Business Analytics with SAS Project on

Finding Attrition rate in a company

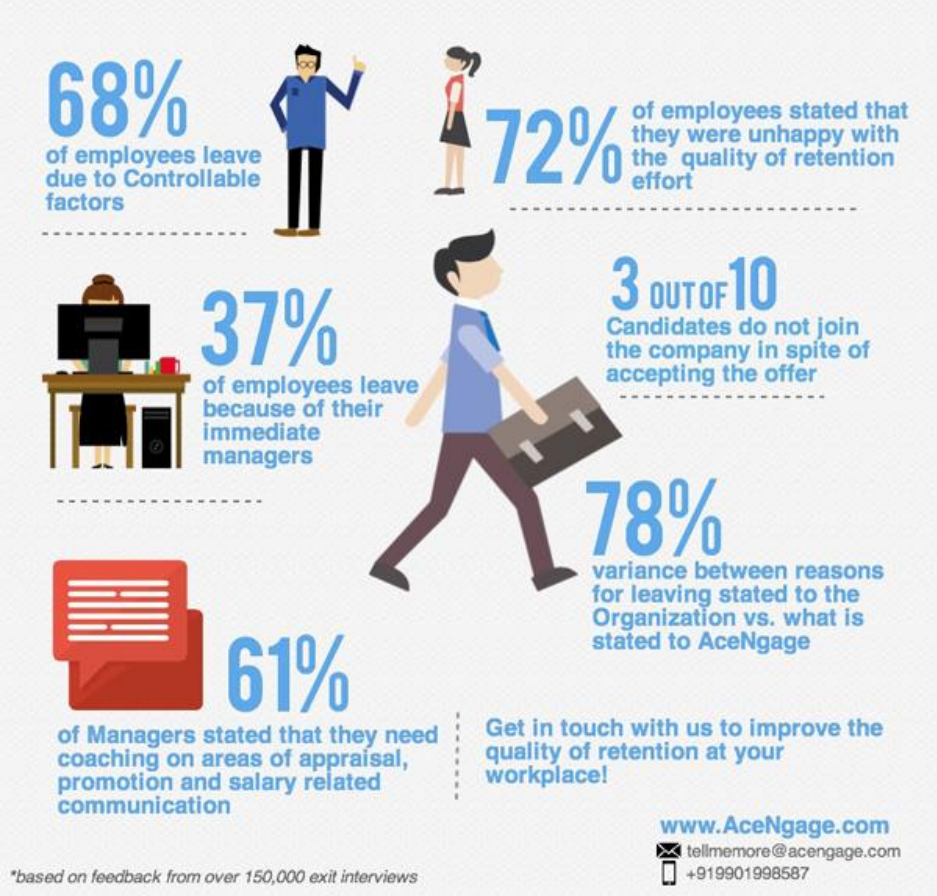

Image Source: https://www.talentlyft.com/en/resources/what-is-attrition

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1. Data Mining Objective and Motivation:

1.1 Objective:

To predict the likelihood of a person leaving a company (Attrition rate), to analyze the elements which are contributing towards this factor, and to analyze the descriptive pattern among data set.

1.2 Motivation:

Employee attrition means the reduction of workforce in a company through normal process, like resignation or retirement. In recent years this has become a serious problem in the Industries. In one of the studies conducted by 'FurstPerson' the attrition rate has a financial toll on companies. It states that if they lose an employee, they have to suffer a loss anywhere between $1500 to $16500. To avoid it, companies are analyzing what are the key factors and circumstances that are leading to this cause. Differences in pay scale, Level of job satisfaction, involvement in job, Total working hours, Distance from home, work life balance, years with current manager, Education field, Total working years, work Environment are some of the factors that are leading to the Employee attrition rate. If companies can find out effective reasons why an employee likes to leave the industry they can avoid it by taking necessary actions which eventually decrease their financial burden in Employee replacement.

1.3 Executive Summary:

We took a Third-party dataset and found out the important factors contributing to Employee attrition. We also measured the best model or classifier which helps in predicting the attrition rate in a company. There are total of 1470 rows and 35 columns in our data set.

1.4 Data set:

In this project, we will be working on the second-hand dataset named 'IBM HR Analytics Employee Attrition and Performance' obtained from -

https://www.kaggle.com/pavansubhasht/ibm-hr-analytics-attrition-dataset

The data consists of Attributes of employees, there are 35 attributes related to an employee.

- TIME: Yearsatcompany, Yearsincurrentrole, YearsSinceLastPromotion, YearsWithCurrManager
- EMPLOYEE DETAILS: Age, Education, EducationField, Gender, WorkLifeBalance, DistanceFromHome, JobSatisfaction, MaritalStatus, NumCompaniesWorked
- INCOME: MonthlyIncome, MonthlyRate, DailyRate, HourlyRate, StockOptionLevel, PercentSalaryHike
- JOB RELATED: PerformanceRating, JobInvolvement, JobLevel, JobRole, Department, EnvironmentSatisfaction, TotalWorkingYears, TrainingTimesLastYear

Age	Age of employee	INTERVAL
Attrition	Weather employee quits or not	BINARY
BusinessTravel	Frequency of Travel	NOMINAL
DailyRate	The amount of money employees is paid per day	INTERVAL
Department	Name of the department employee work	NOMINAL
DistanceFromHome	Commute Distance	INTERVAL
Education	Education level	INTERVAL
EducationField	Field of education	NOMINAL
EmployeeNumber	Actual Departure Time (local time: hh mm)	NOMINAL
EnvironmentSatisfaction	Environment Satisfaction	NOMINAL
Gender	Gender	NOMINAL
HourlyRate	the amount of money employees are paid per hour	INTERVAL
JobInvolvement	Employee involvement in assigned task	NOMINAL
JobLevel	Job Level	NOMINAL
JobRole	Job Role	NOMINAL
JobSatisfaction	Job Satisfaction	NOMINAL

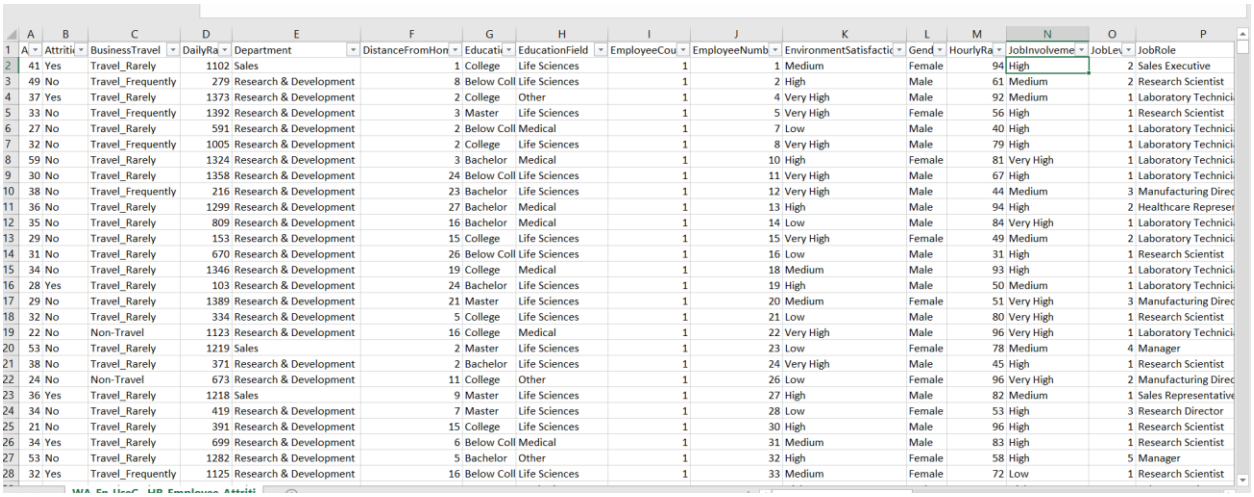
MaritalStatus	Marital Status	NOMINAL
MonthlyIncome	the amount of money employees are paid per month	INTERVAL
NumCompaniesWorked	Number of companies previously worked	INTERVAL
Over Time	Over Time	NOMINAL
PercentSalaryHike	Salary hike	INTERVAL
PerformanceRating	Performance Rating	INTERVAL
StandardHours	Standard Hours	INTERVAL
StockOptionLevel	Stock Option Level	INTERVAL
TotalWorkingYears	Number of year employee worked in his total career	INTERVAL
TrainingTimesLastYear	Times a particular employee trained	INTERVAL
WorkLifeBalance	Work Life Balance	INTERVAL
YearsAtCompany	Year worked in the company	INTERVAL
YearsInCurrentRole	Years worked in current role	INTERVAL
YearsSinceLastPromotion	Years since last promotion	INTERVAL
YearsWithCurrManager	Team worked with current manager	INTERVAL

1.5 Data Preprocessing:

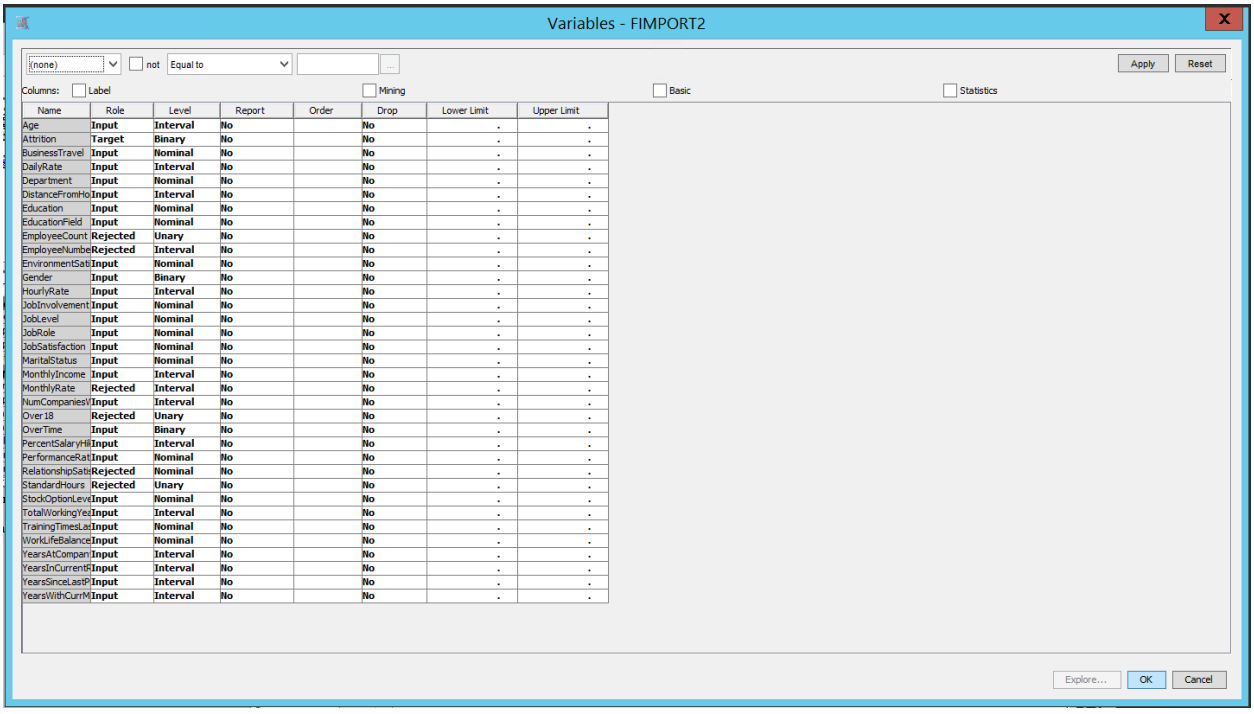
Following steps are performed for Data Preprocessing –

1. We changed the data format of Education Column from 1,2,3,4,5 to 1 'Below College' 2 'College' 3 'Bachelor' 4 'Master' 5 'Doctor'
2. We changed the data format of Environment Satisfaction from 1,2,3,4,5 to 1 'Low' 2 'Medium' 3 'High' 4 'Very High'.
3. We changed the data format of Job Involvement from 1,2,3,4,5 to 1 'Low' 2 'Medium' 3 'High' 4 'Very High'.

4. Removed Columns: Employee Number (Not relevant), Standard Hours (unary data), over 18 (Unary data), Employee Count (Unary Data), Monthly Rate (Field Context is Not Discussed), Relationship Satisfaction (Field Context is Not Discussed), Daily Rate (Field Context is Not Discussed) which seems to be out of context in finding Attrition Rate.



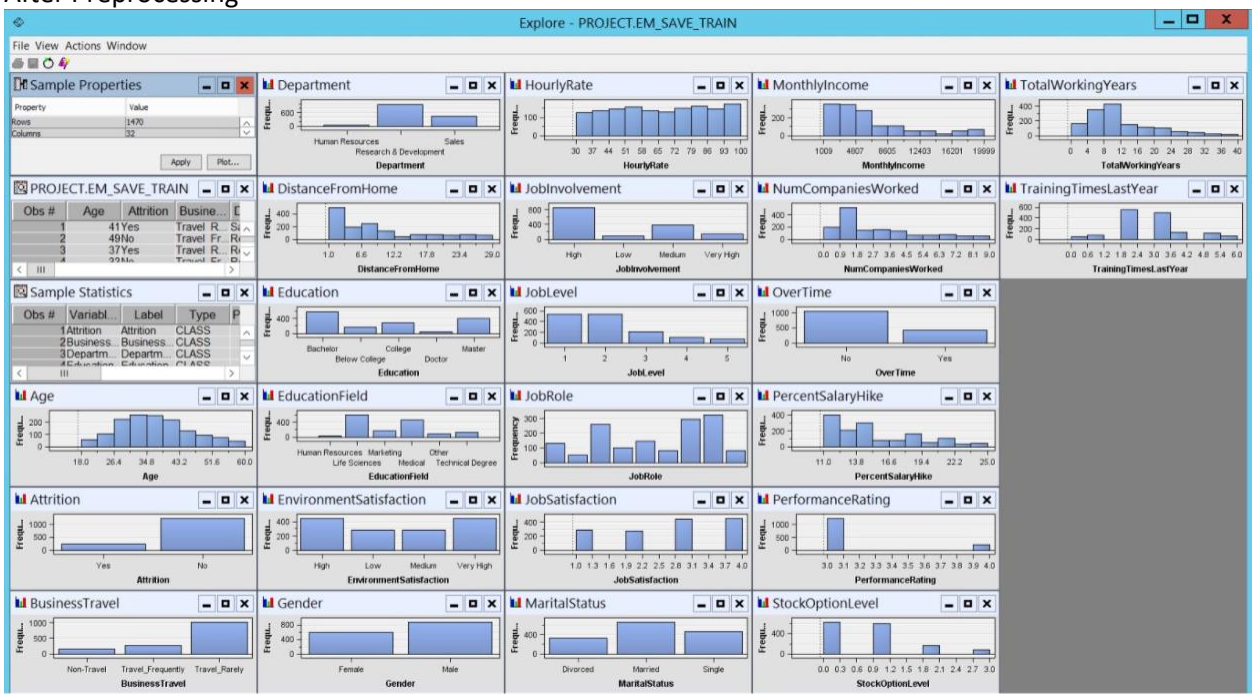
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	A	Attriti	BusinessTravel	DailyRa	Department	DistanceFromHon	Educati	EducationField	EmployeeCou	EmployeeNumb	EnvironmentSatisfactic	Gend	HourlyRa	JobInvolveme	JobLe	JobRole
2	41	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1102	Sales	1	College	Life Sciences	1	1	Medium	Female	94	High	2	Sales Executive
3	49	No	Travel_Frequently	279	Research & Development	8	Below Coll	Life Sciences	1	2	High	Male	61	Medium	2	Research Scientist
4	37	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1373	Research & Development	2	College	Other	1	4	Very High	Male	92	Medium	1	Laboratory Technici
5	33	No	Travel_Frequently	1392	Research & Development	3	Master	Life Sciences	1	5	Very High	Female	56	High	1	Research Scientist
6	27	No	Travel_Rarely	591	Research & Development	2	Below Coll	Medical	1	7	Low	Male	40	High	1	Laboratory Technici
7	32	No	Travel_Frequently	1005	Research & Development	2	College	Life Sciences	1	8	Very High	Male	79	High	1	Laboratory Technici
8	59	No	Travel_Rarely	1324	Research & Development	3	Bachelor	Medical	1	10	High	Female	81	Very High	1	Laboratory Technici
9	30	No	Travel_Rarely	1358	Research & Development	24	Below Coll	Life Sciences	1	11	Very High	Male	67	High	1	Laboratory Technici
10	38	No	Travel_Frequently	216	Research & Development	23	Bachelor	Life Sciences	1	12	Very High	Male	44	Medium	3	Manufacturing Direc
11	36	No	Travel_Rarely	1299	Research & Development	27	Bachelor	Medical	1	13	High	Male	94	High	2	Healthcare Represer
12	35	No	Travel_Rarely	809	Research & Development	16	Bachelor	Medical	1	14	Low	Male	84	Very High	1	Laboratory Technici
13	29	No	Travel_Rarely	153	Research & Development	15	College	Life Sciences	1	15	Very High	Female	49	Medium	2	Laboratory Technici
14	31	No	Travel_Rarely	670	Research & Development	26	Below Coll	Life Sciences	1	16	Low	Male	31	High	1	Research Scientist
15	34	No	Travel_Rarely	1346	Research & Development	19	College	Medical	1	18	Medium	Male	93	High	1	Laboratory Technici
16	28	Yes	Travel_Rarely	103	Research & Development	24	Bachelor	Life Sciences	1	19	High	Male	50	Medium	1	Laboratory Technici
17	29	No	Travel_Rarely	1389	Research & Development	21	Master	Life Sciences	1	20	Medium	Female	51	Very High	3	Manufacturing Direc
18	32	No	Travel_Rarely	334	Research & Development	5	College	Life Sciences	1	21	Low	Male	80	Very High	1	Research Scientist
19	22	No	Non-Travel	1123	Research & Development	16	College	Medical	1	22	Very High	Male	96	Very High	1	Laboratory Technici
20	53	No	Travel_Rarely	1219	Sales	2	Master	Life Sciences	1	23	Low	Female	78	Medium	4	Manager
21	38	No	Travel_Rarely	371	Research & Development	2	Bachelor	Life Sciences	1	24	Very High	Male	45	High	1	Research Scientist
22	24	No	Non-Travel	673	Research & Development	11	College	Other	1	26	Low	Female	96	Very High	2	Manufacturing Direc
23	36	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1218	Sales	9	Master	Life Sciences	1	27	High	Male	82	Medium	1	Sales Representative
24	34	No	Travel_Rarely	419	Research & Development	7	Master	Life Sciences	1	28	Low	Female	53	High	3	Research Director
25	21	No	Travel_Rarely	391	Research & Development	15	College	Life Sciences	1	30	High	Male	96	High	1	Research Scientist
26	34	Yes	Travel_Rarely	699	Research & Development	6	Below Coll	Medical	1	31	Medium	Male	83	High	1	Research Scientist
27	53	No	Travel_Rarely	1282	Research & Development	5	Bachelor	Other	1	32	High	Female	58	High	5	Manager
28	32	Yes	Travel_Frequently	1125	Research & Development	16	Below Coll	Life Sciences	1	33	Medium	Female	72	Low	1	Research Scientist



Name	Role	Level	Report	Order	Drop	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Age	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
Attrition	Target	Binary	No		No	.	.
BusinessTravel	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
DailyRate	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
Department	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
DistanceFromHo	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
Education	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
EducationField	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
EmployeeCount	Rejected	Unary	No		No	.	.
EmployeeNumbe	Rejected	Interval	No		No	.	.
EnvironmentSati	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
Gender	Input	Binary	No		No	.	.
HourlyRate	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
JobInvolvement	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
JobLevel	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
JobRole	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
JobSatisfaction	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
MaritalStatus	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
MonthlyIncome	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
MonthlyRate	Rejected	Interval	No		No	.	.
NumCompaniesW	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
Over18	Rejected	Unary	No		No	.	.
OverTime	Input	Binary	No		No	.	.
PercentSalaryHi	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
PerformanceRat	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
RelationshipSati	Rejected	Nominal	No		No	.	.
StandardHours	Rejected	Unary	No		No	.	.
StockOptionLeve	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
TotalWorkingYea	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
TrainingTimesLa	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
WorkLifeBalance	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
YearsAtCompan	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
YearsInCurrentR	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
YearsSinceLastP	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
YearsWithCurrM	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.

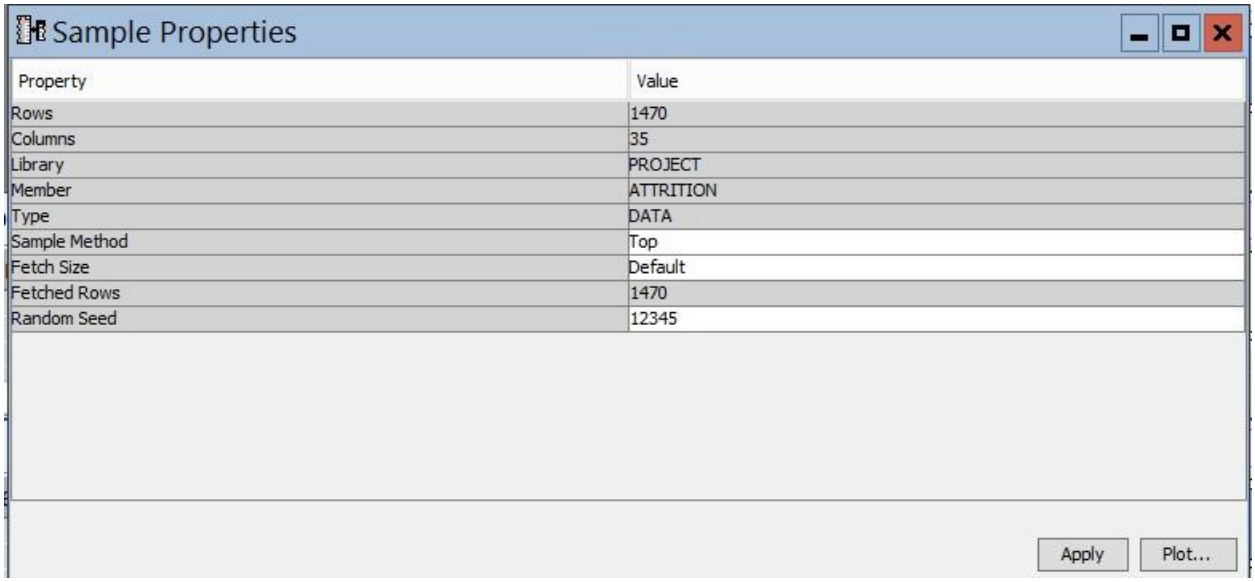
Before Preprocessing

After Preprocessing



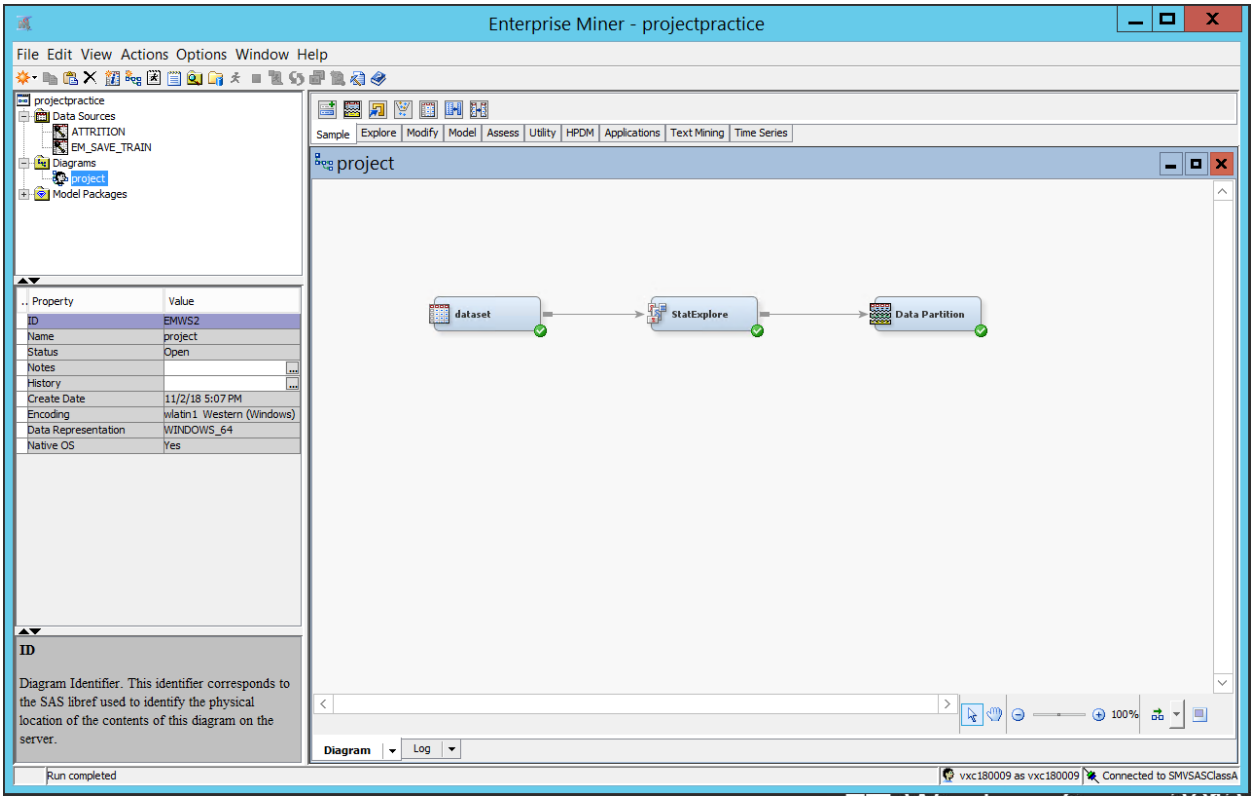
5. Data summary

Summarization of the dataset. We can see that there are total of 1470 rows and 35 columns in our data set.



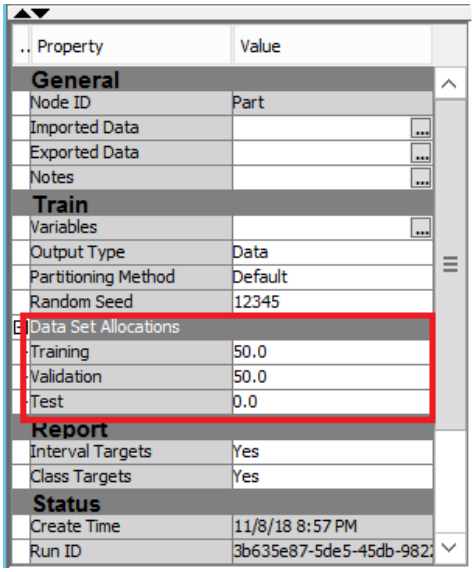
6. Final Data Preprocessing:

Firstly, we imported the file. As there were no missing values in our dataset, we didn't perform data impute. Also, there was no need of using the data replacement node as there were no requirement of replacing the data. So we directly connected the File import node to StatExplore node.



7. Data partition

In data mining, the quality of Model generalization is assessed by partitioning the data source. A portion of the data, from the project called the *training data set*, is used for initial model fitting. The remaining is reserved for empirical validation of the dataset and is often split into two parts: validation data and test data. The *validation data set* is mainly used to prevent a modeling node from overfitting the training data. The final *test data set* is used for assessment of the model. We partitioned the data as, 50 % for training and 50% for validation.



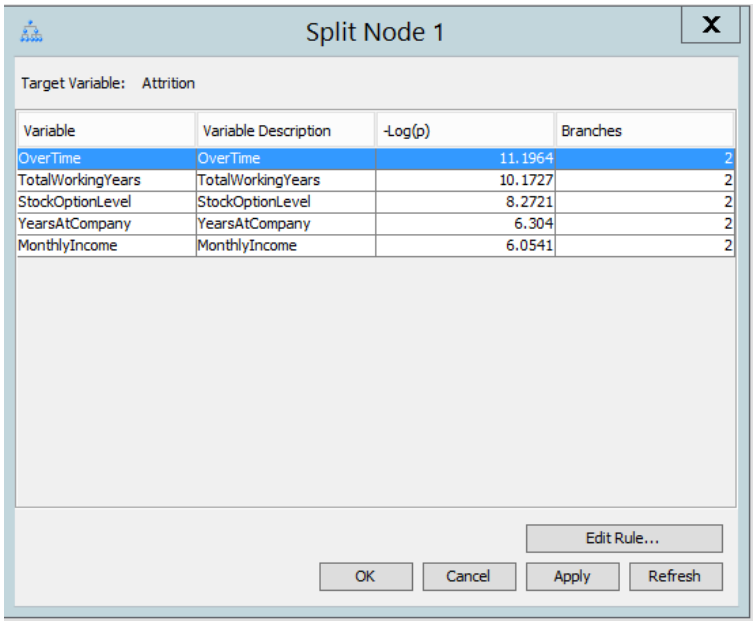
2. Predictive Analysis:

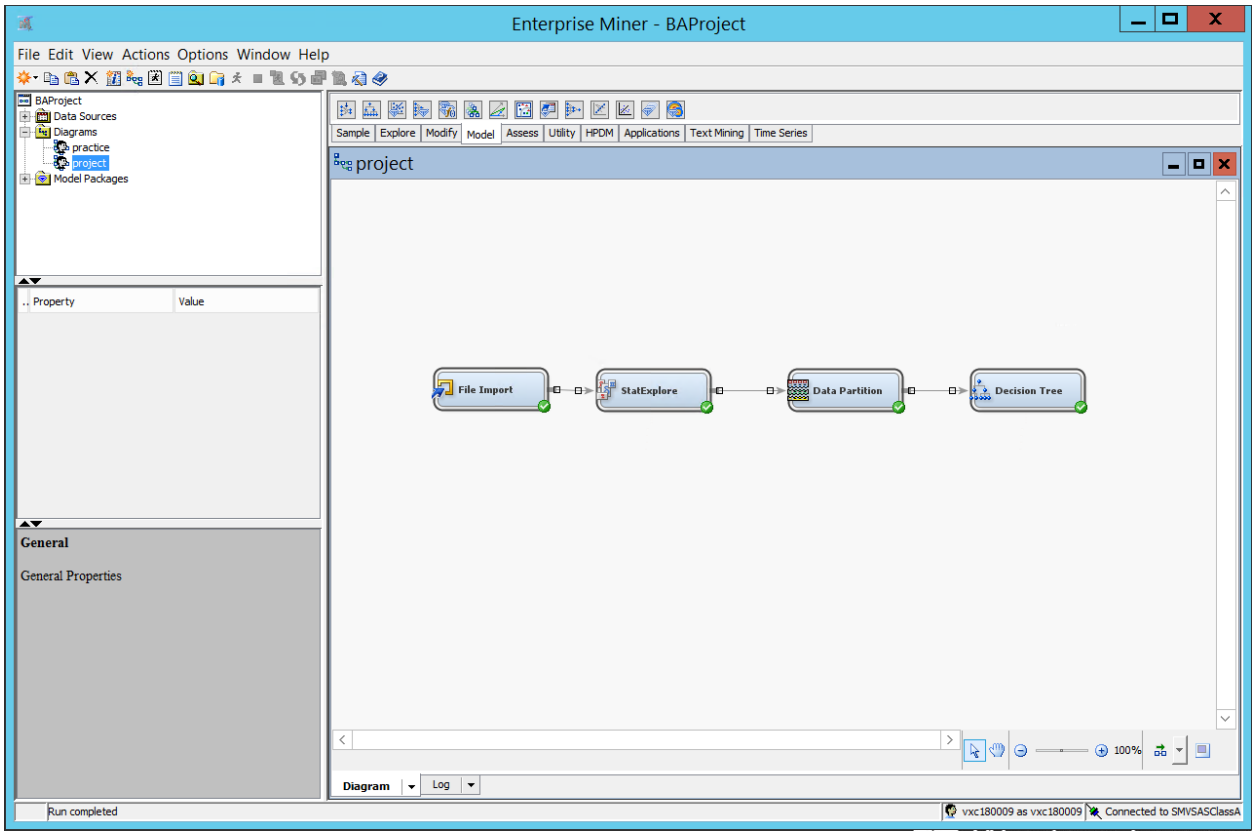
Attrition rate is predicted based on different input variables. Since our target variable – attrition is binary Yes/No, we have used four different models for predictive analysis:

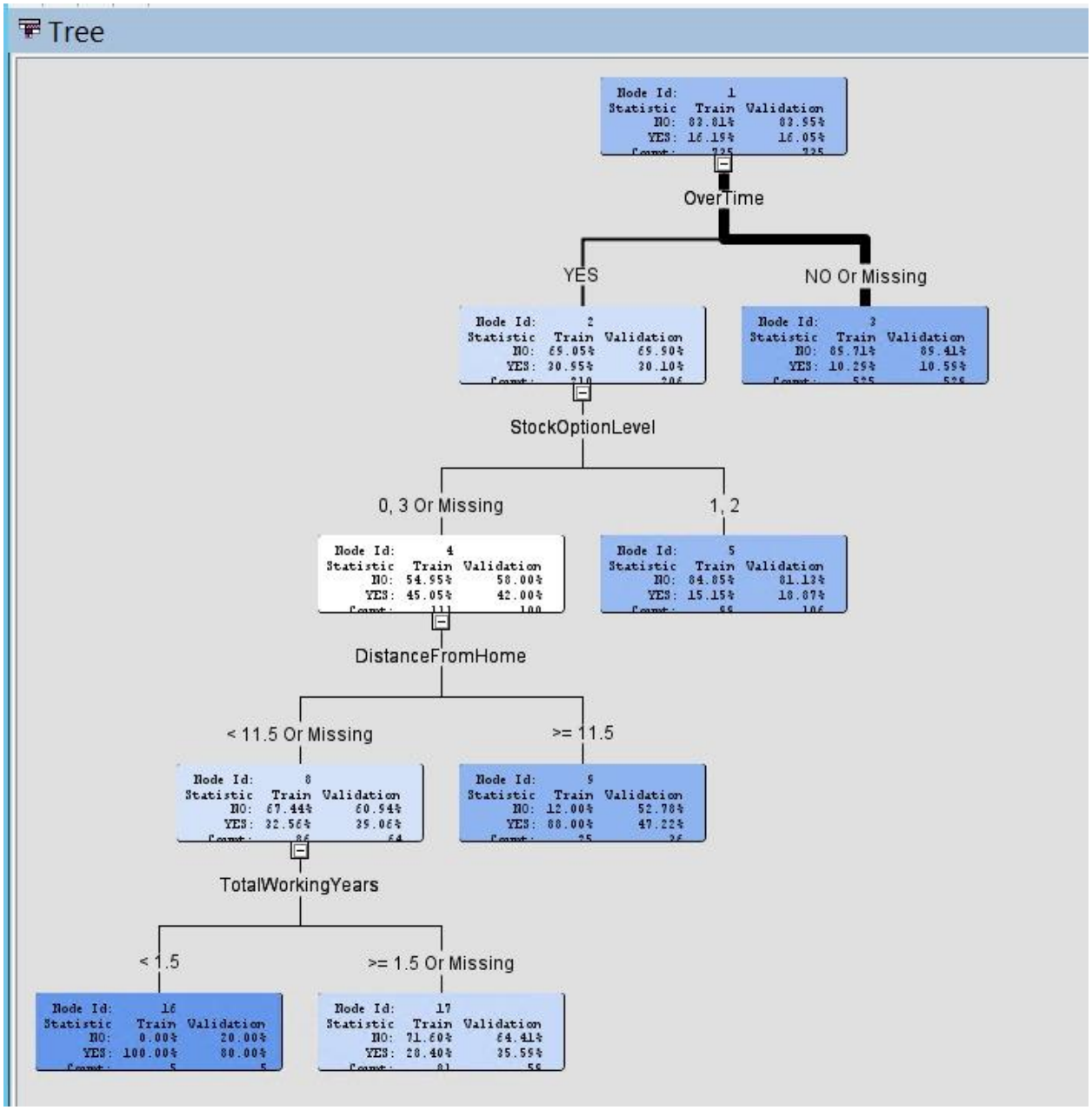
1. **Decision Tree**
2. **Logistic Regression**
3. **Neural Network**
4. **Gradient Boosting**

2.1 Decision Tree:

To find the important variables in the Dataset we ran decision tree on processed data. We selected the variables based on the 'Variable Importance' table in the output which are Overetime, Totalworkingyears, stockoptionlevel, Yearsatcompany, MonthlyIncome
the results are as follow:


Split Node 1
Target Variable: Attrition
Variable
Variable Description
-Log(p)
Branches
OverTime
OverTime
11.1964
2
TotalWorkingYears
TotalWorkingYears
10.1727
2
StockOptionLevel
StockOptionLevel
8.2721
2
YearsAtCompany
YearsAtCompany
6.304
2
MonthlyIncome
MonthlyIncome
6.0541
2
Edit Rule...
OK
Cancel
Apply
Refresh


Enterprise Miner - BAProject
File Edit View Actions Options Window Help
BAProject
Data Sources
Diagrams
practice
project
Model Packages
Sample Explore Modify Model Assess Utility HPDM Applications Text Mining Time Series
project
Property
Value
General
General Properties
File Import
StatExplore
Data Partition
Decision Tree
100%
Diagram
Log
Run completed
vxc180009 as vxc180009
Connected to SMVSASClassA


Tree
Node Id: 1
Statistic Train Validation
NO: 83.81% 83.55%
YES: 16.19% 16.05%
OverTime
YES
NO Or Missing
Node Id: 2
Statistic Train Validation
NO: 69.05% 69.90%
YES: 30.95% 30.10%
Node Id: 3
Statistic Train Validation
NO: 89.71% 89.41%
YES: 10.29% 10.59%
StockOptionLevel
0, 3 Or Missing
1, 2
Node Id: 4
Statistic Train Validation
NO: 54.95% 58.00%
YES: 45.05% 42.00%
Node Id: 5
Statistic Train Validation
NO: 84.85% 81.13%
YES: 15.15% 18.87%
DistanceFromHome
< 11.5 Or Missing
>= 11.5
Node Id: 8
Statistic Train Validation
NO: 67.44% 60.94%
YES: 32.56% 39.06%
Node Id: 9
Statistic Train Validation
NO: 12.00% 52.78%
YES: 88.00% 47.22%
TotalWorkingYears
< 1.5
>= 1.5 Or Missing
Node Id: 16
Statistic Train Validation
NO: 0.00% 20.00%
YES: 100.00% 80.00%
Node Id: 17
Statistic Train Validation
NO: 71.60% 64.41%
YES: 28.40% 35.59%

Variable Importance

Variable Name	Label	Number of Splitting Rules	Importance	Validation Importance	Ratio of Validation to Training Importance
OverTime	OverTime	1	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
DistanceFromHome	DistanceFromHome	1	0.9640	0.0000	0.0000
StockOptionLevel	StockOptionLevel	1	0.8543	0.6705	0.7848
TotalWorkingYears	TotalWorkingYears	1	0.6139	0.3461	0.5638

Tree Leaf Report

Node Id	Depth	Training Observations	Training Percent YES	Validation Observations	Validation Percent YES
3	1	525	0.10	529	0.11
5	2	99	0.15	106	0.19
17	4	81	0.28	59	0.36
9	3	25	0.88	36	0.47
16	4	5	1.00	5	0.80

Confusion Matrix:

Confusion matrix is calculated from Classification table present in the output.

Event Classification Table

Data Role=TRAIN Target=Attrition Target Label=Attrition

False Negative	True Negative	False Positive	True Positive
92	613	3	27

Data Role=VALIDATE Target=Attrition Target Label=Attrition

False Negative	True Negative	False Positive	True Positive
97	597	20	21

From above we can plot confusion matrix as below -

		Predicted	
		Positive	**Negative**
Actual	**Positive**	21	20
	Negative	97	597

Using Confusion Matrix, the Accuracy of the model is calculated using the following formula -

$$Accuracy = \frac{(597 + 21)}{(21 + 20 + 97 + 597)}$$

Accuracy of the model is 0.8408 i.e. 84.08%

2.2 Logistic Regression:

The skewness in the data set will affect the overall prediction of Attrition rate. To avoid it, we performed some data transformations on the variables which affect the target variable to reduce the skewness of the data. For performing the transformation, we used the available Transformation node in the SAS Enterprise Miner. Below are the results of transformations performed which led us to the best results.

Source ▲	Method	Variable Name	Formula	Number of Levels	Non Missing	Missing	Minimum	Maximum	Standard Deviation	Mean	Skewness	Kurtosis	Label
Input	Original	DistanceFromH...			735	0	1	29	8.020...	8.994...	0.973457	-0.1641	DistanceFromHome
Input	Original	MonthlyIncome			735	0	10...	19926	4562....	6382....	1.417929	1.171247	MonthlyIncome
Input	Original	PercentSalaryHike			735	0	11	25	3.656...	15.34...	0.751964	-0.37501	PercentSalaryHike
Input	Original	TotalWorkingYe...			735	0	0	40	7.742...	11.12...	1.227129	1.302885	TotalWorkingYears
Input	Original	YearsAtCompany			735	0	0	37	5.941...	6.940...	1.766833	4.129705	YearsAtCompany
Input	Original	YearsInCurrentR...			735	0	0	18	3.515...	4.239...	0.787486	0.088087	YearsInCurrentRole
Input	Original	YearsSinceLast...			735	0	0	15	3.287...	2.269...	1.930556	3.383104	YearsSinceLastPro...
Output	Computed	LOG_DistanceF...	log(DistanceFro...		735	0	0.69...	3.401197	0.861...	1.957...	-0.00757	-1.24932	Transformed: Dista...
Output	Computed	LOG_MonthlyInc...	log(MonthlyInco...		735	0	6.99...	9.899831	0.646...	8.544...	0.33161	-0.65311	Transformed: Month...
Output	Computed	LOG_PercentSa...	log(PercentSala...		735	0	2.48...	3.258097	0.214...	2.770...	0.435944	-0.85824	Transformed: Perce...
Output	Computed	LOG_YearsAtCo...	log(YearsAtCom...		735	0	0	3.637586	0.744...	1.813...	-0.23273	-0.25149	Transformed: Years...
Output	Computed	LOG_YearsInCu...	log(YearsInCurr...		735	0	0	2.944439	0.782...	1.390...	-0.42692	-0.75728	Transformed: Yearsl...
Output	Computed	LOG_YearsSinc...	log(YearsSinceL...		735	0	0	2.772589	0.820...	0.808...	0.676427	-0.68569	Transformed: Years...
Output	Computed	OPT_TotalWorki...	Optimal Binning(...	2		0							Transformed: Total...

2.2.1 Logistic Regression with Selection Model as None:

To find the important variables we ran Logistic Regression with selected model as 'None' on processed data. We ranked the variables based on the 'Variable Importance' table in the output.

We found the results as follow:

Type 3 Analysis of Effects

Effect	DF	Wald Chi-Square	Pr > ChiSq
Age	1	1.7482	0.1861
BusinessTravel	2	26.3936	<.0001
DailyRate	1	3.5576	0.0593
Department	0	0.0000	.
Education	4	4.0913	0.3938
EducationField	5	2.7511	0.7383
EnvironmentSatisfaction	3	11.9192	0.0077
Gender	1	2.3841	0.1226
HourlyRate	1	2.8954	0.0888
JobInvolvement	3	7.6536	0.0537
JobLevel	4	14.7625	0.0052
JobRole	8	62.1643	<.0001
JobSatisfaction	3	7.8913	0.0483
LOG_DistanceFromHome	1	9.9404	0.0016
LOG_MonthlyIncome	1	0.0070	0.9333
LOG_PercentSalaryHike	1	0.0366	0.8482
LOG_YearsAtCompany	1	0.2770	0.5987
LOG_YearsInCurrentRole	1	6.2065	0.0127
LOG_YearsSinceLastPromotion	1	6.0705	0.0137
MaritalStatus	2	1.5517	0.4603
NumCompaniesWorked	1	10.7107	0.0011
OPT_TotalWorkingYears	1	9.6259	0.0019
OverTime	1	39.2405	<.0001
PerformanceRating	1	0.4619	0.4967
StockOptionLevel	3	13.4906	0.0037
TrainingTimesLastYear	6	8.0732	0.2328
WorkLifeBalance	3	8.9982	0.0293
YearsWithCurrManager	1	0.0390	0.8434

Analysis of Maximum Likelihood Estimates

Parameter		DF	Estimate	Standard Error	Wald Chi-Square	Pr > ChiSq	Standardized Estimate	Exp(Est)
Intercept		1	-3.3715	14.9182	0.05	0.8212		0.034
Age		1	-0.0262	0.0198	1.75	0.1861	-0.1332	0.974
BusinessTravel	Non-Travel	1	-1.7010	0.4893	12.09	0.0005		0.183
BusinessTravel	Travel_Frequently	1	1.5697	0.3180	24.37	<.0001		4.805
DailyRate		1	-0.00068	0.000360	3.56	0.0593	-0.1501	0.999
Department	Human Resources	1	-1.5265	.	.	.	.	0.217
Department	Research & Development	1	-1.2125	.	.	.	.	0.297
Education	Bachelor	1	-0.2945	0.2753	1.14	0.2847		0.745
Education	Below College	1	0.0476	0.3934	0.01	0.9037		1.049
Education	College	1	0.4215	0.3255	1.68	0.1953		1.524
Education	Doctor	1	-0.4365	0.6806	0.41	0.5213		0.646
EducationField	Human Resources	1	-0.1476	1.0778	0.02	0.8910		0.863
EducationField	Life Sciences	1	-0.0160	0.3291	0.00	0.9613		0.984
EducationField	Marketing	1	-0.2618	0.4749	0.30	0.5814		0.770
EducationField	Medical	1	0.1535	0.3445	0.20	0.6559		1.166
EducationField	Other	1	-0.3733	0.5885	0.40	0.5259		0.688
EnvironmentSatisfaction	High	1	-0.0419	0.2310	0.03	0.8560		0.959
EnvironmentSatisfaction	Low	1	0.8773	0.2672	10.78	0.0010		2.404
EnvironmentSatisfaction	Medium	1	-0.3270	0.2755	1.41	0.2353		0.721
Gender	Female	1	-0.2296	0.1487	2.38	0.1226		0.795
HourlyRate		1	0.0127	0.00744	2.90	0.0888	0.1425	1.013
JobInvolvement	High	1	-0.1218	0.2455	0.25	0.6198		0.885
JobInvolvement	Low	1	1.0588	0.4151	6.51	0.0108		2.883
JobInvolvement	Medium	1	0.0180	0.2805	0.00	0.9487		1.018
JobLevel	1	1	-1.7378	79.7404	0.00	0.9826		0.176
JobLevel	2	1	-3.4844	79.7374	0.00	0.9651		0.031
JobLevel	3	1	-1.8382	79.7371	0.00	0.9816		0.159
JobLevel	4	1	-3.5221	79.7409	0.00	0.9648		0.030
JobRole	Healthcare Representative	1	4.7337	89.1916	0.00	0.9577		113.718
JobRole	Human Resources	1	6.1768	89.1923	0.00	0.9448		481.454
JobRole	Laboratory Technician	1	5.0143	89.1908	0.00	0.9552		150.553
JobRole	Manager	1	-20.4138	320.8	0.00	0.9493		0.000
JobRole	Manufacturing Director	1	5.1255	89.1910	0.00	0.9542		168.252
JobRole	Research Director	1	-8.7822	310.3	0.00	0.9774		0.000
JobRole	Research Scientist	1	4.3865	89.1908	0.00	0.9608		80.356
JobRole	Sales Executive	1	2.4881	89.1904	0.00	0.9777		12.039

By observing the values under column Pr > ChiSq, we can conclude most significant variables – BusinessTravel, JobRole, OverTime.

Confusion Matrix:

We can calculate the Confusion matrix from below table present in the output.

Event Classification Table

Data Role=TRAIN Target=Attrition Target Label=Attrition

False Negative	True Negative	False Positive	True Positive
51	602	14	68

Data Role=VALIDATE Target=Attrition Target Label=Attrition

False Negative	True Negative	False Positive	True Positive
54	579	38	64

From above we can plot confusion matrix as below.

		Predicted	
		Positive	**Negative**
Actual	**Positive**	64	38
	Negative	54	579

We can find the Accuracy of the model from Confusion matrix using following formula.

$$Accuracy = \frac{(64 + 579)}{(64 + 38 + 579 + 54)}$$

Accuracy of the model is 0.8748 i.e. 87.48%

2.2.2 Logistic Regression- Forward Regression:

To find the important variables we ran Logistic Regression with selected model as 'Forward' on processed data. We selected the variables based on the 'Variable Importance' table in the output.

We found the results as follow:

Type 3 Analysis of Effects

Effect	DF	Wald Chi-Square	Pr > ChiSq
BusinessTravel	2	24.4892	<.0001
EnvironmentSatisfaction	3	11.4699	0.0094
JobInvolvement	3	12.9764	0.0047
JobLevel	4	13.5748	0.0088
JobRole	8	14.3600	0.0729
JobSatisfaction	3	8.9944	0.0294
LOG_DistanceFromHome	1	9.4195	0.0021
NumCompaniesWorked	1	10.1846	0.0014
OPT_TotalWorkingYears	1	21.7537	<.0001
OverTime	1	40.5495	<.0001
StockOptionLevel	3	29.3042	<.0001
WorkLifeBalance	3	7.6682	0.0534

Analysis of Maximum Likelihood Estimates

Parameter		DF	Estimate	Standard Error	Wald Chi-Square	Pr > ChiSq	Standardized Estimate	Exp(Est)
Intercept		1	-3.7622	21.6750	0.03	0.8622		0.023
BusinessTravel	Non-Travel	1	-1.3888	0.4523	9.43	0.0021		0.249
BusinessTravel	Travel_Frequently	1	1.3459	0.2897	21.58	<.0001		3.842
EnvironmentSatisfaction	High	1	-0.0580	0.2121	0.07	0.7845		0.944
EnvironmentSatisfaction	Low	1	0.7618	0.2350	10.51	0.0012		2.142
EnvironmentSatisfaction	Medium	1	-0.2922	0.2572	1.29	0.2560		0.747
JobInvolvement	High	1	-0.2287	0.2176	1.10	0.2934		0.796
JobInvolvement	Low	1	1.2649	0.3763	11.30	0.0008		3.543
JobInvolvement	Medium	1	0.00512	0.2571	0.00	0.9841		1.005
JobLevel	1	1	-1.3502	34.9873	0.00	0.9692		0.259
JobLevel	2	1	-2.9978	34.9846	0.01	0.9317		0.050
JobLevel	3	1	-1.7626	34.9850	0.00	0.9598		0.172
JobLevel	4	1	-2.5716	34.9882	0.01	0.9414		0.076
JobRole	Healthcare Representative	1	3.2809	44.3336	0.01	0.9410		26.599
JobRole	Human Resources	1	4.2277	44.3331	0.01	0.9240		68.557
JobRole	Laboratory Technician	1	3.5336	44.3319	0.01	0.9365		34.248
JobRole	Manager	1	-18.0457	218.1	0.01	0.9341		0.000
JobRole	Manufacturing Director	1	3.7260	44.3328	0.01	0.9330		41.512
JobRole	Research Director	1	-8.1876	137.7	0.00	0.9526		0.000
JobRole	Research Scientist	1	3.0920	44.3321	0.00	0.9444		22.020
JobRole	Sales Executive	1	4.8264	44.3312	0.01	0.9133		124.756
JobSatisfaction	1	1	0.5168	0.2300	5.05	0.0246		1.677
JobSatisfaction	2	1	-0.0626	0.2440	0.07	0.7976		0.939
JobSatisfaction	3	1	0.1434	0.2066	0.48	0.4878		1.154
LOG_DistanceFromHome		1	0.5002	0.1630	9.42	0.0021	0.2375	1.649
NumCompaniesWorked		1	0.1664	0.0521	10.18	0.0014	0.2348	1.181
OPT_TotalWorkingYears	01:low-2.5	1	1.0219	0.2191	21.75	<.0001		2.779
OverTime	No	1	-0.8780	0.1379	40.55	<.0001		0.416
StockOptionLevel	0	1	0.7785	0.2224	12.25	0.0005		2.178
StockOptionLevel	1	1	-0.8631	0.2600	11.02	0.0009		0.422
StockOptionLevel	2	1	-0.3725	0.3700	1.01	0.3140		0.689
WorkLifeBalance	1	1	0.7858	0.3948	3.96	0.0465		2.194
WorkLifeBalance	2	1	-0.1084	0.2583	0.18	0.6747		0.897
WorkLifeBalance	3	1	-0.5653	0.2192	6.65	0.0099		0.568

By observing the values under column Pr > ChiSq, we can conclude most significant variables – BusinessTravel, OPT_TotalWorkingYears, OverTime, StockOptionLevel.

Confusion Matrix:

We can calculate the Confusion matrix from below table present in the output.

Event Classification Table

Data Role=TRAIN Target=Attrition Target Label=Attrition

False Negative	True Negative	False Positive	True Positive
62	605	11	57

Data Role=VALIDATE Target=Attrition Target Label=Attrition

False Negative	True Negative	False Positive	True Positive
68	589	28	50

From above we can plot confusion matrix as below.

		Predicted	
		Positive	**Negative**
Actual	**Positive**	50	28
	Negative	68	589

We can find the Accuracy of the model from Confusion matrix using following formula.

$$Accuracy = \frac{(50 + 589)}{(50 + 589 + 68 + 28)}$$

Accuracy of the model is 0.8694 i.e. 86.94%

2.2.3 Logistic Regression – Backward Regression:

To find the important variables we ran Logistic Regression with Selected model as 'Backward' on processed data. We selected the variables based on the 'Variable Importance' table in the output.

We found the results as follow:

Type 3 Analysis of Effects

Effect	DF	Wald Chi-Square	Pr > ChiSq
Age	1	1.7482	0.1861
BusinessTravel	2	26.3936	<.0001
DailyRate	1	3.5576	0.0593
Department	0	0.0000	.
Education	4	4.0913	0.3938
EducationField	5	2.7511	0.7383
EnvironmentSatisfaction	3	11.9192	0.0077
Gender	1	2.3841	0.1226
HourlyRate	1	2.8954	0.0888
JobInvolvement	3	7.6536	0.0537
JobLevel	4	14.7625	0.0052
JobRole	8	62.1643	<.0001
JobSatisfaction	3	7.8913	0.0483
LOG_DistanceFromHome	1	9.9404	0.0016
LOG_MonthlyIncome	1	0.0070	0.9333
LOG_PercentSalaryHike	1	0.0366	0.8482
LOG_YearsAtCompany	1	0.2770	0.5987
LOG_YearsInCurrentRole	1	6.2065	0.0127
LOG_YearsSinceLastPromotion	1	6.0705	0.0137
MaritalStatus	2	1.5517	0.4603
NumCompaniesWorked	1	10.7107	0.0011
OPT_TotalWorkingYears	1	9.6259	0.0019
OverTime	1	39.2405	<.0001
PerformanceRating	1	0.4619	0.4967
StockOptionLevel	3	13.4906	0.0037
TrainingTimesLastYear	6	8.0732	0.2328
WorkLifeBalance	3	8.9982	0.0293
YearsWithCurrManager	1	0.0390	0.8434

Analysis of Maximum Likelihood Estimates

Parameter		DF	Estimate	Standard Error	Wald Chi-Square	Pr > ChiSq	Standardized Estimate	Exp(Est)
Intercept		1	-3.3715	14.9182	0.05	0.8212		0.034
Age		1	-0.0262	0.0198	1.75	0.1861	-0.1332	0.974
BusinessTravel	Non-Travel	1	-1.7010	0.4893	12.09	0.0005		0.183
BusinessTravel	Travel_Frequently	1	1.5697	0.3180	24.37	<.0001		4.805
DailyRate		1	-0.00068	0.000360	3.56	0.0593	-0.1501	0.999
Department	Human Resources	1	-1.5265	.	.	.	.	0.217
Department	Research & Development	1	-1.2125	.	.	.	.	0.297
Education	Bachelor	1	-0.2945	0.2753	1.14	0.2847		0.745
Education	Below College	1	0.0476	0.3934	0.01	0.9037		1.049
Education	College	1	0.4215	0.3255	1.68	0.1953		1.524
Education	Doctor	1	-0.4365	0.6806	0.41	0.5213		0.646
EducationField	Human Resources	1	-0.1476	1.0778	0.02	0.8910		0.863
EducationField	Life Sciences	1	-0.0160	0.3291	0.00	0.9613		0.984
EducationField	Marketing	1	-0.2618	0.4749	0.30	0.5814		0.770
EducationField	Medical	1	0.1535	0.3445	0.20	0.6559		1.166
EducationField	Other	1	-0.3733	0.5885	0.40	0.5259		0.688
EnvironmentSatisfaction	High	1	-0.0419	0.2310	0.03	0.8560		0.959
EnvironmentSatisfaction	Low	1	0.8773	0.2672	10.78	0.0010		2.404
EnvironmentSatisfaction	Medium	1	-0.3270	0.2755	1.41	0.2353		0.721
Gender	Female	1	-0.2296	0.1487	2.38	0.1226		0.795
HourlyRate		1	0.0127	0.00744	2.90	0.0888	0.1425	1.013
JobInvolvement	High	1	-0.1218	0.2455	0.25	0.6198		0.885
JobInvolvement	Low	1	1.0588	0.4151	6.51	0.0108		2.883
JobInvolvement	Medium	1	0.0180	0.2805	0.00	0.9487		1.018
JobLevel	1	1	-1.7378	79.7404	0.00	0.9826		0.176
JobLevel	2	1	-3.4844	79.7374	0.00	0.9651		0.031
JobLevel	3	1	-1.8382	79.7371	0.00	0.9816		0.159
JobLevel	4	1	-3.5221	79.7409	0.00	0.9648		0.030
JobRole	Healthcare Representative	1	4.7337	89.1916	0.00	0.9577		113.718
JobRole	Human Resources	1	6.1768	89.1923	0.00	0.9448		481.454
JobRole	Laboratory Technician	1	5.0143	89.1908	0.00	0.9552		150.553
JobRole	Manager	1	-20.4138	320.8	0.00	0.9493		0.000
JobRole	Manufacturing Director	1	5.1255	89.1910	0.00	0.9542		168.252
JobRole	Research Director	1	-8.7822	310.3	0.00	0.9774		0.000
JobRole	Research Scientist	1	4.3865	89.1908	0.00	0.9608		80.356

By observing the values under column Pr > ChiSq, we can conclude most significant variables – BusinessTravel, JobRole, OverTime.

Confusion Matrix:

We can calculate the Confusion matrix from below table present in the output.

Event Classification Table

Data Role=TRAIN Target=Attrition Target Label=Attrition

False Negative	True Negative	False Positive	True Positive
66	599	17	53

Data Role=VALIDATE Target=Attrition Target Label=Attrition

False Negative	True Negative	False Positive	True Positive
70	589	28	48

From above we can plot confusion matrix as below.

		Predicted	
		Positive	**Negative**
Actual	**Positive**	48	28
	Negative	70	589

We can find the Accuracy of the model from Confusion matrix using following formula.

$$Accuracy = \frac{(48 + 589)}{(48 + 589 + 70 + 28)}$$

Accuracy of the model is 0.8667 i.e. 86.67%

2.2.4 Logistic Regression – Step-wise Regression:

To find the important variables we ran Logistic Regression with Selected model as 'Step-Wise' on processed data. We selected the variables based on the 'Variable Importance' table in the output.

We found the results as follow:

Type 3 Analysis of Effects

Effect	DF	Wald Chi-Square	Pr > ChiSq
BusinessTravel	2	19.6184	<.0001
EnvironmentSatisfaction	3	12.9549	0.0047
JobInvolvement	3	13.2312	0.0042
OPT_TotalWorkingYears	1	34.2379	<.0001
OverTime	1	41.9449	<.0001
StockOptionLevel	3	26.9624	<.0001

Analysis of Maximum Likelihood Estimates

Parameter		DF	Estimate	Standard Error	Wald Chi-Square	Pr > ChiSq	Standardized Estimate	Exp(Est)
Intercept		1	-0.9039	0.2963	9.31	0.0023		0.405
BusinessTravel	Non-Travel	1	-1.2478	0.4259	8.58	0.0034		0.287
BusinessTravel	Travel_Frequently	1	1.1186	0.2653	17.78	<.0001		3.061
EnvironmentSatisfaction	High	1	0.000494	0.1913	0.00	0.9979		1.000
EnvironmentSatisfaction	Low	1	0.7004	0.2093	11.20	0.0008		2.015
EnvironmentSatisfaction	Medium	1	-0.2684	0.2366	1.29	0.2567		0.765
JobInvolvement	High	1	-0.2885	0.1977	2.13	0.1445		0.749
JobInvolvement	Low	1	1.1906	0.3413	12.17	0.0005		3.289
JobInvolvement	Medium	1	-0.1086	0.2307	0.22	0.6378		0.897
OPT_TotalWorkingYears	01:low-2.5	1	1.0210	0.1745	34.24	<.0001		2.776
OverTime	No	1	-0.7814	0.1206	41.94	<.0001		0.458
StockOptionLevel	0	1	0.6959	0.1980	12.35	0.0004		2.006
StockOptionLevel	1	1	-0.7094	0.2359	9.04	0.0026		0.492
StockOptionLevel	2	1	-0.3244	0.3351	0.94	0.3330		0.723

By observing the values under column Pr > ChiSq, we can conclude most significant variables – BusinessTravel, OPT_TotalWorkingYears, OverTime, StockOptionLevel.

Confusion Matrix:

We can calculate the Confusion matrix from below table present in the output.

Event Classification Table

Data Role=TRAIN Target=Attrition Target Label=Attrition

False Negative	True Negative	False Positive	True Positive
82	598	18	37

Data Role=VALIDATE Target=Attrition Target Label=Attrition

False Negative	True Negative	False Positive	True Positive
87	603	14	31

From above we can plot confusion matrix as below.

		Predicted	
		Positive	**Negative**
Actual	**Positive**	31	14
	Negative	87	603

We can find the Accuracy of the model from Confusion matrix using following formula.

$$Accuracy = \frac{(31 + 603)}{(31 + 603 + 14 + 87)}$$

Accuracy of the model is 0.8626 i.e. 86.26%

2.3 Neural Network:

We ran the Neural Network model and found the misclassification rate as follows –

Fit Statistics

Target	Target Label	Fit Statistics	Statistics Label	Train	Validation	Test
Attrition	Attrition	DFT	Total Degrees of Freedom	735	.	.
Attrition	Attrition	DFE	Degrees of Freedom for Error	539	.	.
Attrition	Attrition	DFM	Model Degrees of Freedom	196	.	.
Attrition	Attrition	NW	Number of Estimated Weights	196	.	.
Attrition	Attrition	AIC	Akaike's Information Criterion	661.4528	.	.
Attrition	Attrition	SBC	Schwarz's Bayesian Criterion	1563.027	.	.
Attrition	Attrition	ASE	Average Squared Error	0.050684	0.110744	.
Attrition	Attrition	MAX	Maximum Absolute Error	0.992663	0.997835	.
Attrition	Attrition	DIV	Divisor for ASE	1470	1470	.
Attrition	Attrition	NOBS	Sum of Frequencies	735	735	.
Attrition	Attrition	RASE	Root Average Squared Error	0.225131	0.332783	.
Attrition	Attrition	SSE	Sum of Squared Errors	74.50544	162.7942	.
Attrition	Attrition	SUMW	Sum of Case Weights Times Freq	1470	1470	.
Attrition	Attrition	FPE	Final Prediction Error	0.087545	.	.
Attrition	Attrition	MSE	Mean Squared Error	0.069115	0.110744	.
Attrition	Attrition	RFPE	Root Final Prediction Error	0.29588	.	.
Attrition	Attrition	RMSE	Root Mean Squared Error	0.262896	0.332783	.
Attrition	Attrition	AVERR	Average Error Function	0.183301	0.38966	.
Attrition	Attrition	ERR	Error Function	269.4528	572.7998	.
Attrition	Attrition	MISC	Misclassification Rate	0.066667	0.133333	.
Attrition	Attrition	WRONG	Number of Wrong Classifications	49	98	.

Confusion Matrix: We can calculate the Confusion matrix from below table present in the output.

```
Event Classification Table

Data Role=TRAIN Target=Attrition Target Label=Attrition

  False       True        False       True
Negative    Negative    Positive    Positive

   40          607          9          79


Data Role=VALIDATE Target=Attrition Target Label=Attrition

  False       True        False       True
Negative    Negative    Positive    Positive

   63          582          35          55
```

From above we can plot confusion matrix as below.

		Predicted	
		Positive	**Negative**
Actual	**Positive**	55	35
	Negative	63	582

We can find the Accuracy of the model from Confusion matrix using following formula.

$$Accuracy = \frac{(55 + 582)}{(55 + 582 + 63 + 35)}$$

Accuracy of the model come to 0.8667 i.e. 86.67%

2.4 Gradient Boosting:

To find the important variables we ran Gradient Boosting on processed data. We selected the variables based on the 'Variable Importance' table in the output which are OverTime, StockOptionLevel, JobRole, MonthlyIncome, Age. We found the results as follow:

Variable Importance

Obs	NAME	LABEL	NRULES	IMPORTANCE	VIMPORTANCE	RATIO
1	OverTime	OverTime	9	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
2	StockOptionLevel	StockOptionLevel	10	0.90263	0.52587	0.58260
3	JobRole	JobRole	15	0.79289	0.35379	0.44621
4	MonthlyIncome	MonthlyIncome	5	0.71741	0.60092	0.83762
5	Age	Age	7	0.58877	0.38341	0.65120
6	YearsWithCurrManager	YearsWithCurrManager	4	0.57837	0.49712	0.85951
7	TotalWorkingYears	TotalWorkingYears	4	0.57561	0.39130	0.67979
8	EnvironmentSatisfaction	EnvironmentSatisfaction	6	0.52932	0.17700	0.33439
9	BusinessTravel	BusinessTravel	4	0.48650	0.04798	0.09862
10	DistanceFromHome	DistanceFromHome	6	0.46867	0.18800	0.40114
11	JobLevel	JobLevel	5	0.42134	0.37067	0.87975
12	NumCompaniesWorked	NumCompaniesWorked	4	0.40055	0.17049	0.42564
13	JobSatisfaction	JobSatisfaction	5	0.38929	0.26344	0.67672
14	DailyRate	DailyRate	4	0.31169	0.02109	0.06765
15	YearsInCurrentRole	YearsInCurrentRole	1	0.30849	0.00000	0.00000
16	PercentSalaryHike	PercentSalaryHike	3	0.30528	0.00000	0.00000
17	MaritalStatus	MaritalStatus	2	0.29358	0.00000	0.00000
18	YearsAtCompany	YearsAtCompany	1	0.28512	0.27043	0.94849
19	TrainingTimesLastYear	TrainingTimesLastYear	2	0.28065	0.00000	0.00000
20	JobInvolvement	JobInvolvement	1	0.22837	0.15801	0.69189
21	Education	Education	1	0.19052	0.00000	0.00000
22	YearsSinceLastPromotion	YearsSinceLastPromotion	1	0.15726	0.00000	0.00000

Fit Statistics

Target=Attrition Target Label=Attrition

Fit Statistics	Statistics Label	Train	Validation
NOBS	Sum of Frequencies	735.00	735.00
SUMW	Sum of Case Weights Times Freq	1470.00	1470.00
MISC	Misclassification Rate	0.13	0.14
MAX	Maximum Absolute Error	0.96	0.97
SSE	Sum of Squared Errors	134.68	151.12
ASE	Average Squared Error	0.09	0.10
RASE	Root Average Squared Error	0.30	0.32
DIV	Divisor for ASE	1470.00	1470.00
DFT	Total Degrees of Freedom	735.00	.

Confusion Matrix:

We can calculate the Confusion matrix from Classification table present in the output.

Event Classification Table

Data Role=TRAIN Target=Attrition Target Label=Attrition

False Negative	True Negative	False Positive	True Positive
91	615	1	28

Data Role=VALIDATE Target=Attrition Target Label=Attrition

False Negative	True Negative	False Positive	True Positive
98	615	2	20

From above we can plot confusion matrix as below -

		Predicted	
		Positive	**Negative**
Actual	**Positive**	20	2
	Negative	98	615

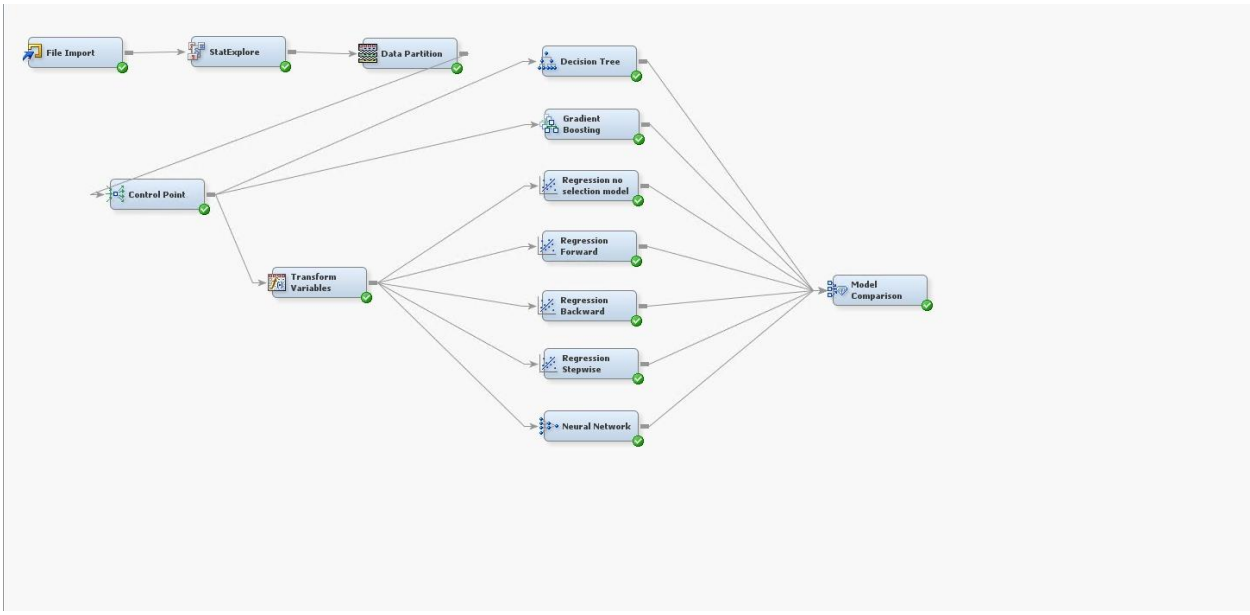
We can find the Accuracy of the model from Confusion matrix using following formula -

$$Accuracy = \frac{(20 + 615)}{(20 + 615 + 98 + 2)}$$

Accuracy of the model is 0.8639 i.e. 86.39%

2.5 Final Model:

Following snapshot shows the final model. It involves all the nodes used for Data preprocessing, Descriptive Analysis and Predictive Modeling.



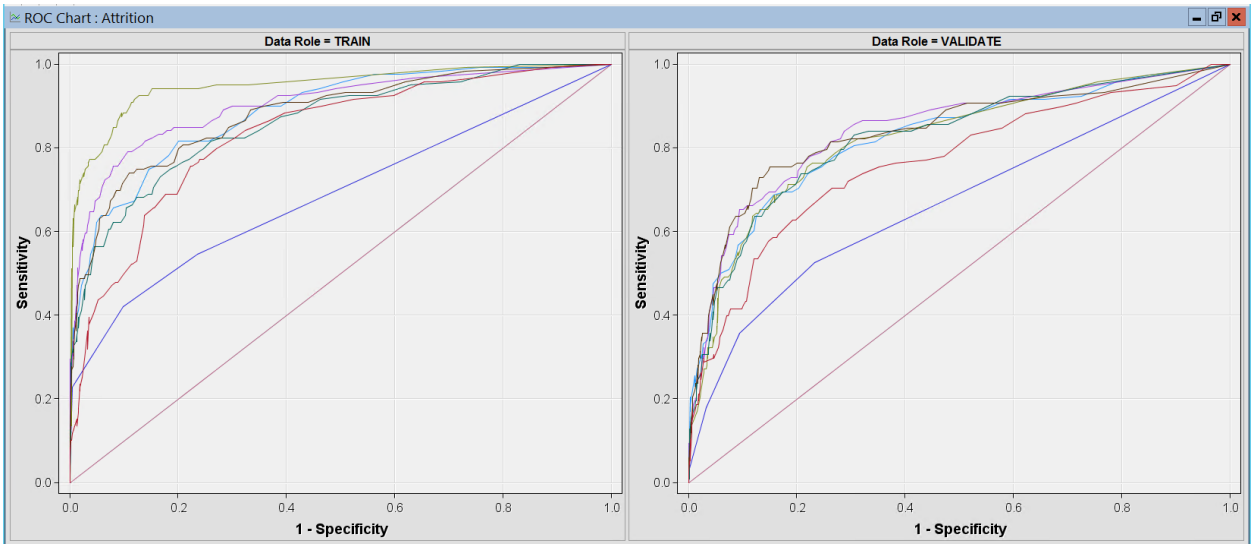
2.5.1 Model Comparison:

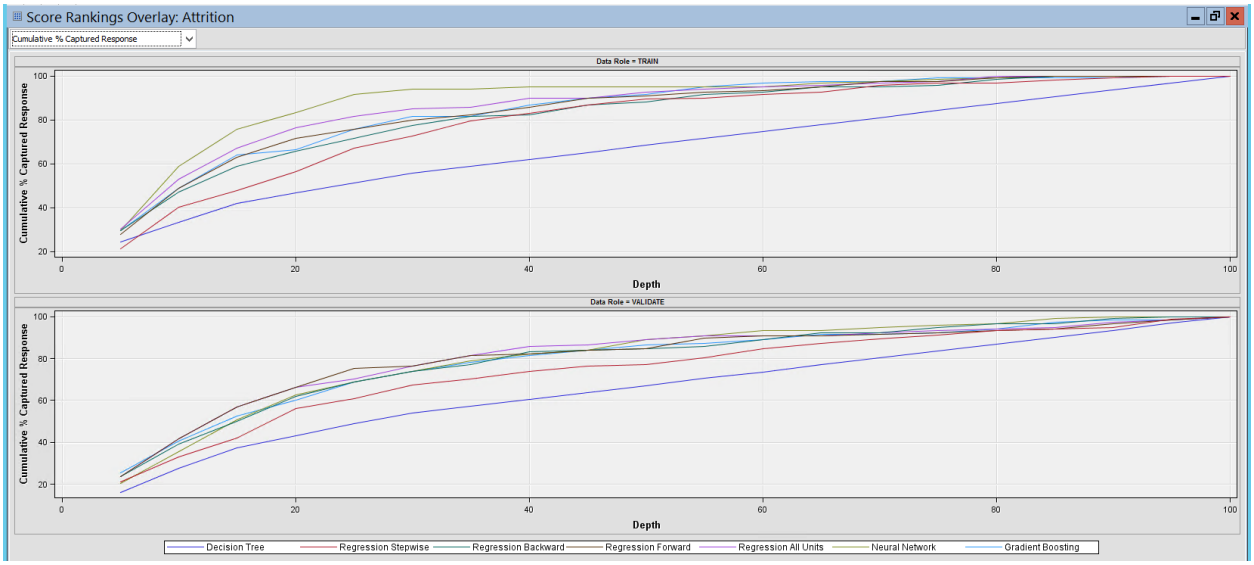
We ran 7 models/Classifiers on the data set. We connected the Classifiers to Model Comparison node to find the best suitable model to find the attrition rate. Considering the misclassification rates for Train and Validation data sets and accuracy calculated using Confusion Matrix as well as misclassification rate, we can conclude that 'Regression with all inputs' is the best model for predicting attrition.

Below is the snapshot of Model Comparison Output –

Fit Statistics

Selected Model	Predecessor Node	Model Node	Model Description	Target Variable	Target Label	Selection Criterion: Valid: Misclassification Rate	Train: Sum of Frequencies	Train: Misclassification Rate	Train: Maximum Absolute Error	Train: Sum of Squared Errors	Train: Average Squared Error	Train: Root Average Squared Error	Train: Divisor for ASE	Train: Total Degrees of Freedom	Valid: Sum of Frequencies	Valid: Misclassification Rate	Valid: Maximum Absolute Error	Valid: Sum of Squared Errors	Valid: Average Squared Error	Valid: Root Average Squared Error	Valid: Divisor for VASE
Selected Model	Reg	Regressi...	Attrition	Attrition	0.12517	735	0.088435	0.994534	105.1139	0.071506	0.267406	1470	735	735	0.12517	1	141.7423	0.096423	0.310521	14
	Reg2	Reg2	Regressi...	Attrition	Attrition	0.130612	735	0.0932	0.993056	119.233	0.081111	0.2848	1470	735	735	0.130612	1	137.4957	0.093534	0.305834	14
	Reg3	Reg3	Regressi...	Attrition	Attrition	0.133333	735	0.112925	0.98752	127.1643	0.086506	0.29412	1470	735	735	0.133333	0.993977	148.0925	0.100743	0.317401	14
	Neural	Neural	Neural N...	Attrition	Attrition	0.133333	735	0.066667	0.992663	74.50544	0.050684	0.225131	1470	735	735	0.133333	0.997835	162.7942	0.110744	0.332783	14
	Boost	Boost	Gradient ...	Attrition	Attrition	0.136054	735	0.12517	0.961421	134.6813	0.09162	0.302688	1470	735	735	0.136054	0.973125	151.1167	0.1028	0.320625	14
	Reg4	Reg4	Regressi...	Attrition	Attrition	0.137415	735	0.136054	0.982147	149.3212	0.101579	0.318715	1470	735	735	0.137415	0.988841	162.6138	0.110622	0.332598	14
	Tree2	Tree2	Decision ...	Attrition	Attrition	0.159184	735	0.129252	0.897143	160.5642	0.109227	0.330496	1470	735	735	0.159184	1	192.4779	0.130937	0.361853	14


ROC Chart : Attrition
Data Role = TRAIN
Data Role = VALIDATE
Sensitivity
1 - Specificity
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0


Score Rankings Overlay: Attrition
Cumulative % Captured Response
Data Role = TRAIN
Data Role = VALIDATE
Depth
20
40
60
80
100
Decision Tree
Regression Stepwise
Regression Backward
Regression Forward
Regression All Units
Neural Network
Gradient Boosting

3. Conclusion:

After running 7 statistical models on the processed dataset, we found that OverTime, BusinessTravel, StockOptionLevel are the three significant variables which have greater impact on an Employee leaving a company. Taking Confusion Matrix and Misclassification Rate. We concluded that for predicting the likelihood of attrition, **Regression with Selection Model None** is the best possible model.

4. References:

http://support.sas.com/documentation/cdl/en/emgsj/66018/HTML/default/viewer.htm#p03iy98sk0c9bvn1r6x7ppx8uj08.htm

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