply it to the decisions about the expected return on human capital investments in hiring, training & planning.the past and likely tomorrow while considering rapidly changing markets.



management uncovers the connection and interdependencies among organizational activities.

## Measuring what is important

That which is measured should possess obvious consistency. In other words, two or more different people should be able to interpret the information provided by the measurement in a same way.

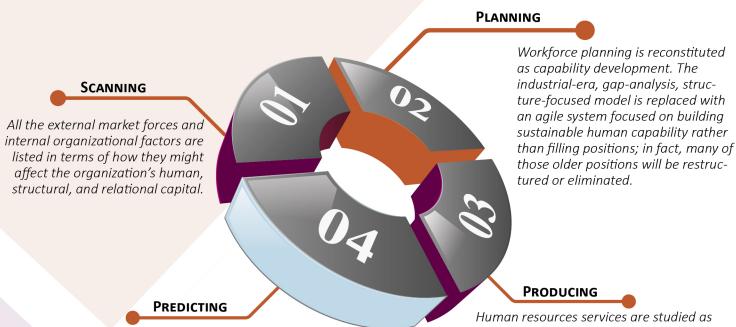
That which is measured should be important and provide added value.

That factors should be limited for a particular exercise so that the analysis and actionable can be focused.



# The value of Insight

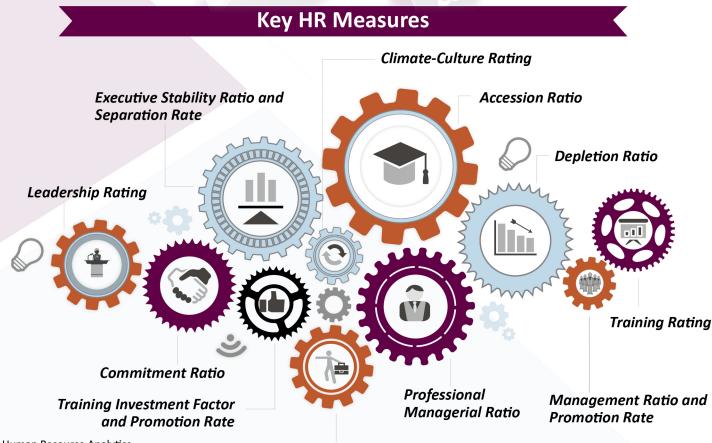
In the past human resources have been applying a random approach to service delivery. HR was not having a management tool with predictive capability. But now we have that. Below is the model.



A three-point measurement system is designed to include strategic, operational, and leading indicators. The causal and correlational aspects of the three points are used to tell a comprehensive story.

Human resources services are studied as processes with inputs, throughputs, and outputs. Statistical analysis is applied to uncover the most cost-effective combination of inputs and throughputs to drive desired outputs.

In summary, we can say that now we have a model and methodology for managing human capital or simply people.



### **Key HR Measures:**



PROFESSIONAL/MANAGERIAL RATIO: The number of professionals and managers expressed as a percentage of the total number of full-time equivalents in the workforce. In general, the higher the ratio, the greater the prospect for future growth and profitability.



**READINESS RATIO**: The percentage of key jobs with at least one person ready to take over. This measure suggests the resilience of the organization against disruption. The closer to 1, the better.



**COMMITMENT RATIO**: The percentage of staff committed to the company's vision. Measured by employee survey, the higher, the better.



**LEADERSHIP RATING:** Performance rating of current leaders, as measured by the staff, again through a survey.



**CLIMATE-CULTURE RATING:** The percentage of staff giving top scores about whether the company is a good place to work. Measured by survey, this is predictive of the employee retention rates, and therefore retained knowledge.



**TRAINING RATING:** Scores from current programs. But what's important is developing skills to get the job done now, not necessarily those needed for prospective future requirements. Having skills you don't use and don't need subtracts from corporate value, rather than adding to it.



Accession Ratio: The ratio of new and replacement hires as the percentage of total employment. In most organizations a high number indicates hidden costs and delays, which damage productivity.



**DEPLETION RATIO:** Annual percentage of top talent lost. This is a negative indicator. The higher the number, the worse your future prospects.



EXECUTIVE STABILITY RATIO AND SEPARATION **RATE:** Corporations with executives having more than three years' executive experience lowers voluntary turnover.



**MANAGEMENT RATIO AND PROMOTION RATE:** 

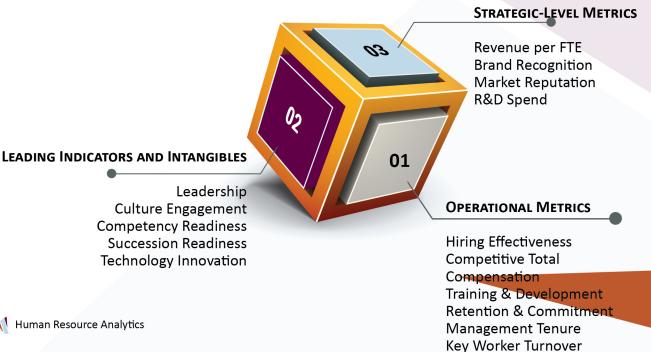
The number of employees that each manager supports impacts the number of promotions. Span of control is important in developing employees professionally: A manager supervising fewer employees has a lower number of promotions available.



TRAINING INVESTMENT FACTOR AND PROMO-TION RATE: More dollars allocated to training will increase professional employee development.

### **Metrics Evaluation**

These are topics for development of relevant benchmarks, strategic initiatives, or corporate direction to facilitate predictive metrics. Evaluation should be made against SMART targets that clearly define proactive and positive movement from current status toward the corporate future state outlined.



Succession Readiness **Technology Innovation** 



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A5E HR Consulting Practice enables organizations to realize the potential of their biggest strength which is their talent pool. A5E helps organization with hiring, and enabling talent.

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