Course Code: BBHR3008

Course Name: Trainning and Development

Module IV: EMPLOYEE AND MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

EMPLOYEE AND MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT Session 31

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Topics

Module IV: EMPLOYEE AND MANAGEMENT

DEVELOPMENT Cont...

Training

Evaluation

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Methods

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ODJECTIVES

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Following this presentation you should be able to complete the following objectives:

• DESCRIBE TRAINING EVALUATION METHODS

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➤ However, for more complex jobs like managerial and supervisory, it is necessary to choose from the following approaches.

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- Activity Sampling
- Self-diary
- Observation of Specific Incidents
- Self-recording of Specific Incidents
- Appraisal by Superiors

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- Known as ROI, published by Jack Philips to quantify the monetary value of training investments. It answers the question: "for every single currency invested, what does the employer get back?"
- ROI is only a financial measure of training's value, it does not provide information to improve training.
- ROI% = (<u>Benefits-Cost of Training</u>) X 100 Costs of Training

Why should ROI be used?

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 The concern for accountability in all functions is increasing; thus, the training and development function becomes one of the many support efforts under scrutiny.

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Calculate ROI

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Formulas:

ROI = <u>Total Cost of Training</u>
No. of Students

ROI% = (Benefits-Training Costs) X 100
Training Cost

Course Code: BBHR3008 Determining Return on Investment (ROI)

- Cost-benefit analysis process of determining the economic benefits of a training program using accounting methods that look at training costs and benefits.
- ROI should be limited only to certain training programs, because it can be costly.

Cont.)

- Determining costs
 - Methods for comparing costs of alternative training programs include the resource requirements model and accounting.
- Determining benefits methods include:
 - technical, academic, and practitioner literature.
 - pilot training programs and observance of successful job performers.
 - Estimates by trainees and their managers.



Determining Return on Investment Course Code: BBHR3008 Return on Investment Course Name: Trainning and Development

(ROI) (cont.)

• To calculate ROI, divide benefits by costs. The ROI gives an estimate of the dollar return expected from each dollar invested in training.

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Direct Costs Instructor In-house instructor (12 days @ \$125 per day) Fringe benefits (25% of salary) Travel expenses Materials (\$60 × 56 trainees) Classroom space and audiovisual equipment (12 days @ \$50 per day) Refreshments (\$4 per day × 3 days × 56 trainees) Total direct costs	\$ 0 1,500 375 0 3,360 600 672 \$ 6,507
Indirect Costs Training management Clerical and administrative salaries Fringe benefits (25% of salary) Postage, shipping, and telephone Pre- and posttraining learning materials (\$4 × 56 trainees) Total indirect costs	\$ 0 750 187 0 224 \$ 1,161
Development Costs Fee for program purchase Instructor training Registration fee Travel and lodging Salary Benefits (25% of salary) Total development costs	\$ 3,600 1,400 975 625 156 \$ 6,756
Overhead Costs General organizational support, top management time (10% of direct, indirect, and development costs) Total overhead costs	\$ 1,443 \$ 1,443
Compensation for Trainees Trainees' salaries and benefits (based on time away from job) Total training costs Cost per trainee	\$ 16,969 \$ 32,836 \$ 587

Cont.)

- **Utility analysis** a cost-benefit analysis method that involves assessing the dollar value of training based on:
 - estimates of the difference in job performance between trained and untrained employees.
 - the number of individuals trained.
 - the length of time a training program is expected to influence performance.

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• the variability in job performance in the untrained group of employees.

Training Vietrics

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Expenditure per employee

Learning hours received per employee

Expenditure as a percentage of payroll

Expenditure as a percentage of revenue

Cost per learning hour received

Percentage of expenditures for external services

Learning hours received per training and development staff member

Average percentage of learning activities outsourced

Average percentage of learning content by content area (e.g., basic skills, customer service, executive development)

Average percentage of learning hours provided via different delivery methods (instructor-led, technology-based)

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Course Name: Trainning and Development

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