"NOT MARKETING" PRESENTATION ABOUT MEASURING HUMAN CAPITAL IN AN ORGANIZATION

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What is Human Capital?

Company A

Company B





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- Same office, same finance... does it mean they perform the same?

Why do we need to measure Human Capital?

Because if we do so, we would know the real value of our employees, and how to turn it in the most efficient way for the good of the company!

We need to keep in mind that HC is arguably the most important asset in every organization. And it's the asset that makes thing work!

Example Company Balance Sheet December 31, 2015

ASSETS

Current assets

Investments

Property, plant, and equipment

Intangible assets

Other assets

Total assets

LIABILITIES & OWNER'S EQUITY

Current Liabilities

Long-term liabilities

Total liabilities

Owner's equity

Total liabilities & owner's equity

People should be regarded as assets rather than variable cost, in other words, treated as human capital (Beer 1984)

Human Capital Measurement models

- Input model
- Output model
- Comparison value model
- KPI model

(Cost based model)

(Income based model)

(Integration model)

(Indicator model)

Also

- Conventional
- New

Input Model

- Measures accumulated values of all expenditures
- Historical costs
- Costs are tangible and intangible
- Limitations:
- No necessary relationship between investment and quality of the output
- Not easy to divide costs of consumption and cost of investment

Output Model

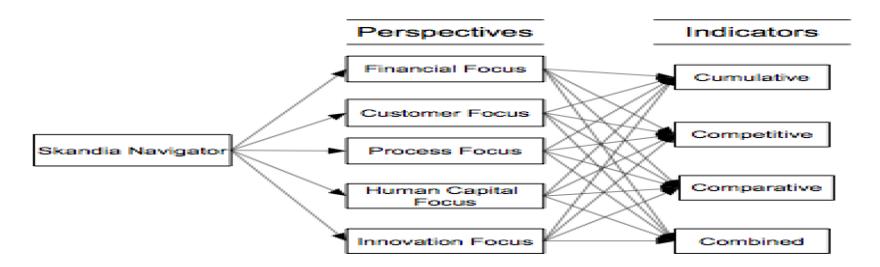
- Measures all discounted values of future earnings through lifetime
- It values HC at market prices
- Dynamic economy is more interested
- Weak points
- Model assumes that differences in wages can perfectly reflect differences in productivity
- What kind of expenditure should be classified as maintenance
- In developing countries is not easy to find data

Comparison

- It is the combination of above two models (Input and output), as investment in human capital determine the stock of human capital (input model), which in turn determine the individual earnings (output model). (Tao & Stinson)
- Limitation
- The categorization of rearing costs
- The ability of graduates with SAT scores

Indicator Model

- The estimation of human capital from the point of view of the investments in education, without allocating any monetary values to the human capital. The most frequently use indicators are literacy rates, school enrollment rates and average years of education.
- In this model the Skandia navigator can be named.



Conventional & New measurement

- Conventional measurement OECD
- 1. Investment in human capital
- 2. Quality adjustment in human capital investments
- 3. Results of education
- New measurement
- HDI Measures a country's human development and wellbeing
- The structure of HDI is constituted with health, Knowledge and standard living

Is it so complicated?









Input Model: Cost









Output model: Price









Comparison: Margin %









Indicator: Off-road performance









Indicator: Energy efficiency





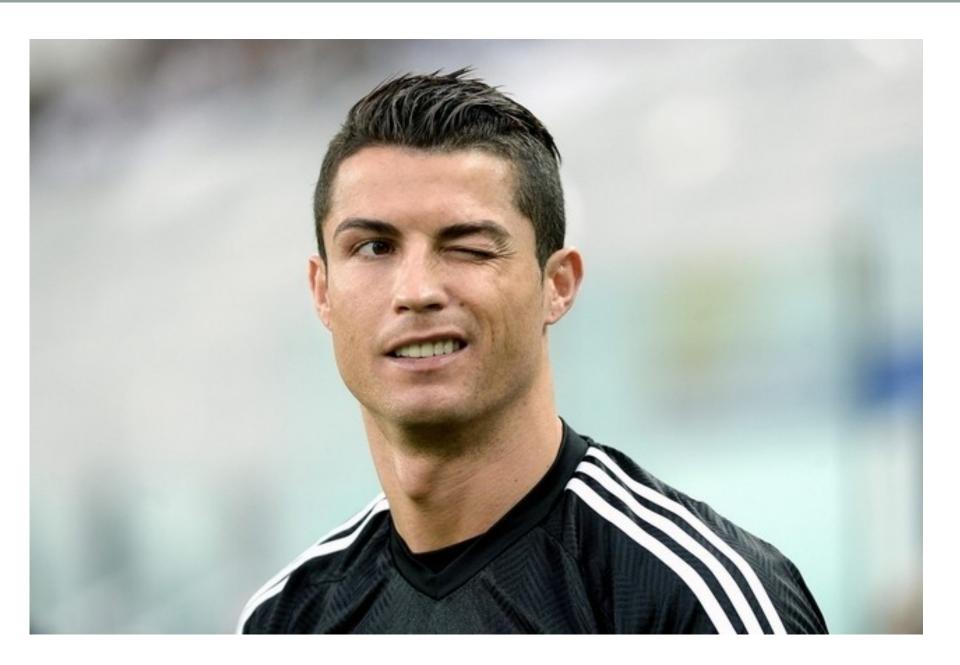




Why is it so complicated?

Because every model gives different results. For example.....





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