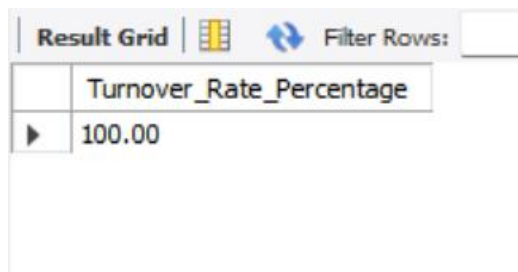


1. Employee Turnover Rate

```
SELECT  
  ROUND(  
    (COUNT(*) * 100.0) / (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees),  
    2  
  ) AS Turnover_Rate_Percentage  
FROM employees  
WHERE ExitDate IS NOT NULL;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query result grid with a single column named 'Turnover_Rate_Percentage' and one row containing the value '100.00'. The grid has a 'Filter Rows' button and a 'Result Grid' tab.

Turnover_Rate_Percentage
100.00

2. Average Performance Rating

```
SELECT  
  ROUND(AVG([Current Employee Rating]), 2) AS Avg_Performance_Rating  
FROM employees;
```





The screenshot shows a SQL query result grid with a single column named 'Avg_Performance_Rating' and one row containing the value '2.9549'. The grid has a 'Filter Rows' button and a 'Result Grid' tab.

Avg_Performance_Rating
2.9549



3. Top 5 Job Titles by Headcount

```
SELECT  
  TitleOfJob,  
  COUNT(*) AS Employee_Count  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY TitleOfJob  
ORDER BY Employee_Count DESC  
LIMIT 5;
```

Result Grid   Filter Rows:		
	DepartmentType	Employee_Count
▶	Production	340
	IT/IS	129
	Sales	67
	Software Engineering	50
	Admin Offices	41
	Executive Office	16



4. Employees by Marital Status

```
SELECT
  MaritalDesc,
  COUNT(*) AS Count
FROM employees
GROUP BY MaritalDesc;
```

Result Grid   Filter Rows:		
	MaritalDesc	Count
▶	Divorced	150
	Widowed	158
	Married	161
	Single	174

5. Number of Employees by Business Unit

```
SELECT
  BusinessUnit,
  COUNT(*) AS Count
FROM employees
GROUP BY BusinessUnit
ORDER BY Count DESC;
```

Result Grid   Filter Rows:		
	TitleOfJob	Employee_Count
▶	Production Technician I	251
	Production Technician II	79
	Area Sales Manager	75
	Software Engineer	38
	Sr. Network Engineer	28