MGT 6203 Group Project Progress Report (Team 50)

***Analysis of Factors that Affect Employee Attrition Rates***

**TEAM MEMBERS & GITHUB**

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5. Github: [Overall folder](https://github.gatech.edu/MGT-6203-Spring-2024-Canvas/Team-50), [EDA](https://github.gatech.edu/MGT-6203-Spring-2024-Canvas/Team-50/blob/main/Code/Exploratory%20Data%20Analysis/EDA%20Notebook.ipynb), [regression model](https://github.gatech.edu/MGT-6203-Spring-2024-Canvas/Team-50/commit/e67bb164947c38aeb61f6dafa43e5f32cd6aa0b3), [random forest](https://github.gatech.edu/MGT-6203-Spring-2024-Canvas/Team-50/commit/7b7781e3883f382e9f7de07eb66e6857629320f2)

**INTRODUCTION & PROJECT OBJECTIVE**

**Background Information on chosen project topic:**

Employee attrition creates a host of issues, ranging from hidden costs such as employee burnout and lost industry knowledge, to more quantifiable ones like lost productivity and recruitment costs. Concerning hard costs alone, some studies have shown that replacing a single employee can incur a hard cost of three to four times that of the position’s salary (Navarra, 2023) while other estimates place this cost even higher (Santovec, 2010).

It’s in most companies’ interest to increase employee retention and therefore reduce both the hidden and hard costs of rehiring. In order to do this, employers must be able to identify and understand the factors that might affect employee attrition including, and not limited to: commute times, frequency of business trips, salary, percentage of salary increases, work-life balance, and job satisfaction.

Once the factors affecting employee attrition are identified, employers can better understand the extent of impact of these factors so that companies may enact employee retention strategies or change their recruitment criteria to filter for employees that are more likely to remain with the company for extended periods of time.

**Problem Statement:**

This analysis seeks to identify the key factors and the extent of these factors that lead to employee attrition so that companies can retain employees for longer to reduce personnel costs.

**Research Questions:**

1. Understand the key underlying factors resulting in employee attrition
2. Classify and group factors that are related to employee retention
3. Identify departments or teams that needs intervention
4. Optimize relevant predictors to minimize employee attrition

**Business Justification:**   
As mentioned previously, hiring replacement employees to compensate for attrition can be quite costly. These costs (hidden and hard costs) can be broken down into additional categories:

1. **Employee Burnout**

* Company operations must continue with reduced staff and the consequential understaffing adds additional stress to the remaining employees who have increased workload and responsibility.
* Employee burnout and attrition usually has an adverse impact on company morale, productivity, and motivation that is difficult to quantify (Zavgorodnii et al., 2020).

1. **Lost industry knowledge**

* Company business practices and undocumented best business practices can be lost with the leaving employee.

1. **High cost of retraining new hires**

* Loss in productivity during the gap of a leaving employee and retraining of new hire
* New hires take time to fully integrate into their new role, prompting further loss of productivity
* The costs for HR and team managers to find a suitable replacement

New hires always have a risk of a mishire which incur fees much higher than lost productivity (Erling, 2011).

**DATASET**

This is a fictional dataset ([click here to assess the dataset](https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/pavansubhasht/ibm-hr-analytics-attrition-dataset/data)) created by IBM data scientists, and contains information about employee attrition. The data includes 35 columns, including Age, DistanceFromHome, Education, EnvironmentSatisfaction, JobInvolvement, JobSatisfaction, PerformanceRating, RelationshipSatisfaction, WorkLifeBalance, etc. For more details on the dataset, refer to Appendix A.

Dependent Variables: Attrition (Yes/ No)

Independent Variables: As the dataset contains many different variables, the team carried out exploratory data analysis (“EDA”) to pick out the most relevant variables, and categorised them into groups to address the identified research questions. This will be further elaborated upon in the “Exploratory Data Analysis” section.

**METHODOLOGY**

Our planned approach can be broken down into four main parts, and more details are found in the subsequent sections:

* + - 1. **Data Cleaning & Transformation**
      2. **Exploratory Data Analysis**
      3. **Model Training & Optimization**
      4. **Results Validation**

**DATA CLEANING & TRANSFORMATION**

The dataset is relatively clean, hence there are no missing or duplicate values to address. However, 3 key actions were taken:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Step** | **Impact** |
| 1 | Remove columns with only 1 unique value | Removal of: “EmployeeCount”, “Over18”, “StandardHours” |
| 2 | Convert categorical response variable into binary form to enable modelling | In the “Attribution” column, “Yes” values is transformed into “1”, and “No” values into “0” |
| 3 | Convert categorical independent variables into:   * Binary form * Dummy variables * Grouping into relevant range | Conversion of variables such as “BusinessTravel”, Gender”, “JobRole” into binary or dummary variables  Grouping of “Age” into relevant age groups |

**EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS**

The key objectives of this step include:

1. Identification of high level patterns, trends and correlations
2. Selection of variables for modelling

To achieve the above, the team explored visualizations that include correlation matrix and charts. The following discussion shows the key observations and steps taken in selecting variables for modelling. Other variable reduction not discussed below are achieved during model validation and testing.

## **Correlation Matrix**

As a first step, in the correlation matrix in Figure 1, several variables with high correlation are observed, as noted by the pairs in dark blue. If highly correlated variables are included into the models, it could introduce **multicollinearity,** which can destabilize the estimation of coefficients in regression models, and make it difficult to determine the effect of individual predictors on the response variable.

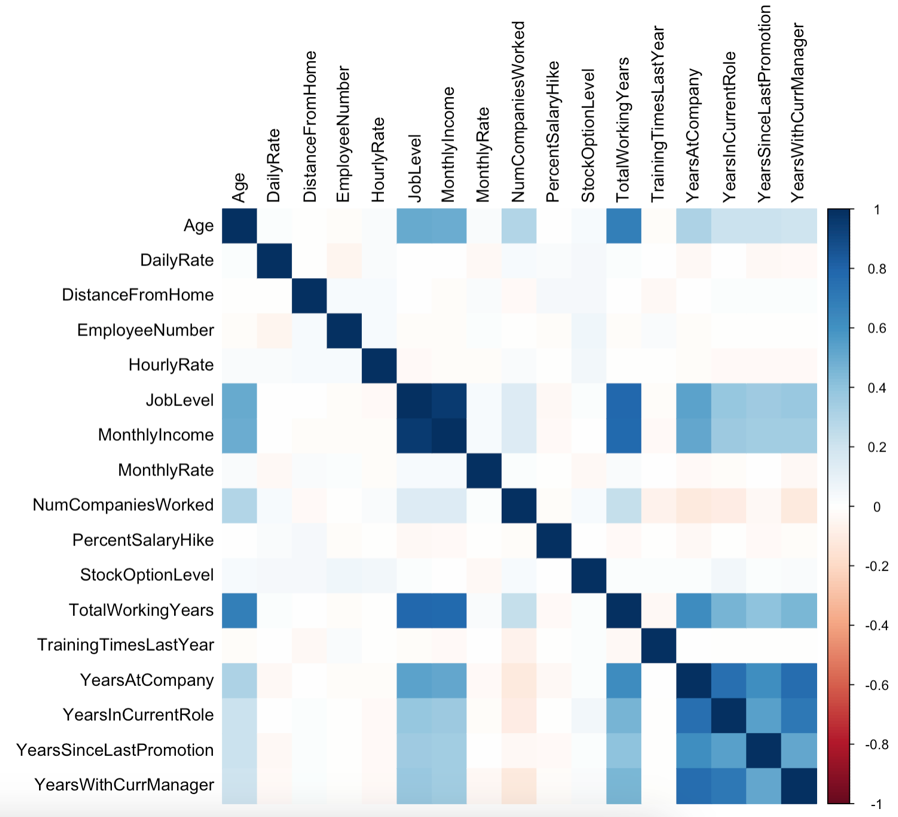


Figure 1: Correlation Matrix

Some of the pairings showing high correlation include the bottom right hand corner, which are related to the number of years worked, including factors such as “TotalWorkingYears”, “YearsAtCompany”, “YearsInCurrentRole”, “YearsSinceLastPromotion”, “YearsWithCurrentManager”, “JobLevel”, and “MonthlyIncome”.

Based on personal experience, the high correlation in these pairings makes sense, given that higher working experience results in higher ranks and income, as well as the number of years in the role and with the current manager. When combined with other methods, “TotalWorkingYears” was selected out of this grouping for modeling.

## **Charts**

The team also plotted charts for different variables against the response variable. The following charts show a sample of the attributes that show clear indication of trends related to attrition, and which are ultimately used in the modelling.

**Age Groups:** Grouping ages into different age groups, we observed a trend of younger individuals 18-25 followed by those aged 26-35 having a higher attrition rate compared to other age groups (Figure 2).

**Work Life Balance:** A notable trend emerged, showing higher attrition among individuals with lower scores for work-life balance (Figure 3).

**No. of Companies Worked:** A higher attrition rate among individuals at their 2nd job was observed, followed by a plateau before seeing higher attrition among “serial job movers” (Figure 4).

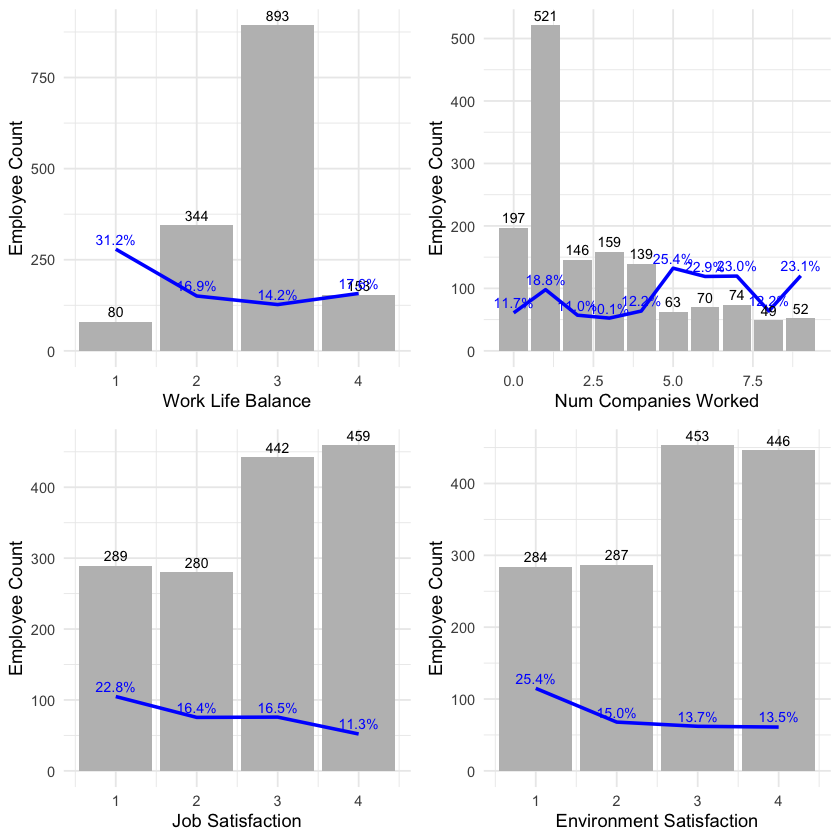


Figure 4: No. of Companies Worked

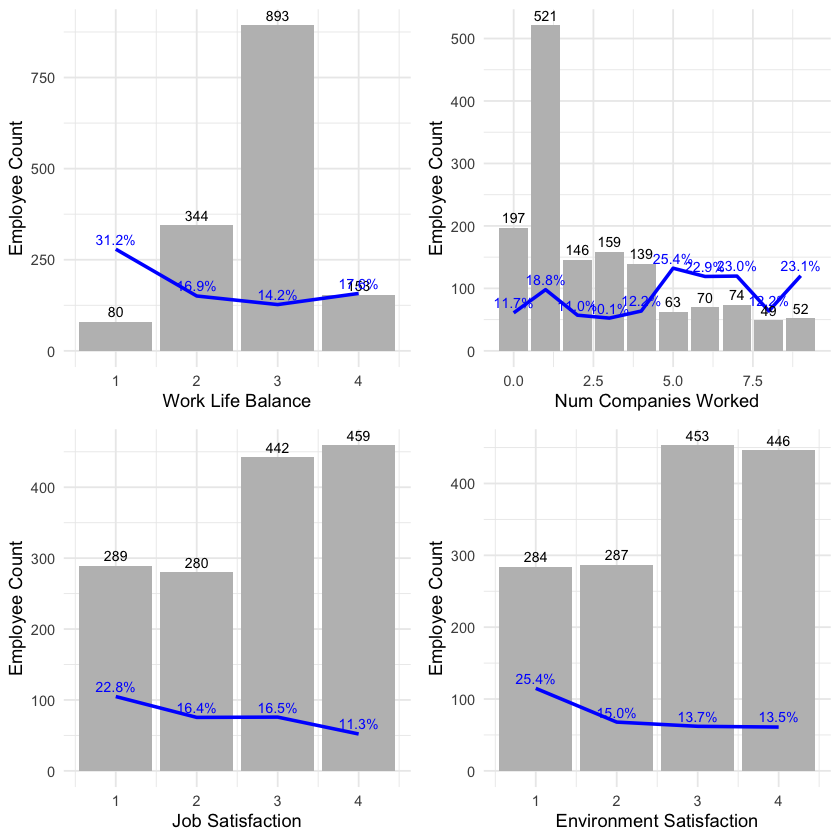


Figure 3: Work Life Balance

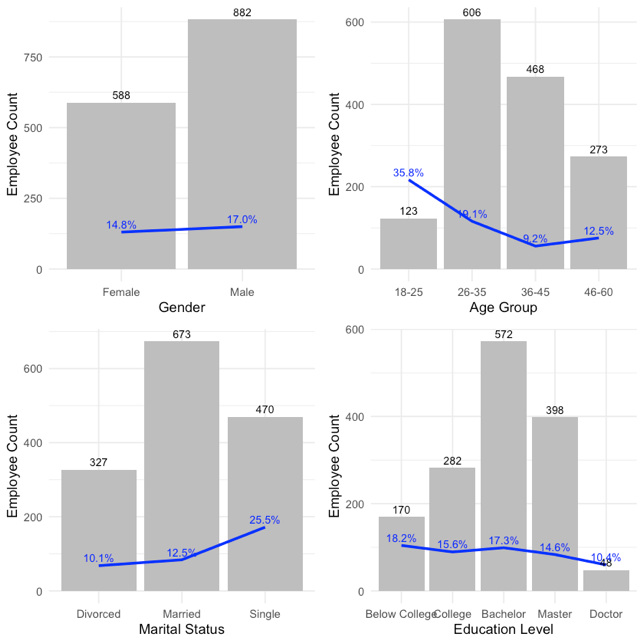


Figure 2: Age Group

**MODEL TRAINING & OPTIMIZATION**

Building on the initial EDA, we conducted a generalized linear regression (GLM) to identify factors associated with employee attrition. The model included all relevant variables from the EDA. We then employed a systematic variable selection process, retaining only those variables with statistically significant effects (p-value < 0.05) on the likelihood of attrition. The following section presents the regression results of our initial model.

## **Initial Logistic Regression Model**

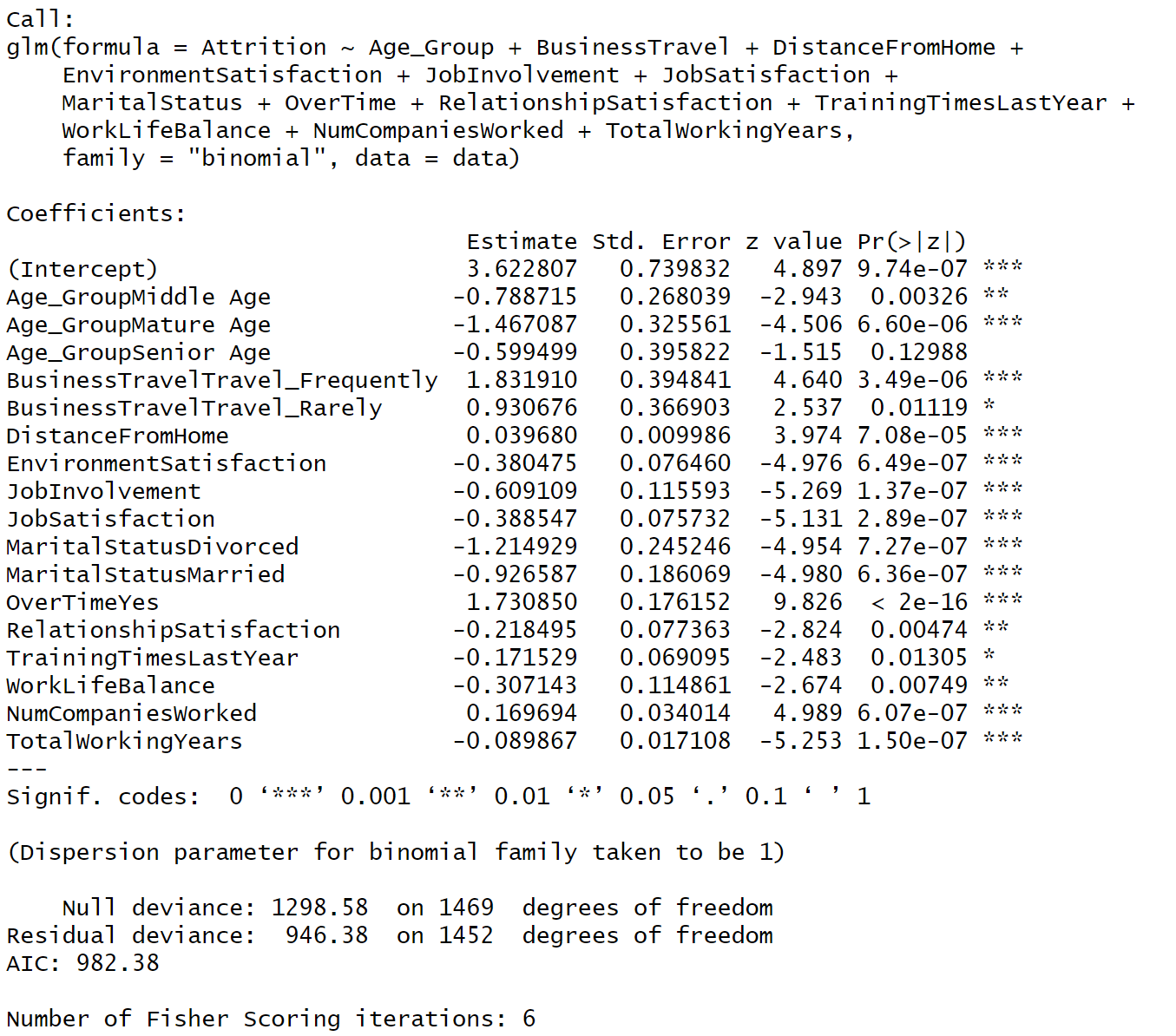


Figure 5: Linear Regression Model Results

Figure 5 shows the results of the regression model, with the following key findings:

**Age:** Compared to employees younger than 26 years old (Young Age), those in the Middle Age (26-35 years old, -0.79) and Mature Age (36-45 years old, -1.47) groups are less likely to leave the company. There is no statistically significant difference in attrition rates between the Young Age group and the Senior Age group (46 years old and above).

**Business Travel**: Employees who travel frequently (Travel\_Frequently, 1.83) are significantly more likely to attrite compared to those who don't travel for business. Employees who travel rarely (Travel\_Rarely, 0.93) also show a higher propensity to leave, but to a lesser extent.

**Work Environment**: Higher satisfaction with the work environment (-0.38) is associated with a lower likelihood of attrition.

**Job Satisfaction**: Similarly, employees with higher job satisfaction (-0.39) are less likely to leave.

**Job Involvement**: Additionally, higher job involvement (-0.61) is associated with a lower risk of employee attrition.

**Marital Status**: Both divorced (-1.21) and married employees (-0.93) are less likely to attrite compared to single employees (reference group).

**Work-Life Balance**: Having a poor work-life balance (-0.31) increases the risk of employee attrition.

**Distance from Home**: Increased distance from home (0.04) is associated with a higher chance of leaving.

**Overtime**: Working overtime (Yes, 1.73) significantly increases the likelihood of attrition.

**Total Working Years**: Employees with more experience (Total Working Years, -0.09) tend to be less likely to attrite.

**Training**: Attending fewer training sessions last year (TrainingTimesLastYear, -0.17) is associated with a higher chance of leaving.

**Number of Companies Worked**: Employees who have worked for fewer companies (NumCompaniesWorked, 0.17) tend to be less likely to attrite.

### **Multicollinearity Assessment**

The analysis of variance inflation factors (VIFs) indicates a low risk of multicollinearity for most variables (Figure 6). All VIF scores fall between 1 and 1.1, except for Age\_Group (1.91), NumCompaniesWorked (1.19), and TotalWorkingYears (1.78). These slightly higher VIFs suggest a weak to moderate correlation between these three variables, which is understandable. The number of companies worked (NumCompaniesWorked) and total working years likely have a positive relationship with age.

A number of numbers and letters

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Figure 6: VIFs for Initial Model

We explored mitigating this potential multicollinearity by creating a new independent variable, "loyalty" (calculated as NumCompaniesWorked divided by TotalWorkingYears). While the VIF scores (Figure 7) improved with the "Loyalty" variable, the model's Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) worsened slightly (increasing from 982.38 to 995.84). Given this trade-off, and the overall low multicollinearity risk, we will focus on exploring other avenues for model improvement moving forward.

A screenshot of a computer

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Figure 7: VIFs for Model with "Loyalty Variable"

## **Random Forest Model**

The team also did a random forest model, which has been chosen for its ability to handle large amounts of data and ability to achieve a high accuracy.

A random forest model consists of a collection of decision trees, where each tree is trained on a given set of data. Each tree makes predictions on the data and the random forest aggregates the predictions from all individual trees to create a final prediction. This aggregation process produces more robust and accurate predictions compared to any single decision tree. While this method can capture complex relationships and potentially mitigate overfitting, it also is a black box process where the underlying process is hard to describe. This black box can be mitigated through validating the results with the other model, logistic regression.

### **Random Forest with Selected Predictors**

When running the random forest function with twelve predictors, the model can rate the importance of each variable in two terms: %IncMSE and IncNodePurity. Refer to Figure 8 for the results.

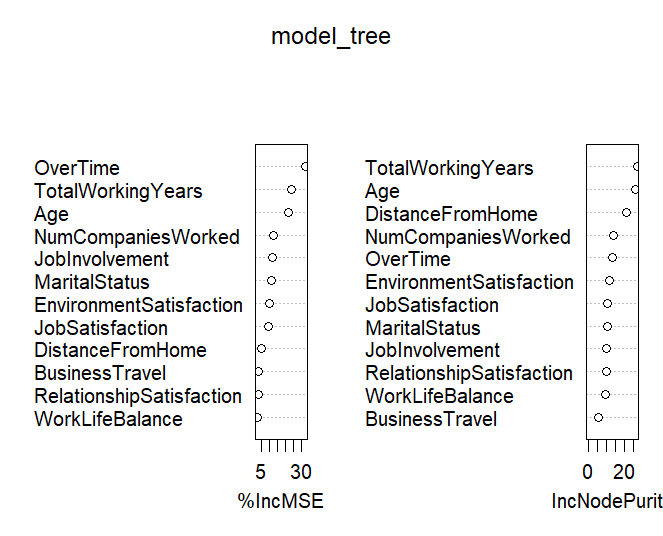
%IncMSE is the increase in mean squared error and is determined by randomly shuffling the values of a particular variable in the model. If the shuffling produces a less accurate response, then that variable is more likely important for the prediction.

Figure 8: Results for Random Forest

IncNodePurity is the increase in node purity and it measures the quality of the model in splitting the data into groups when making decisions. If splitting the data results in more homogenous groups, then it’s more likely that predictor is more likely important.

This model repeatedly found TotalWorkingYears and Age to be important predictors. It also produced a psuedo R2 value of 0.207 which is relatively low, and there are many predictors that do not have high influence on the model. This indicates that there should be further exploration of random forest models with different predictors.

In conjunction with the logistic modeling, we will explore two more options to reduce and condense the number of predictors: combining the satisfaction ratings of employees and by creating a loyalty score based on an employee’s length of tenure at a company.

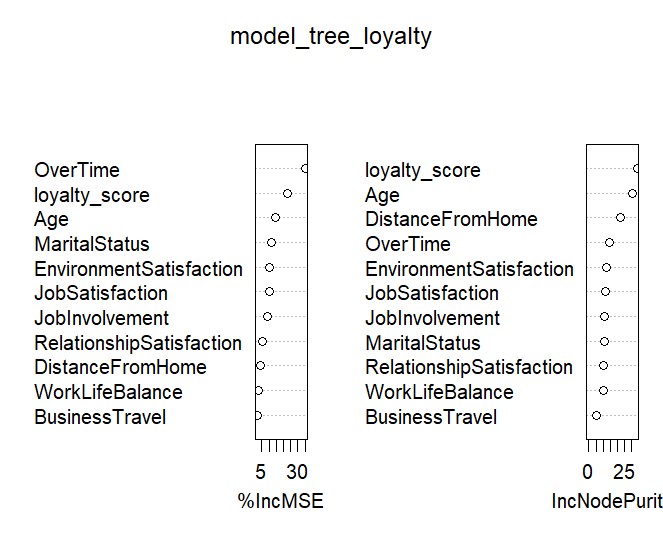
### C:\Users\cding\AppData\Local\Packages\Microsoft.Windows.Photos_8wekyb3d8bbwe\TempState\ShareServiceTempFolder\Rplot01.jpeg**Random Forest with Composite Rating Score**

Figure 9: Results for Composite Score

A composite score was made by combining WorkLifeBalance, EnvironmentSatisfaction, RelationshipSatisfaction, and JobInvolvement. Rather than keep these predictors separate and further complicating the model, they can be aggregated to create one score that can summarize the employee’s rated quality of life.

Creating a composite score has reduced the number of variables and has generally increased their overall importance as shown in the figure. However, the composite score itself is not very significant which contributes to a lowed pseudo R2 value is 0.184. This method has actually decreased the predictive power of the model (refer to Figure 9).

### **Random Forest with a Loyalty Score**

A loyalty score was created by taking the number of companies worked divided by the number of years worked (Figure 10). It is hypothesized that an employee who is more ‘loyal’ is less likely to leave the company.

A model with this loyalty score has marginally increased the pseudo R2 to 0.209. This is a slight increase of predictive power and the loyalty score does show a large degree of importance as shown on the table. Since this model has an increase in R2, it’ll be worth expanding and investigating this model further.

The decision tree is included below as this may help with further improvement. For example, age is particularly important, and the level of grouping is important for employees younger than 27 years old or older than 34 years old.

Figure 10: Results with Loyalty Score

Going forward, these preliminary models have indicated that we can experiment with more reduction of variables. There’s also the possibility of creating a different model with both the composite score and a loyalty score. And with the preliminary model of the loyalty score, this will give us more insight on how to group age, or environmental satisfaction for logistical modeling.

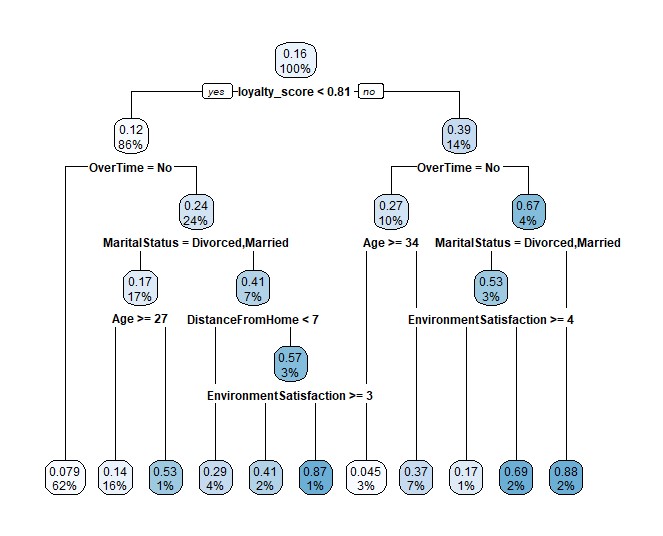


Figure 11: Random Forest Model

**PREDICTIONS & RESULTS VALIDATION**

*This section will be added for the final report.*

**CONCLUSION**

*This section will be added for the final report.*

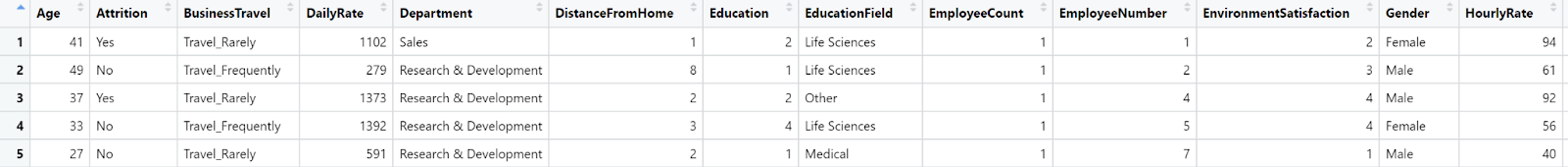
**APPENDIX A: DETAILS ON DATASET**

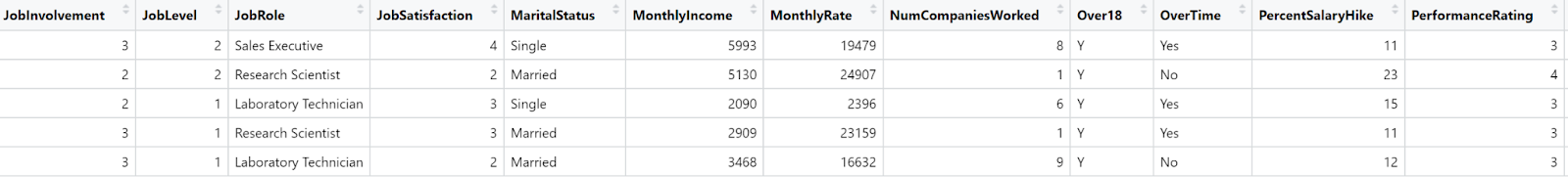
**Data Sources (links, attachments, etc.):**

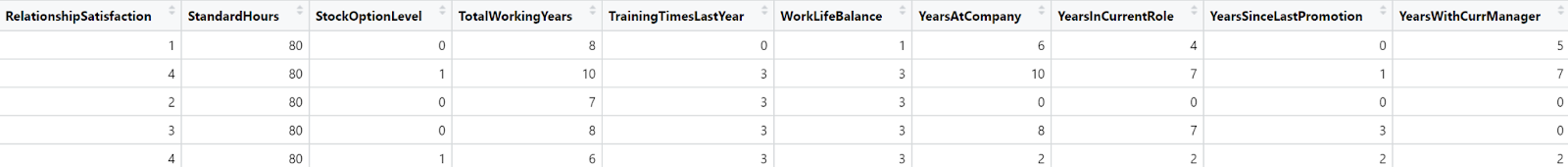
<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/pavansubhasht/ibm-hr-analytics-attrition-dataset/data>

**Data Description (describe each of your data sources, include screenshots of a few rows of data):**

This is a fictional dataset created by IBM data scientists, and contains information about employee attrition. The data includes 35 columns, and the following figures show the column names and sample data for each column:





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**APPENDIX B: BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Erling, D. (2011). Appendix III. The Cost of a Mishire: The Story of the Bad Controller. *In Match: A Systematic, Sane Process for Hiring the Right Person Every Time*. essay, Wiley. Retrieved February 15, 2024, from <https://learning.oreilly.com/library/view/match-a-systematic/9780470878989/apc.html#you_know_jack>.

Navarra, K. (2023, December 21). *The real costs of recruitment*. SHRM. <https://www.shrm.org/topics-tools/news/talent-acquisition/real-costs-recruitment>

Santovec, M. L. (2010). Build relationships to save the cost of employee attrition. *Women in Higher Education, 19(6)*, 20–21. <https://doi.org/10.1002/whe.10066>

Zavgorodnii, I., Lalymenko, O., Perova, I., Zhernova, P., & Kiriak, A. (2020). Identification of predictors of burnout among employees of socially significant professions. *Communications in Computer and Information Science,* 445–456. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-61656-4_30>