# TALENT KLIMA INDEX

## **Talent Climate Index**

### Results – Second half of 2022 In the spotlight: Diversity



Hochschule Fresenius Fachbereich Wirtschaft und Medien GmbH Im MediaPark 4c · 50670 Köln www.hs-fresenius.de

Profil M Beratung für Human Resources Management GmbH & Co. KG Berliner Straße 131 · 42929 Wermelskirchen www.profil-m.de





### Executive Summary



- The Talent Climate Index (TCI) serves as an indicator for the development of the labor market in Germany from a company point of view both in terms of internal and external talent (leaders and specialists).
- Using few precise questions, the current situation and the expected trend are ascertained (<u>TalentKlimaindex.de</u>). Biannual surveys enable a continuous long-term evaluation. For the first time, the previously surveyed commitment climate regarding continued increases in efficiency was not recorded.
- The results of the survey for the second half of 2022 are presented. They are based on a sample of 118 usable data sets, consisting of HR experts, managers, and members of the top management. This results in the following key findings:
  - Talent climate slightly improved due to somewhat more optimistic forecasts for the external labor market

The talent climate is developing relatively positively overall, but remains at a critical, clearly negative level. The somewhat more positive forecasts regarding the availability of talent on the external labor market have had a positive impact. However, this impact is diminished by the deteriorating internal talent situation. The current availability of internal talent is more limited than it was in the first half of 2022.

• Diversity plays an important role in companies Embracing diversity in a credible way is of great importance to the majority of companies. More than 60% of the companies surveyed consider diversity to be a "relevant topic" or an "important focal topic." In this context, the companies primarily pursue goals related to the culture, image, and mindset of the employees.

#### • Diversity with regard to gender is a top priority

Diversity with regard to the gender of employees plays a key role in most of the measures initiated by the companies. Age and ethnicity/nationality are the next highest priorities. Diversity in these three areas is the focus of current changes in recruiting and external communications at companies.

#### • Companies have taken initial measures, full implementation still pending The companies surveyed use a wide range of diversity measures. Most have already

taken initial action with regard to all common diversity goals. However, full implementation is still pending for most companies.





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  - Talent climate trend
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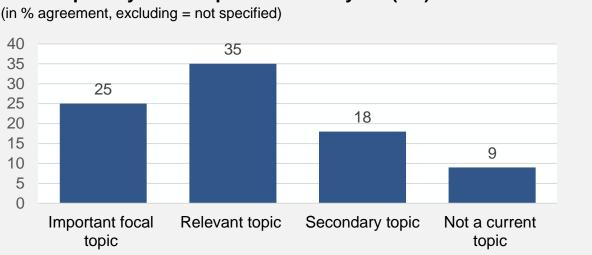
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### Diversity plays an important role in companies

The promotion of diversity is not only a social requirement for companies, but is also increasingly becoming a success factor. More than a third of respondents state that this is a relevant topic in their company, and a quarter of respondents even classify it as an "important focal topic." In this context, diversity with regard to gender, age and ethnicity/nationality has the highest relevance.



Current priority of the topic of "diversity" in (HR) work

### Ranking of different aspects of diversity in terms of their relevance for the organization

- 1 Gender or gender identity
- 2 Age or generations
- 3 Ethnicity, e.g., skin color, nationality
- 4 Social background
- 5 Disabilities/impairments
- 6 Religion, belief
- 7 Sexual orientation





Companies aim for positive impact on image, culture, and mindset

Diversity measures are to contribute to heterogeneous goals, first and foremost boosting the company's external image. This is followed by goals relating to internal cooperation and forward-looking, innovative attitudes among employees. The most frequently named goals thus concern "soft" factors related to the culture, image, and mindset in the company.

### Ranking of goals to be achieved with diversity measures, in descending order:

- Improving the corporate image
- Driving future-oriented thinking and encouraging innovation
  Improving the corporate culture, e.g., reducing frustrations and inefficiencies between heterogeneous groups of employees
- 4 Developing new markets or customer groups
- 5 Increasing the company's attractiveness as an employer
- 6 Expanding the internal talent base by addressing "new" target groups
- 7 Expanding the <u>external</u> talent base by addressing "new" target groups
- 8 Promote cooperation with people from other cultural backgrounds
- 9 Establishing new business relationships or cooperations
- 10 Improving customer service or customer orientation
- 11 Optimize decision-making processes thanks to different perspectives





Diversity measures have advanced, particularly in relation to gender roles

Diversity measures are mainly described as "implemented to some extent" in all typical categories. Measures are thus being taken in all areas in a majority of the companies. However, most of these have not yet been fully implemented and there is a need for further action. The companies surveyed have made the most progress with measures relating to gender, followed at some distance by measures relating to age and disabilities.

#### Implementation of measures relating to diversity aspects\*

	Fully implemented	Implemented to some extent	Not or insufficiently implemented
Gender or gender identity	24	44	8
Age or generations	17	44	18
Disabilities/impairments	17	40	13
Ethnicity, e.g., skin color, nationality, etc.	18	35	18
Social background	12	31	18
Sexual orientation	15	26	16
Religion, belief	18	20	17

\* in % agreement, excluding = not specified/not relevant



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## Companies use a wide range of diversity measures

The most important measures to strengthen diversity include working-hour models and inclusive recruiting. A third of the companies also focus on sensitizing leaders and defining clear diversity goals. The companies surveyed work with a broad range of measures, from action-oriented goals and the specific design of working conditions to sensitizing key decision-makers.

Which diversity measures have been implemented to date? (in % agreement, excluding = not specified)	Measures taken	No measures taken
Design of working-hour models	41	26
Inclusive and targeted recruiting of new target groups	35	34
Sensitization and training for leaders	34	33
Definition of diversity goals	33	35
Design of the range of benefits (e.g., pension plans, childcare)	31	36
Sensitization and competence transfer for the broad workforce in the form of training courses	28	40
Design of workplaces and premises	27	40
Establishment of the function of an equal opportunity officer	27	41
Definition and monitoring of diversity key figures in HR controlling	26	42
Adapted external advertising and communication strategy	25	42
Establishment of quotas	25	44
Information offers for employees (e.g., campaign days or information on the intranet)	24	42
Establishment of networks or mentoring programs	23	44
Development offers to increase equal opportunities for minorities	20	47
Adapted internal advertising and communication strategy	20	46
Expansion of the range of dishes offered in the canteen	20	46
Establishment of the position of diversity manager or similar	19	49



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Gender, ethnicity, and age are key goals in targeted recruiting and external communications

Due to the focus on the gender factor, this goal is pursued with a large part of the measures, while other aspects only play a role in individual activities. One exception is sensitizing employees to the importance of diversity, where almost all relevant topics are addressed. In external communications and recruiting measures, the focus is primarily on the top-priority diversity goals (see above): gender, ethnicity, and age.

	Age	Gender	Disability	Ethnicity	Religion	Social background	Sexual orientation
Design of working-hour models	29%	24%	17%			٩	
Inclusive and targeted recruiting of new target groups	19%	20%		21%			
Sensitization and training for leaders	25%	26%	25%	28%	22%	19%	21%
Definition of diversity goals	16%	26%	17%	22%			
Design of the range of benefits (e.g., pension plans, childcare)	25%						
Sensitization and competence transfer for the broad workforce in the form of training courses	18%	24%	20%	23%	15%		
Design of workplaces and premises			22%				

#### Diversity aspects addressed in measures taken\*

\*in % agreement, only results ≥15% agreement are listed



Gender, ethnicity, and age are key goals in targeted recruiting and external communications (continued)

Diversity aspects addressed in measures taken*							
	Age	Gender	Disability	Ethnicity	Religion	Social background	Sexual orientation
Establishment of the function of an equal opportunity officer	17%	19%	19%	15%			
Definition and monitoring of diversity key figures in HR controlling	15%	23%					
Adapted <u>external</u> advertising and communication strategy	16%	20%		16%			
Establishment of quotas		22%					
Information offers for employees (e.g., campaign days or information on the intranet)	17%	18%					
Establishment of networks or mentoring programs		20%					
Development offers to increase equal opportunities for minorities		18%					
Adapted <b>internal</b> advertising and communication strategy		15%					
Expansion of the range of dishes offered in the canteen							
Establishment of the position of diversity manager or similar		18%		15%			

#### Diversity aspects addressed in measures taken\*

\*in % agreement, only results ≥15% agreement are listed





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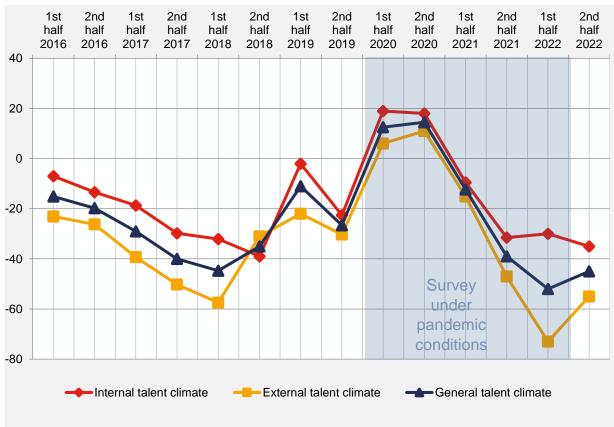
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### Talent climate trend

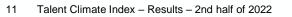
## External and internal talent climate are moving toward each other

The downward trend in the external talent climate has not continued since the last survey, but has recovered slightly. In contrast, the internal talent climate is moving to a slightly lower value and is now just above the previous all-time low in 2018. On the whole, the talent climate showed a slightly positive development.



#### Talent climate\* over time

\* Values stated on a scale of -100 to +100. The talent climate results from a combination of current and expected assessments (exact calculation see appendix).





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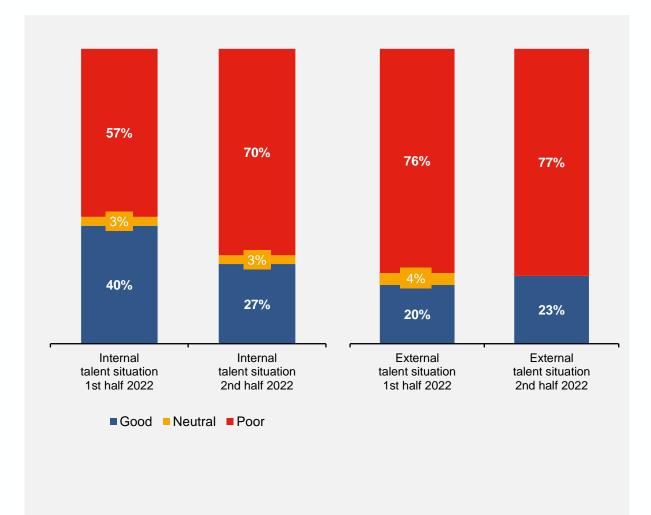
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### **Talent situation**

### Current internal talent situation deteriorates while external talent situation remains critical

Compared with the previous survey, the internal availability of specialists and leaders has deteriorated significantly. The already low level with regard to the availability of external talent continues largely unchanged.



#### Talent situation: Current availability of talent



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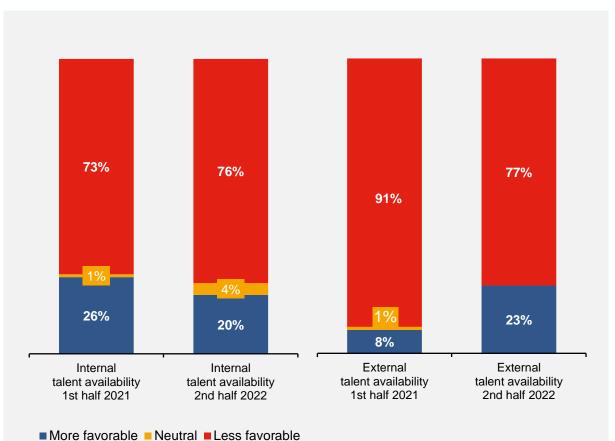
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### **Talent expectations**

# Slightly improved availability on the external labor market forecast

While the current external talent situation has hardly changed, respondents' expectations are more optimistic than in the first half of the year. The increased external talent climate is thus not due to the current situation, but to expected developments. Whereas in the first half of 2021 only 8% of respondents forecast better availability of external talent, this figure has now risen to 23%. This means that the forecasts for the external labor market are now at a comparable level to those for the internal labor market. On the whole, however, they remain predominantly negative.



#### Talent expectation: Future availability of talent

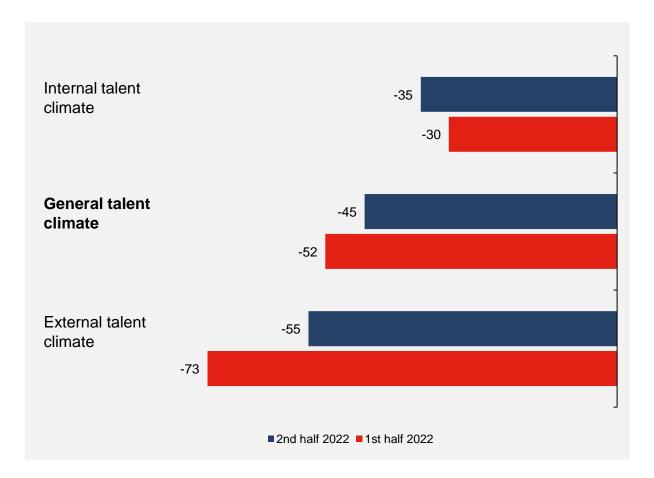




### Talent climate

# Talent climate slightly improved, but still critical

The talent climate is developing slightly positively overall, but remains at a critical, clearly negative level. The external talent climate has a significant positive impact, in particular the more positive forecasts (see above). However, this impact is weakened by the slight decline in the internal talent climate. This is mainly influenced by the deterioration in the current internal talent situation (see above).



Values stated on a scale of -100 to +100\*

\* The talent climate results from a combination of current and expected assessments (exact calculation see appendix)

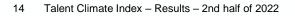
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- 100 means that all those surveyed assess the situation to be poor/expect it to get worse

+100 means that all those surveyed assess the situation to be good/expect it to get better



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### Talent Climate Index (TCI)



The Talent Climate Index (TCI) serves as an indicator for the development of the labor market in Germany from a company point of view both in terms of internal and external talent.

Using few precise questions the current situation and the expected trend are ascertained (<u>TalentKlimaindex.de</u>). Biannual surveys enable a long-term evaluation.

#### Subject areas of the questionnaire

- Internal talent management:
  - The availability of talent for key specialist and leadership positions in the internal labor market – currently and in the future
  - The company's ability to identify and develop internal talent
- External talent management:
  - The availability of talent for key specialist and leadership positions in the external labor market currently and in the future
  - The company's ability to attract external talent
- Focal topic of the current survey:
  - Diversity: Significance, goals, and measures





## Talent Climate Index (TCI)

The questionnaire is very brief on purpose – it can be fully completed within a few minutes under: <u>talentklimaindex.de</u>

TALENT-KLIMA-INDE	x		 
			25
Internes Talent Managemen	it		
Die Verfügbarkeit von Talenten internen Arbeitsmarkt beurteile		gspositionen auf unserem	
a. momentan			
extrem schlecht	ausgezeichnet		
b. zukünftig			
deutlich ungünstiger	deutlich günstiger		
Die Fähigkeit unseres Unterne Management-Verhalten etc.) z ich <u>momentan</u> als:			
extrem schlecht	ausgezeichnet		
Mein Kommentar zu internen	Falenten:		

The basis for the balance computation is the coding of the answers:

0 - 49% = poor/less favorable

50% = no consideration in the formula

51 - 100% = good/more favorable

"Situation" balance= good - poor"Expectations" balance= more favorable - less favorableTalent climate $= \sqrt{(situation + 200)x(expectations + 200)} - 200$ 

Values stated on a scale of -100 to +100

17

Example: -100 means that all those surveyed assess the situation to be poor/expect it to get worse



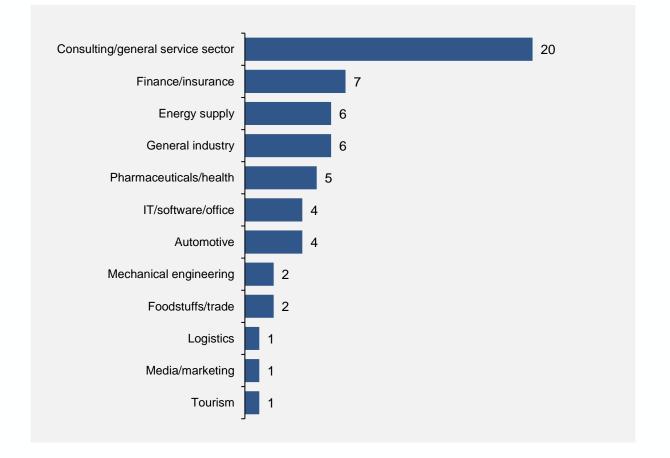
### Survey – Second half of 2022

### Sector distribution

Via the website www.profil-m.de/publikationen/talent-klima-index, various newsletters, and the direct approach method, persons from different sectors were contacted, which resulted in 118 data sets that could be evaluated. These are spread across the industries shown below as follows.

#### Sector

(frequency in percent, excludes "Other," information was provided voluntarily)





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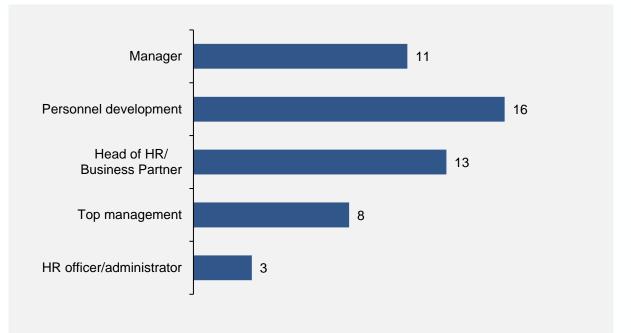
## Survey – Second half of 2022

# Participants in the survey according to function

In this survey, most respondents were from HR areas: HR Business Partners, personnel development, heads of HR. Both managers and members of the top management are also represented in the survey. However, many of the respondents did not take up the voluntary option to indicate their role or specified "other."

#### **Current position**

(frequency in percent, excludes "Other," information was provided voluntarily)





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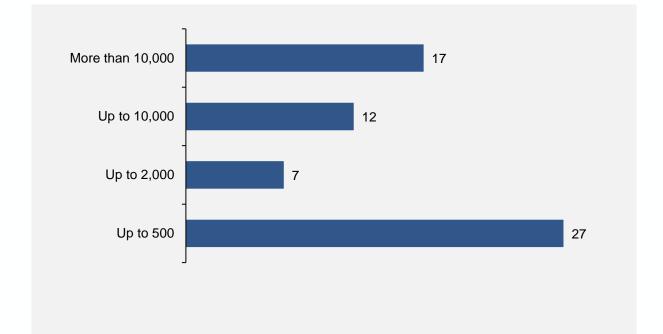
## Survey – Second half of 2022

# Number of employees in the companies surveyed

Compared with previous surveys, the group of small to medium-sized companies is particularly well represented in the current sample, ahead of large companies with more than 10,000 employees and larger medium-sized companies with 2,000 to 10,000 employees.

#### Number of employees

(frequency in percent, excludes no replies, information was provided voluntarily)





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# TALENT KLIMA INDEX

## **Talent Climate Index**

Results – Second half of 2022 Detailed evaluation



#### Contact:

Hochschule Fresenius Fachbereich Wirtschaft und Medien GmbH Prof. Dr. Klaus P. Stulle Im MediaPark 4c 50670 Köln

T. +49 221 973 199-92

stulle@hs-fresenius.de www.hs-fresenius.de



#### Profil M Beratung für Human Resources Management GmbH & Co. KG

Anja Beenen Berliner Straße 131 42929 Wermelskirchen

T. +49 21 96 70 68-204

anja.beenen@profil-m.de www.profil-m.de

