

# BUSINESS ANALYTICS END TERM

Submitted By: Jhanvi Aggarwall (MABSPG23020)

Analysis of the report prepared by me on the HR Analytics Dataset is as following:



This Power BI dashboard presents a comprehensive overview of various HR metrics related to employee demographics, performance, recruitment, training, work-life balance, attrition, and departmental tenure. Here's a breakdown of each section:

## 1. Performance Rating by Gender

**Insight:** Performance ratings appear to be distributed equally across genders, with male, female, and other categories having similar ratings.

**Implication:** There is no significant performance disparity among different genders, which could indicate a balanced performance evaluation process.

## 2. Gender Distribution by Recruitment Source

**Insight:** The pie chart shows gender distribution based on recruitment sources.

### Key Points:

The largest share of employees (22.4%) comes from Employee Referrals. Job Portals and Walk-ins also contribute significantly to recruitment, indicating diverse sourcing strategies.

**Implication:** The organization may need to analyze recruitment source effectiveness to maintain gender diversity.

### 3. Training Hours by Gender

**Insight:** Training hours are relatively consistent across genders, with a slight variation among male, female, and other categories.

**Implication:** This suggests equitable access to training, although further analysis might reveal if there are specific training topics or skill-building sessions with gender-specific attendance.

### 4. Work-Life Balance Score by Overtime and Gender

**Insight:** Employees working overtime (both male and female) tend to report lower work-life balance scores compared to those not working overtime.

**Implication:** There's a correlation between overtime and work-life balance, highlighting a potential area for HR to consider when addressing employee satisfaction and burnout.

### 5. Employee Name, Salary, and Department Table

**Insight:** This table provides a snapshot of employee data, including names, salaries, departments, and other demographic information.

**Implication:** Useful for quick reference but would benefit from additional insights such as salary distribution or comparisons across departments.

### 6. Location Map of Employees

**Insight:** The map shows the global distribution of employees with markers in cities like Berlin, London, New York, San Francisco, and Tokyo.

**Implication:** This global spread indicates a multinational presence. The concentration of employees in certain regions could be aligned with regional offices or business hubs.

### 7. Tenure by Department

**Insight:** Tenure is longest in the Finance department (564.7) and shortest in HR (401.8).

**Implication:** Different tenure levels may reflect department-specific dynamics or turnover rates. For example, longer tenures in Finance could suggest stability, whereas shorter tenures in HR might indicate higher turnover.

### 8. Benefits Score

**Insight:** The benefits score sum is displayed as 2771.

**Implication:** This metric, though not detailed, suggests a potential aggregate score based on employee satisfaction with benefits. Tracking changes over time would be useful to monitor employee satisfaction.

## **9. First Attrition Indicator**

**Insight:** The "No" under Attrition indicates no attrition recorded in this snapshot.

**Implication:** This is a positive indicator for employee retention, but it's essential to monitor trends over time.

### **Summary**

This dashboard provides valuable insights into HR metrics such as performance, recruitment, training, work-life balance, and departmental dynamics. It can help HR and management make data-driven decisions on employee engagement, diversity, and retention. However, adding trend analysis and benchmarks would enhance the insights, enabling the identification of long-term patterns and areas needing improvement.