1. the gender breakdown of employees in the company

| gender | count |
|----------------|-------|
| Male | 8911 |
| Female | 8090 |
| Non-Conforming | 481 |

- There are more male employees than female and non-(gender)conforming employees.
- 2. the race/ethnicity breakdown of employees in the company

| White | 4987 |
|---|------|
| Two or More Races | 2867 |
| Black or African American | 2840 |
| Asian | 2791 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 1994 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 1051 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 952 |

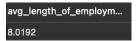
- the most dominant race amongst the employees is white, and the least dominant are American Indian and Native Hawaiian
- 3. the age distribution of employees in the company

| age_group | gender | count | age_group | count |
|-------------------|----------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 18-24 | Female | 620 | 18-24 | 1348 |
| 18-24 | Male | 697 | 25-34 | 4897 |
| 18-24 | Non-Conforming | 31 | 35-44 | 5026 |
| | Female | 2290 | 45-54 | 4865 |
| 1 | Male | 2472 | 55-64 | 1346 |
| 20-0 1 | IVIAIC | 2712 | " | |

- the youngest employee is 22, the oldest is 59
- the most dominant age group amongst the employees is 35-44, followed by 25-34 and 45-54; the least dominant age groups are 18-24 and 55-64
- 4. how many employees work at headquarters versus remote locations

| location | count |
|--------------|-------|
| Headquarters | 13107 |
| Remote | 4375 |

- around 75% of the employees work at headquarters, only around 25% work remotely
- 5. the average length of employment for employees who've been terminated
- 8.0192 / around 8 years

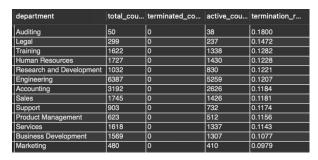


6. the gender distribution variation across departments

| department | gender | count | Marketing | Female | 206 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------------|----------------|-----|
| | | <u> </u> | Marketing | Male | 199 |
| Accounting | Female | 1175 | Marketing | Non-Conforming | 5 |
| Accounting | Male | 1375 | Product Management | Female | 227 |
| Accounting | Non-Conforming | 76 | Product Management | Male | 272 |
| Auditing | Female | 19 | Product Management | Non-Conforming | 13 |
| Auditing | Male | 19 | Research and Develo | Female | 404 |
| Business Development | Female | 593 | Research and Develo | Male | 401 |
| Business Development | Male | 672 | Research and Develo | Non-Conforming | 25 |
| Business Development | Non-Conforming | 42 | Sales | Female | 648 |
| Engineering | Female | 2442 | Sales | Male | 739 |
| Engineering | Male | 2671 | Sales | Non-Conforming | 39 |
| Engineering | Non-Conforming | 146 | Services | Female | 647 |
| Human Resources | Female | 672 | Services | Male | 661 |
| Human Resources | Male | 721 | Services | Non-Conforming | 29 |
| Human Resources | Non-Conforming | 37 | Support | Female | 337 |
| Legal | Female | 107 | Support | Male | 368 |
| Legal | Male | 125 | Support | Non-Conforming | 27 |
| Legal | Non-Conforming | 5 | Training | Female | 613 |
| | | | Training | Male | 688 |
| | | | Training | Non-Conforming | 37 |

- Fairly equal gender distribution across the departments; although, there seems to be more male employees than female employees across the departments
- Non-(gender)conforming employees are the least dominant gender across all the departments

7. the department with the highest turnover rate



highest turnover rate = Auditing department, with

termination rate of 0.1800

- Marketing and Business Development have the lower turnover rates
- 8. the distribution of employees across locations by state

| location_sta | count |
|--------------|-------|
| Ohio | 14144 |
| Pennsylvania | 892 |
| Illinois | 698 |
| Michigan | 550 |
| Indiana | 545 |
| Kentucky | 347 |
| Wisconsin | 306 |

- A large no. of employees are located in Ohio (81% of the employees)

9. how the company's employee count has changed over time based on hire and term dates

| year | hires | terminations | net_change | net_change_perc |
|------|-------|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| 2000 | 211 | 26 | 185 | 87.68 |
| 2001 | 1082 | 197 | 885 | 81.79 |
| 2002 | 1012 | 162 | 850 | 83.99 |
| 2003 | 1088 | 198 | 890 | 81.80 |
| 2004 | 1087 | 200 | 887 | 81.60 |
| 2005 | 1038 | 188 | 850 | 81.89 |
| 2006 | 1069 | 182 | 887 | 82.97 |
| 2007 | 1058 | 153 | 905 | 85.54 |
| 2008 | 1061 | 145 | 916 | 86.33 |
| 2009 | 1094 | 154 | 940 | 85.92 |
| 2010 | 1050 | 137 | 913 | 86.95 |
| 2011 | 1057 | 119 | 938 | 88.74 |
| 2012 | 1059 | 115 | 944 | 89.14 |
| 2013 | 1042 | 97 | 945 | 90.69 |
| 2014 | 1014 | 91 | 923 | 91.03 |
| 2015 | 1011 | 89 | 922 | 91.20 |
| 2016 | 1076 | 72 | 1004 | 93.31 |
| 2017 | 1043 | 61 | 982 | 94.15 |
| 2018 | 1090 | 55 | 1035 | 94.95 |
| 2019 | 1038 | 54 | 984 | 94.80 |
| 2020 | 967 | 38 | 929 | 96.07 |

- The net change in employees has increased from years 2000 – 2020 (by around 8%) – over the years, terminations of employees have generally decreased, whilst around 1000 hires have been made per year

10. the tenure distribution for each department (the length of time employees work for the department)

| department | avg_tenure |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Engineering | 8 |
| Services | 8 |
| Human Resources | 9 |
| Business Development | 9 |
| Sales | 8 |
| Support | 8 |
| Auditing | 9 |
| Training | 8 |
| Accounting | 9 |
| Research and Development | 8 |
| Product Management | 9 |
| Legal | 9 |
| Marketing | 8 |

- the average tenure across all the departments seems to be around 8/9 years

EXTRA NOTE:

- 967 records showed negative ages we excluded these records in our analysis, we used ages above 18 in our SQL queries
- The dataset included termdates with dates into the future (e.g., 2066) we excluded these records in our analysis, ensuring that we used termdates less than or equal to the current date, in our SQL queries