

# Labor Turnover Prediction

Data Mining

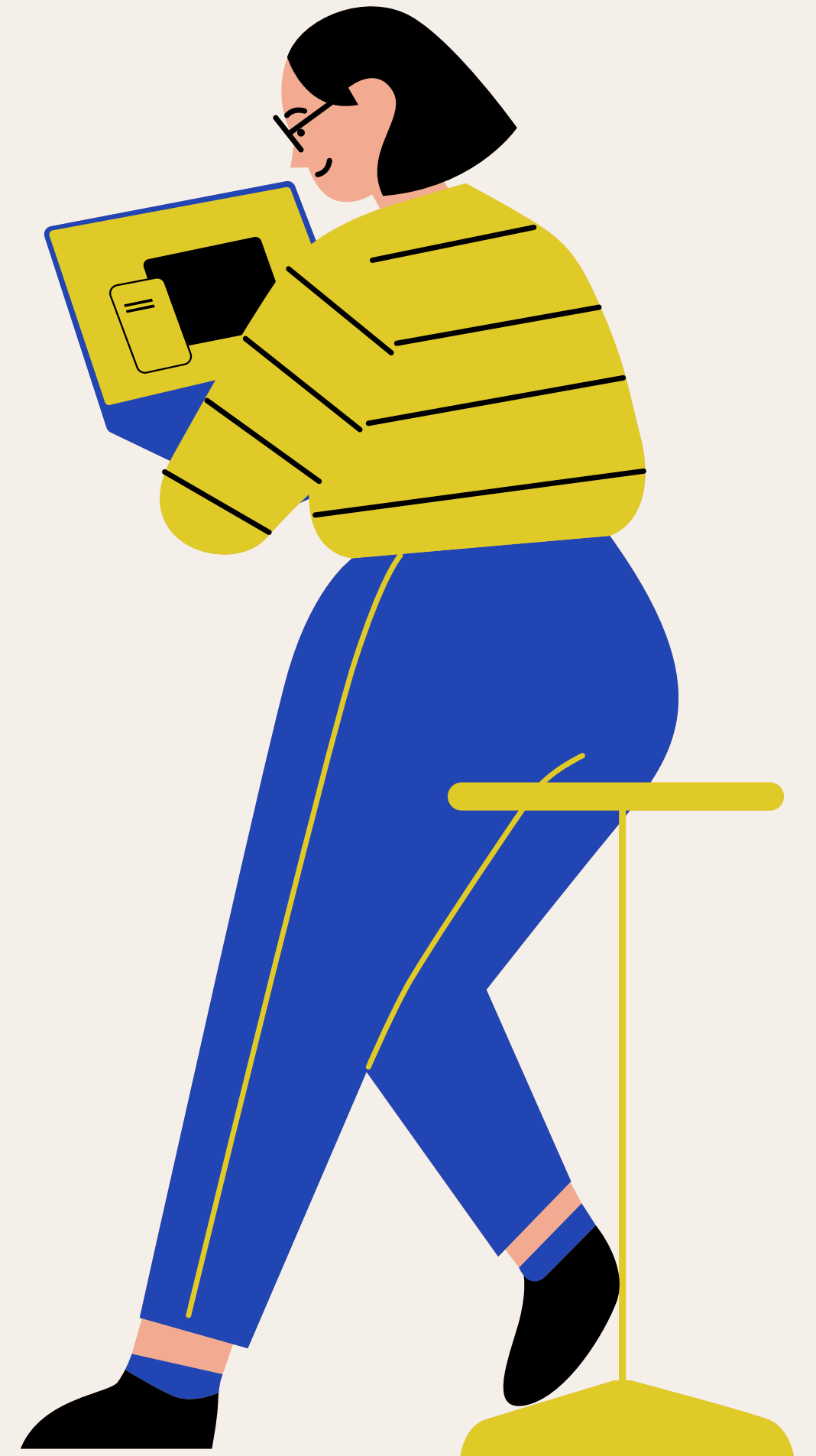
Fatima Rauf &  
Menahil Baig



- 01 - Introduction
- 02 - Background
- 03 - Methodology
- 04 - Conclusions

Data

Mining



# 01 – Introduction

*Analyzing data  
enables informed  
decision-making*

**Hypothesis 1:** The relationship between turnover and satisfaction level is negative.

**Hypothesis 2:** The relationship between employee turnover and the last evaluation is negative.

**Hypothesis 3:** There is a negative relationship between time spent at the company and turnover.

**Hypothesis 4:** There is a positive relationship between working hours and turnover.

**Hypothesis 5:** There is a negative relationship between the level of salary and turnover.

Data

Visualization

# 02 – Related Work

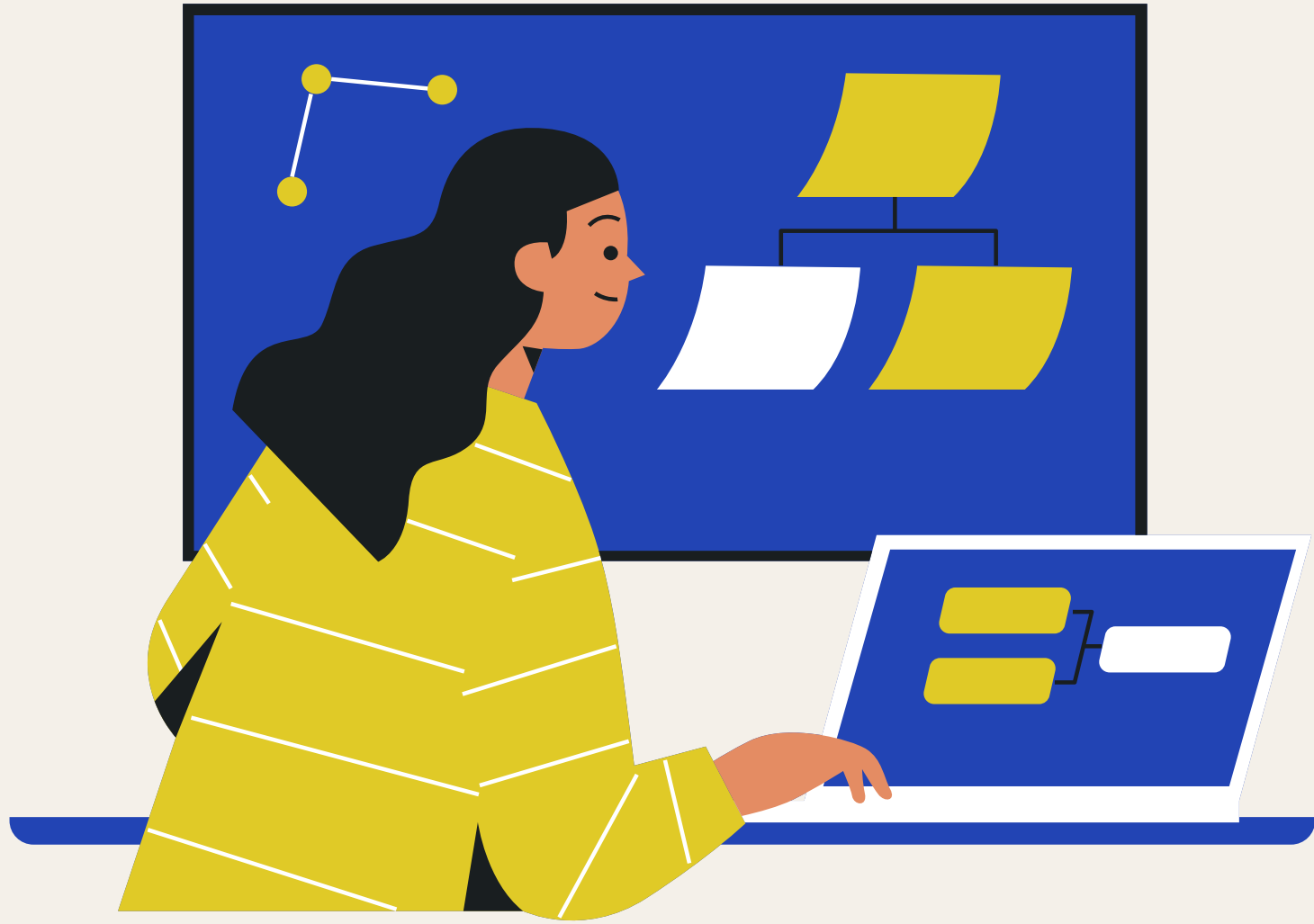
*Hancock et al.*

Meta-analytic review of employee turnover as a predictor of firm performance

- Hausknecht and Trevor
- dysfunctional turnover
- Employee turnover and organizational performance change
- Meta-analytic methods: effect sizes, moderator analyses, and curvilinearity
- Occupation, job level, and industry negatively affected the relationship as was seen for managerial employees



# 02 - Related Work



*Zhao et al.*

Employee turnover prediction with machine learning: A reliable approach

## SUPERVISED LEARNING ALGORITHMS

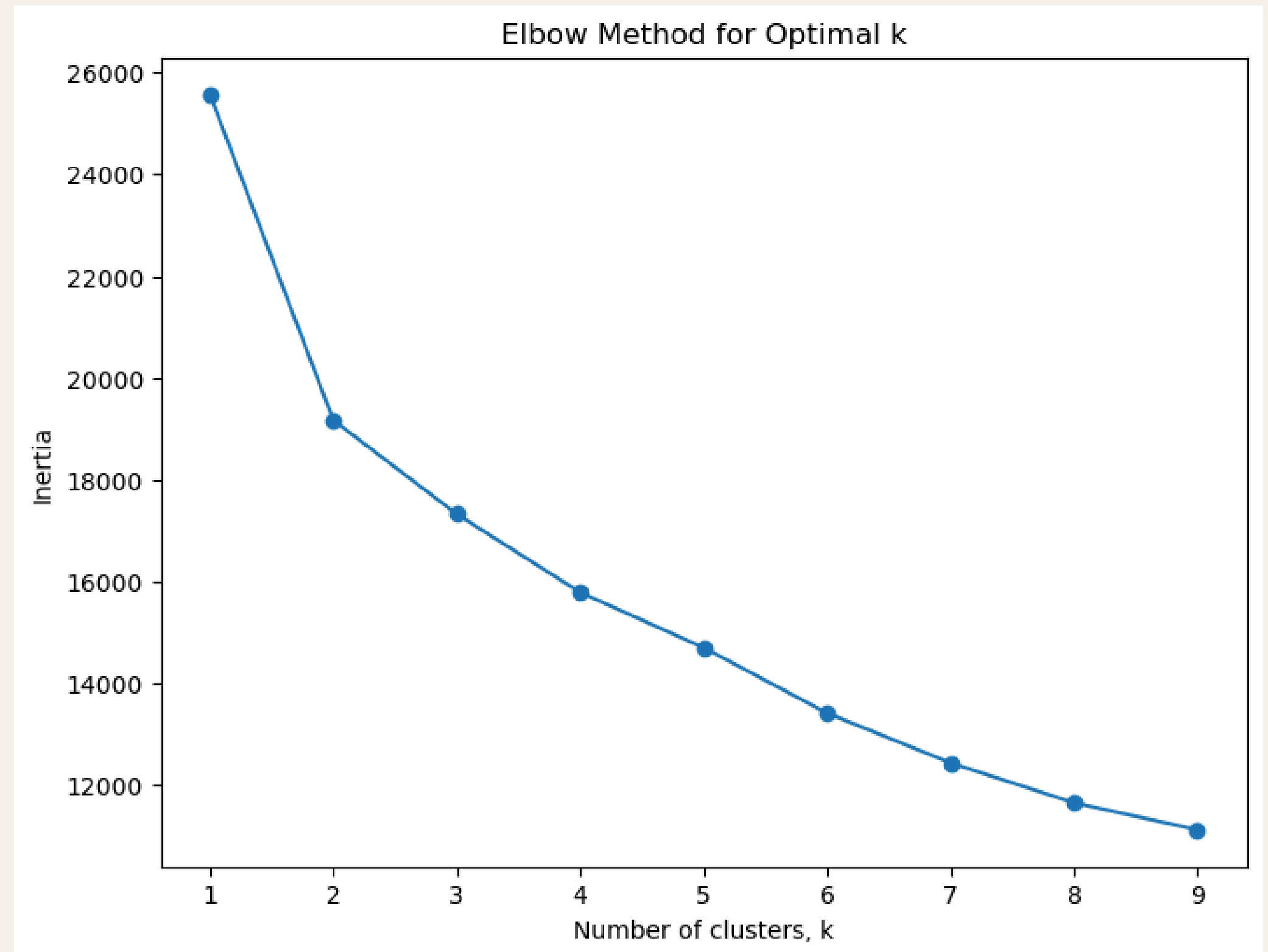
- Decision Trees
- Random Forests
- Gradient-Boosting Trees
- Extreme Gradient Boosting
- Naive Bayes
- KNN

Recommends tree-based approaches for medium and large HR datasets as they tend to have the lowest data variance and a more reliable model can be built using extreme gradient boosting due to its greater predictive power and computational speed

# 03 - Methodology

## EDA & PRE-PROCESSING

- Feature analysis
- Min-Max Scaling
- Label Encoder
- Cluster Analysis
- Elbow Method:  $k=3$
- Hopkins Statistic: 0.9



Where  $n$  is the total instances,  $d$  is the dimensions in the dataset,  $k$  is the number of centroids,  $m$  is the cluster size,  $t$  is the number of iterations,

Time complexity:

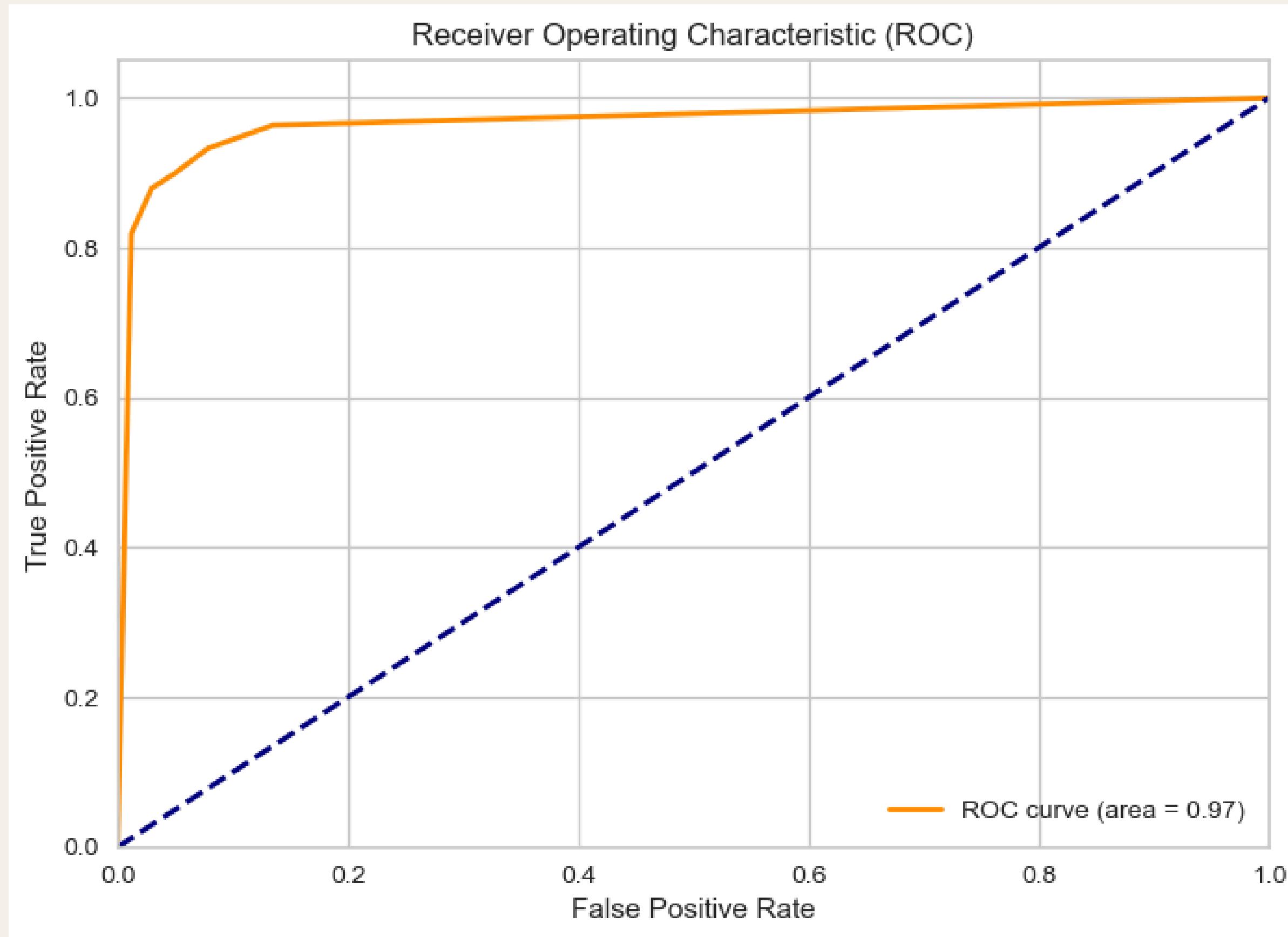
- training is  $O(tnkd)$
- classification, the time complexity is  $O(kd + Kmd)$

## 03 – Methodology: KNN & K MEANS



*KNN & K MEANS*  
*Space Complexity:*  
 *$O(nd + kd)$*

# Evaluation

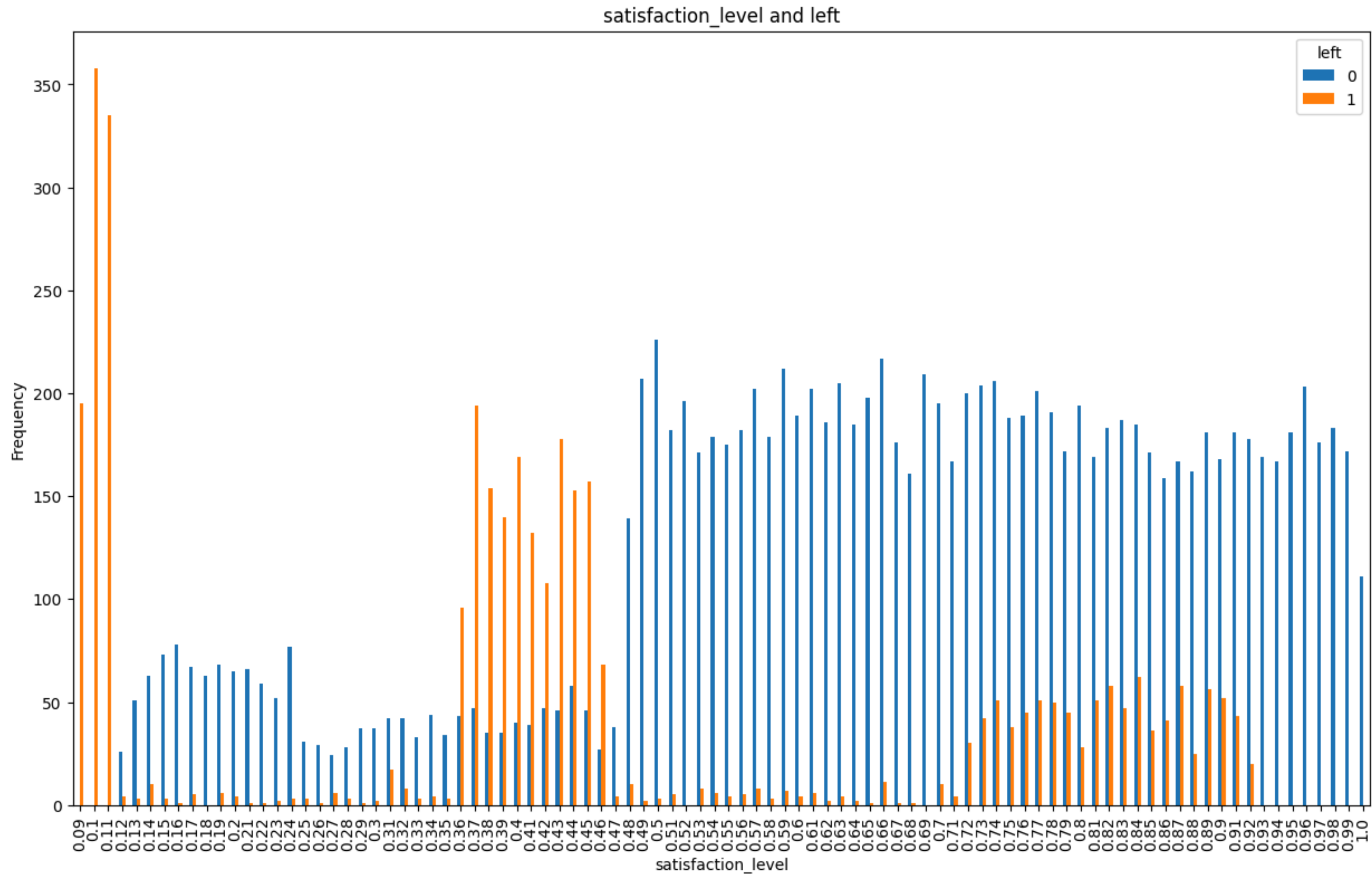




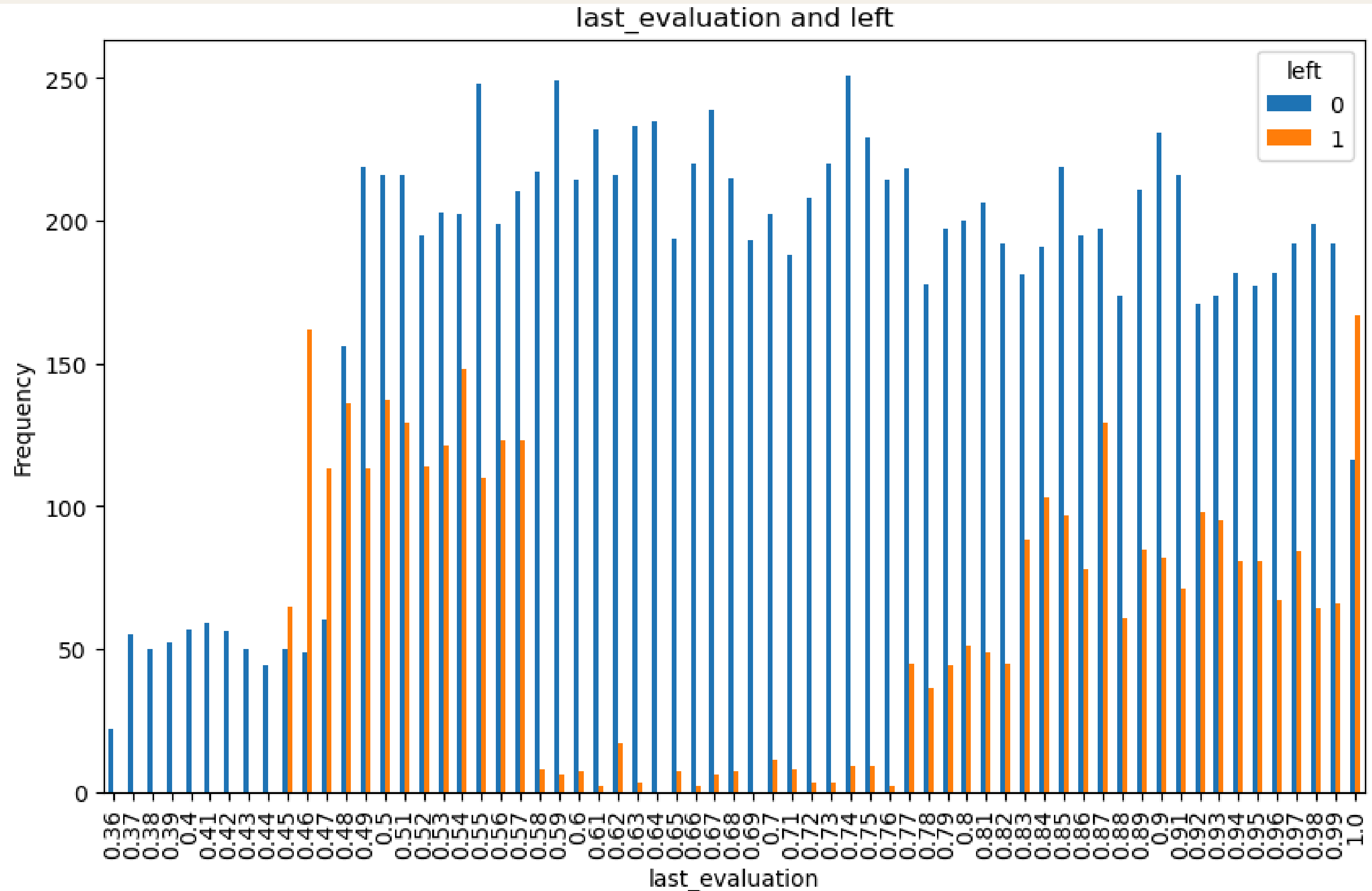
# 04 – Conclusions

- **Hypothesis 1:** The relationship between turnover and satisfaction level is negative. [DISPROVED]
- **Hypothesis 2:** The relationship between employee turnover and the last evaluation is negative. [DISPROVED]
- **Hypothesis 3:** There is a negative relationship between time spent at the company and turnover. [PROVED]
- **Hypothesis 4:** There is a positive relationship between working hours and turnover. [PROVED]
- **Hypothesis 5:** There is a negative relationship between the level of salary and turnover. [PROVED]

# Hypothesis 1



# Hypothesis 2



# Thanks



Alba Castro