

Diversity and Inclusion Dashboard



KPI 1 - Hiring

KPI 2 - Age Group

Employee Type

- Select all
- ☐ Full Time
- ☐ Part Time

Gender

- Female
- Male

Department

- Select all
- Finance
- HR

Nationality

- Select all
- Austria
- Belgium

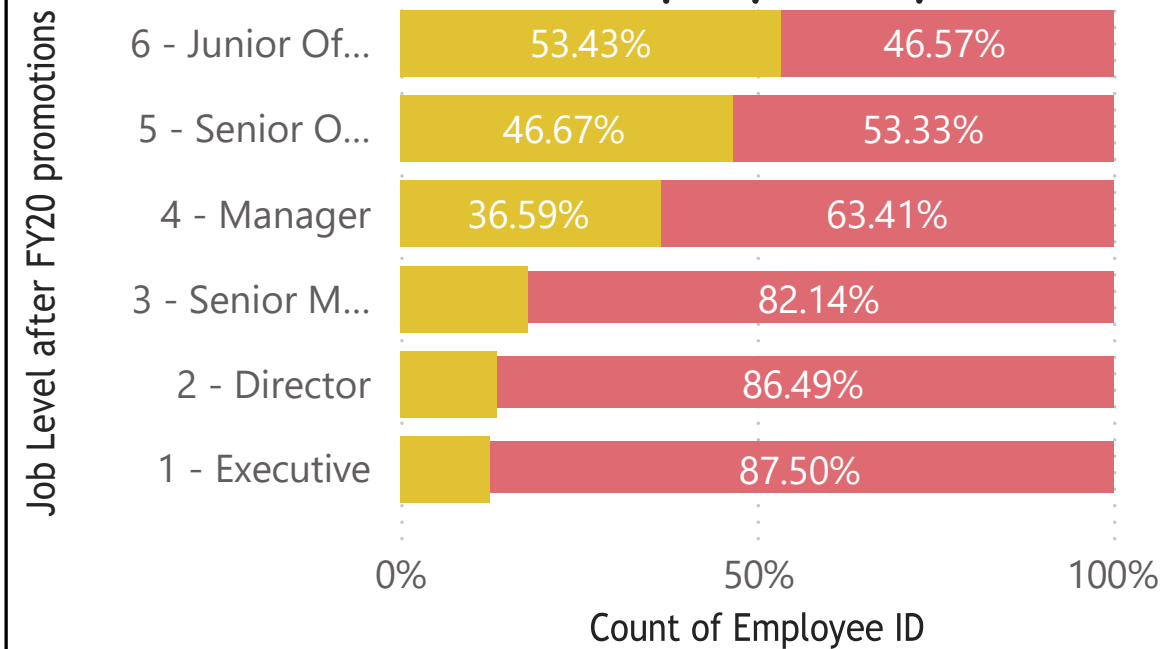
Job Level

- Select all
- 1 - Executive
- 2 - Director

Job Type

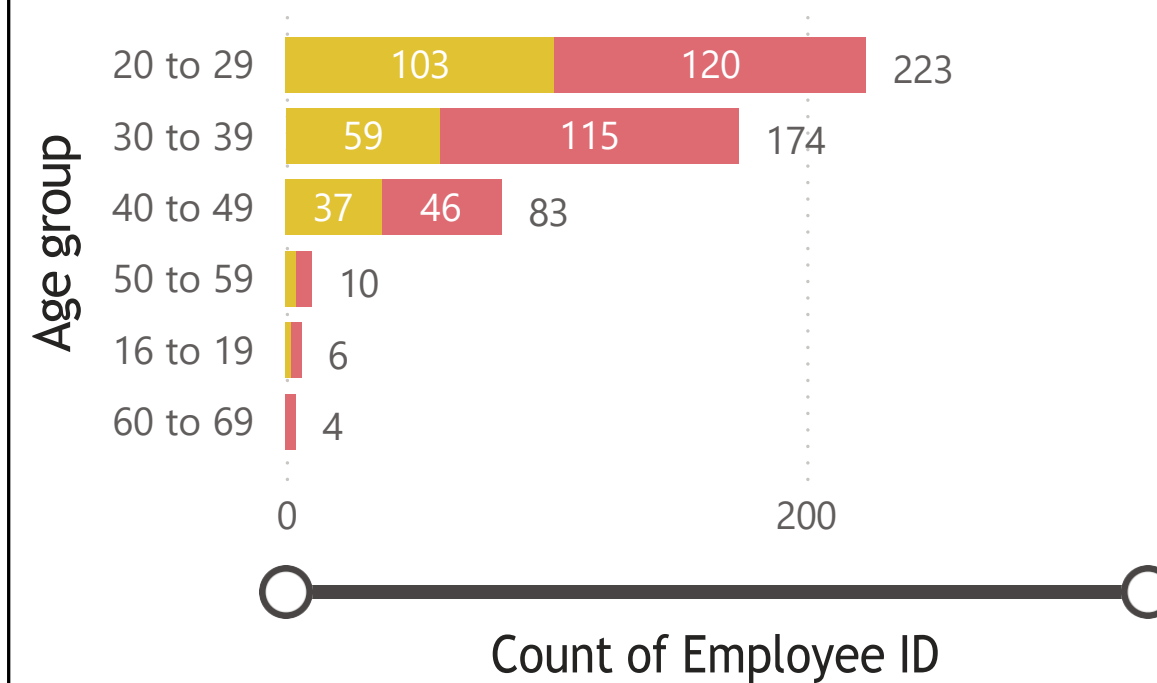
Gender ● Female ● Male

KPI 3 - Employee by Gender

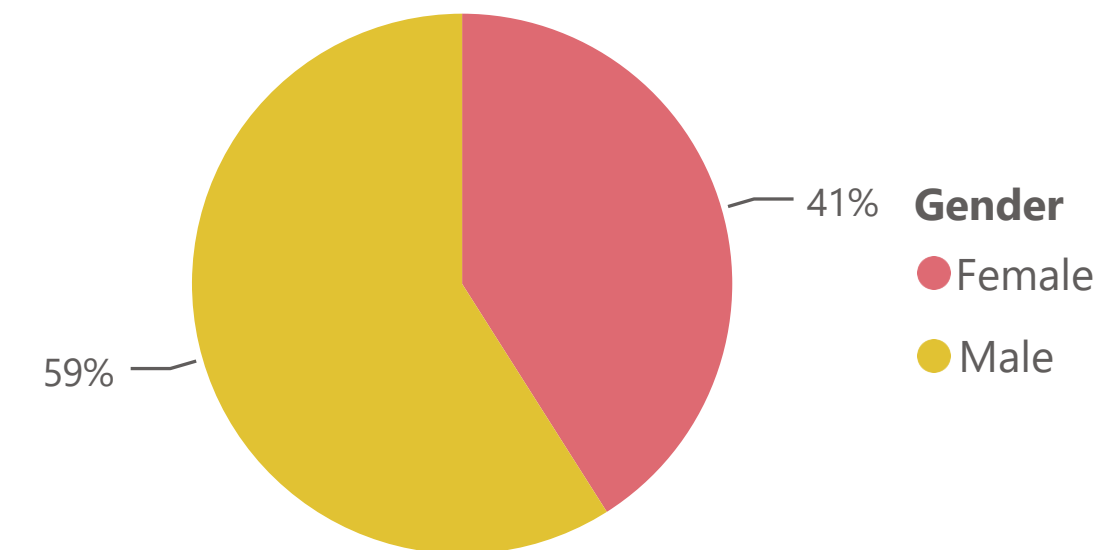


Job by Age group

Gender ● Female ● Male

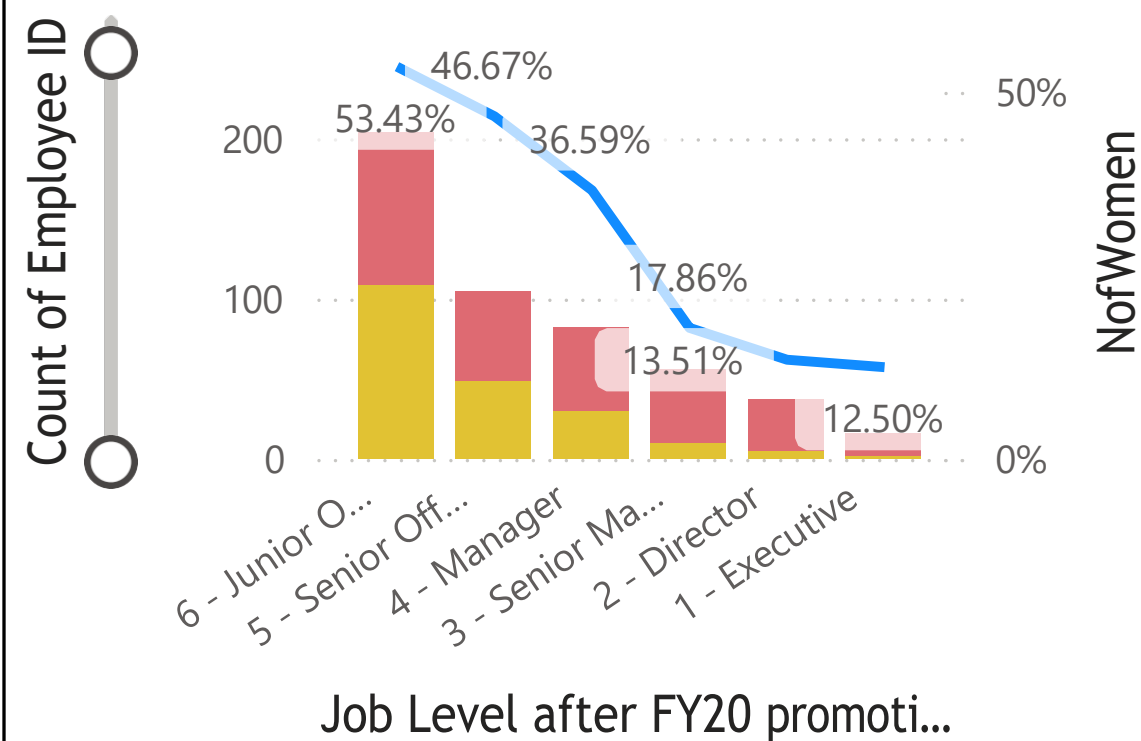


Employee ID by Gender



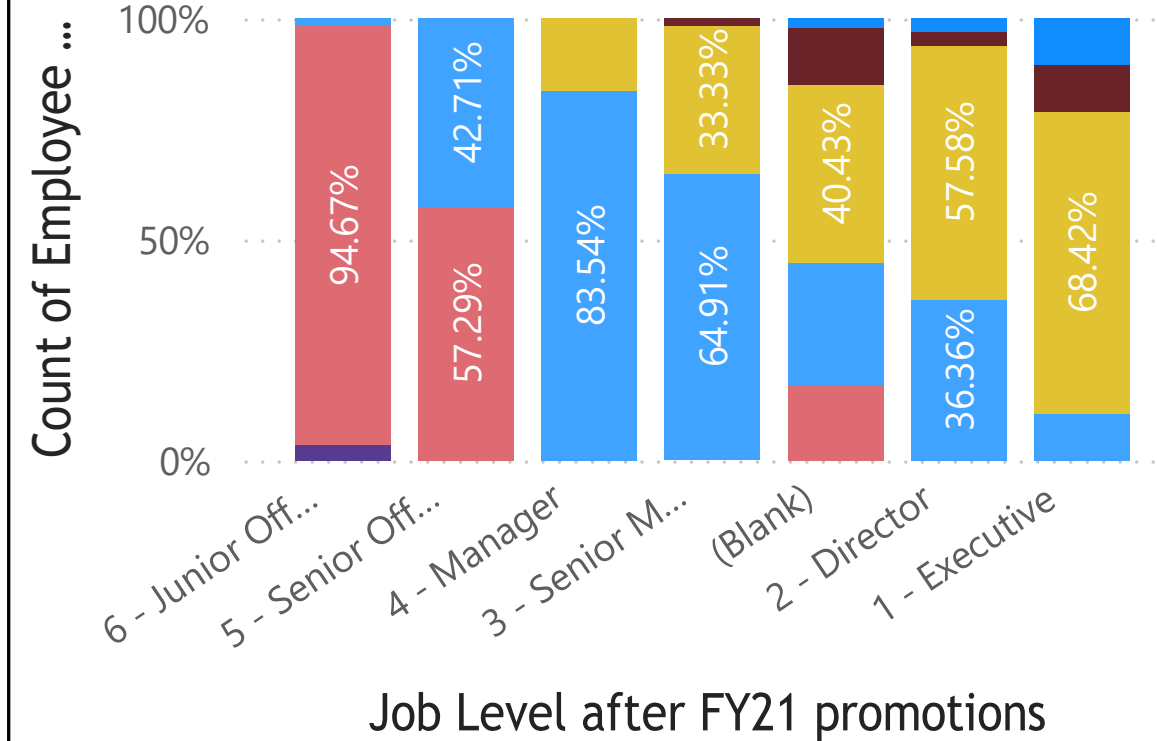
Job Types

Gender ● Female ● Male ● NofWomen

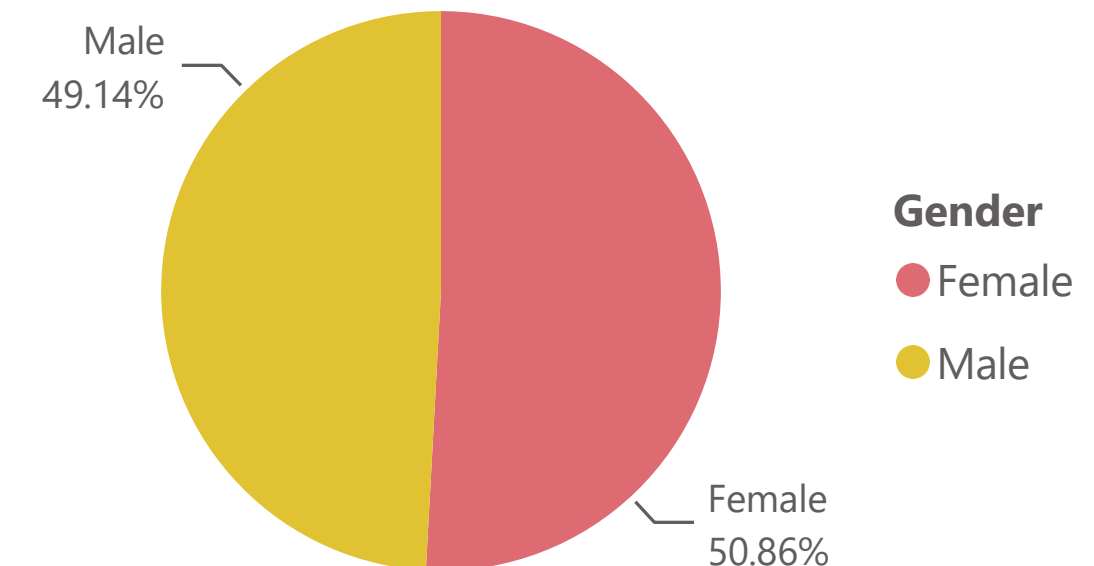


Job by Age group

Age group ● 16 to 19 ● 20 to 29 ● 30 to 39



Average of Employee ID by Gender



Diversity and Inclusion Dashboard



Employee Type

- Select all
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- ☐ Part Time

Gender

- Female
- Male

Department

- Select all
- Finance
- HR

Nationality

- Select all
- Austria
- Belgium

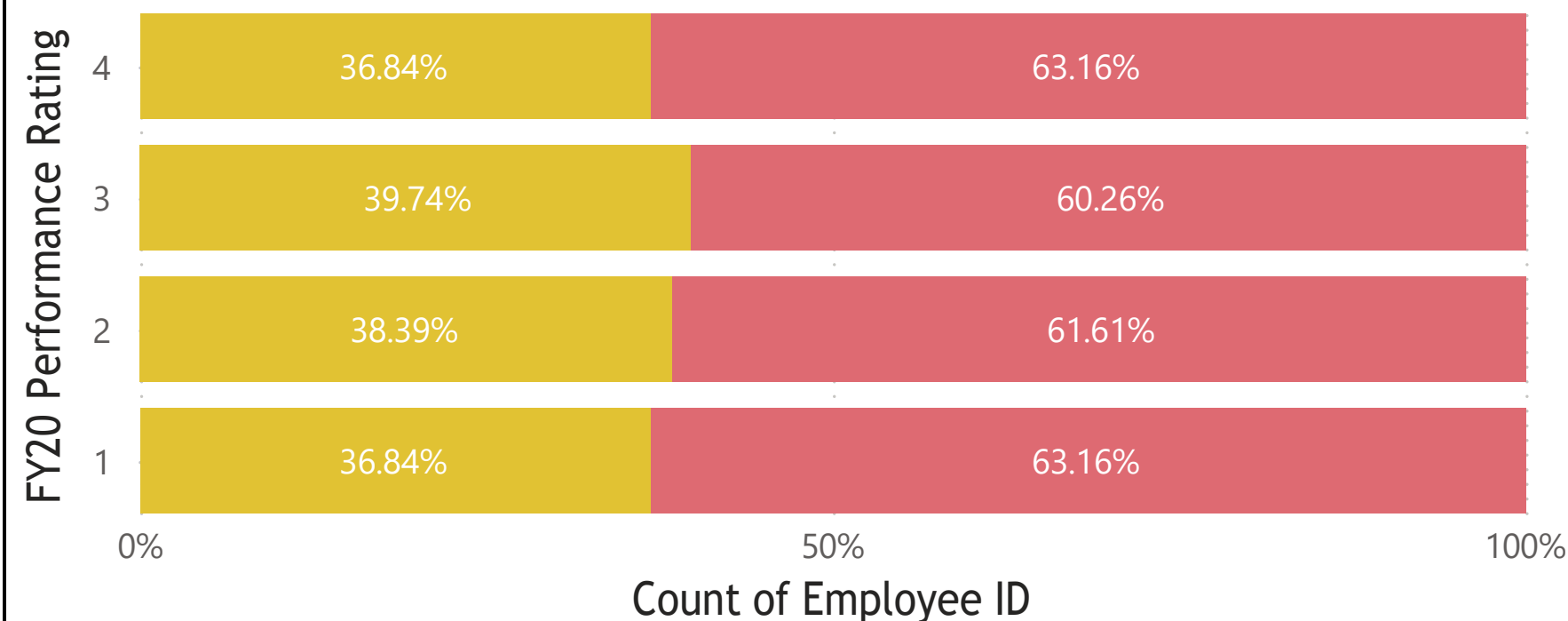
Job Level

- Select all
- 1 - Executive
- 2 - Director

KPI 4 - Performance Rating

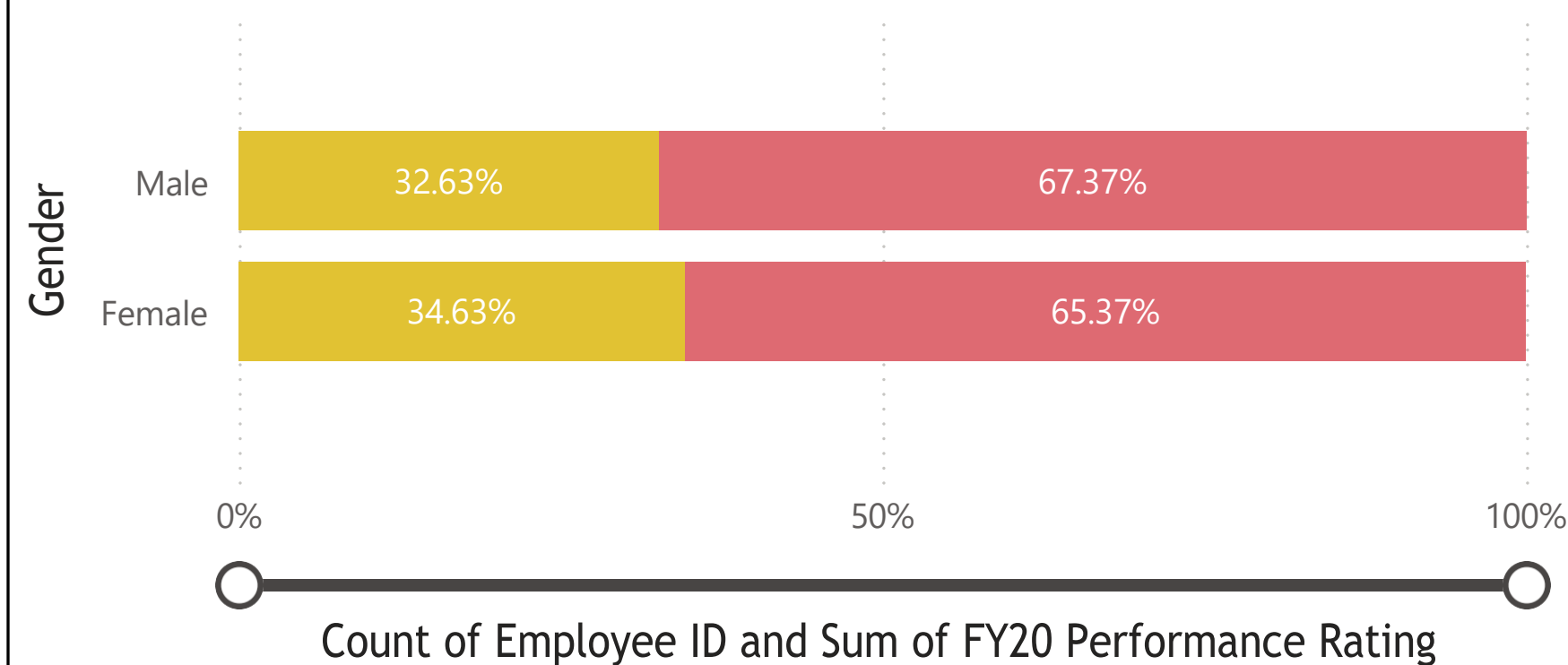
Job Type

Gender ● Female ● Male



Job Types

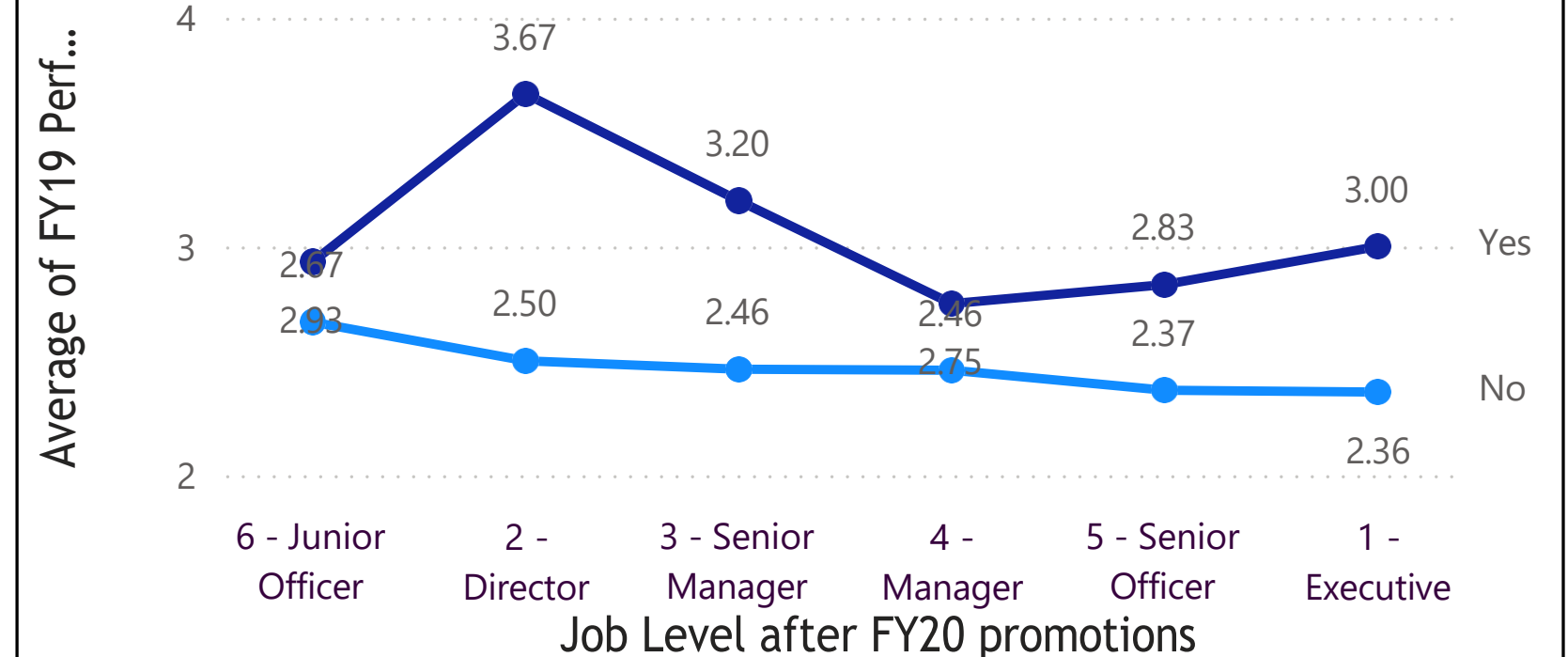
● Count of Employee ID ● Sum of FY20 Performance Rating



KPI 5 - Turnover Rate

Average Performance Rating

FY20 leaver? ● No ● Yes



Total Men

59.00%

NofMen

Total Women

41.00%

NofWomen

Project Background

Human Resources at a telecom company is highly into diversity and inclusion. They've been working hard to improve gender balance at the executive management level, but they're not seeing any progress.

They're reaching out to help them in the analysis and create visualizations to - Represent HR data, particularly focusing on gender-related KPIs

Identify and discuss potential root causes for the slow progress in achieving gender balance at the executive management level.

Key Learning Skills

1. Data Cleaning

Using Power Query I removed Null values, Duplicate values and Errors from the dataset.

2. Data Transformation

Transformed the data by eliminating Unwanted Columns, hiding irrelevant tables and creating conditional columns.

3. Data Analysis

Performed data analysis by discovering pattern and trends in the report.

4. Data Visualization

Created visualizations by adding different visuals like bar chart, time-series chart, slicers, card visual and gauge visual.

Data Source

PwC provided the dataset as an excel file from the Human Resources department of a telecom client during the PwC Power BI in Data Analytics Virtual Case Experience. The dataset contained records of 500 employees and included major fields such as Employee ID, Gender, Age Group, Job Level after FY20 Promotions, New Hire FY20, FY20 Performance Rating, FY20 Leaver, Last Department in FY20, Time in Job Level, Promotion in FY20, Last Hire Date, and so on.

Key Performance Indicators

KPIs, or Key Performance Indicators, are like goal markers for businesses. They're specific, measurable values that track progress towards achieving important objectives. They are like a dashboard that shows how well a company is doing on its journey to success. By following these KPIs, businesses can make smart decisions based on real data and identify areas where they can improve.

Insights and Recommendation

In the executive and senior management ranks of the company, there is an absence of diversity, with a majority of men holding these positions. This may suggest that there is a bias in the hiring process and a gender imbalance in promotions among employees. Majority of these employees age between 20 and 40 with predominantly positions acquired by males.

The promotions for FY21 also have a lack of diversity. Over 60% of the promotions given were taken by men, which is even worse in FY20, which is close to 80%. Especially, at the junior level that is sales and marketing, around 90% promotion are given to males. The organization should do a survey and maybe provide career growth opportunities to female employees to improve diversity in promotion for a healthy work culture.

Most number of employees leaving the organization are males, they belong to the executive and management roles of the company, this has a direct co-relation with their performance ratings in the company. The males at these executive level have a performance rating below the targeted value. The company should take a feedback and maybe provide benefits to eliminate the retention rate.

The turnover rate has been determined to be approximately 87%. A distinct pattern emerges from the analysis, specifically when examining the junior roles within the company. In these positions, the turnover rate remains relatively consistent. However, as we progress to higher seniority levels, we observe a contrasting trend. The turnover rate for males steadily increases, while for females, it steadily decreases.