# **IBM HR Analytics**

IBM HR Analytics

Department and

Environment and Job

Compensation and Benefits

Monthly Income and Total Years Worked Education Field and

Personal

# **IBM HR Analytics Employee Attrition and Performance**

### Context:

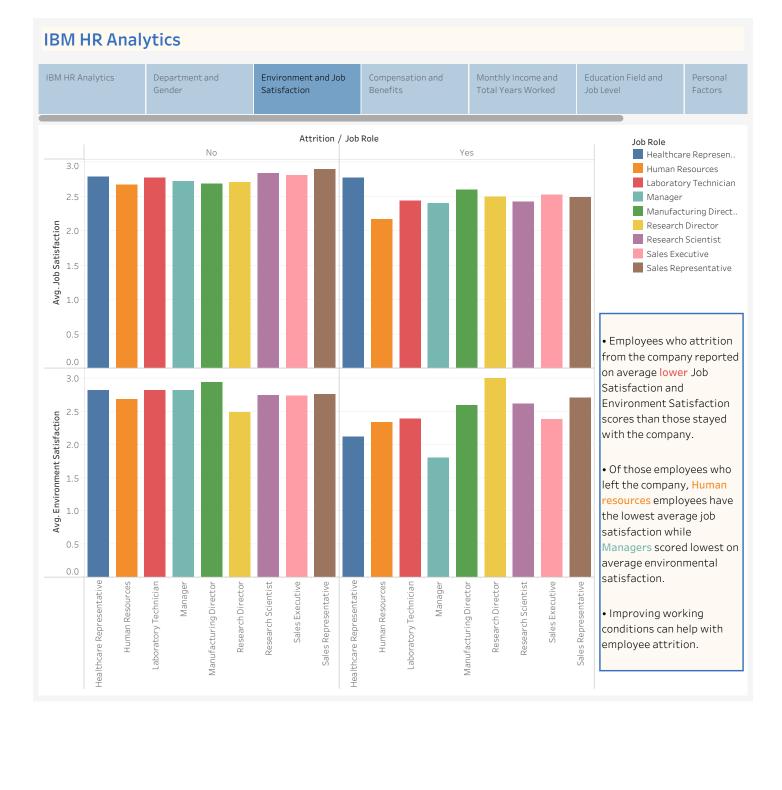
Employees are one of the most important assets of an organization as they are essential to providing the goods and services that the organization offers. The employee workforce is the foundation of a strong, successful, and long-running company.

Many employers face the challenge of employee attrition. Employee attrition refers to the loss of employees from an organization due to voluntary or involuntary reasons. It can be measured as the rate at which employees leave a company's workforce and are not immediately replaced over a specific period of time. Employee attrition can be a significant issue for organizations, as it can lead to disruptions to organizational activities, costly capital expenditures used to hire and select new candidates to fill vacancies, cost incurred to train new employees, time costs required to adjust to new changes, loss of knowledge due to losing experienced employees, and reduction in profits due to loss of productivity. Attrition is an inevitable part of any business, but it is important to minimize employee attrition, and determine potential causes so that effective countermeasures can be applied.

## **Problem Statement:**

- What are the factors that contribute to employee attrition?
- Which business units has an attrition issue?

### **IBM HR Analytics** Education Field and IBM HR Analytics Department and Environment and Job Compensation and Monthly Income and Personal Benefits Total Years Worked Department **Attrition Rate Attrition Rate by Department and Gender** Human Resources Research & Development Attrition Department / Gender Sales Research & Human Resources Development Sales 83.88% 85% 39.59% 40% 80% • Overall around 16% of employees left the 75% company. Attrition 35% 70% No • Of those employees Yes who left the company, 65% males were more likely 30% to attrition. 60% • The Research & **Development and Sales** 55% 25.78% deparments make up 25% the majority of 50% % Total Attrition % Total Attrition employees who leave the company. 45% 20% • The Research & 40% Development 17.48% department has the 35% highest rate of attrition, 15% but this may be partly 30% 12.86% due to the department having more employees. 25% 10% 20% 16.12% 15% 5%





# **IBM HR Analytics** Environment and Job Compensation and Education Field and Personal Factors Department and Monthly Income and Summary Gender Benefits Total Years Worked Job Level Attrition 20K No Yes 16K 14K Avg. Monthly Income 12K 8К Job and Income Security • We can see from this graph, that **Total** 6К Working Years generally increased as the Average Monthly Income increased. • Compared to employees who stayed with the 4K company, employees who attrition were more likely to experience signficant drops in average monthly income during their later working years. • This can be seen at around 19, 28, 34 total working years.

25

20 Total Working Years

30

35

40

ОК

0

10

15



# Department and Gender Environment and Job Satisfaction Environment and Job Satisfaction Environment and Job Satisfaction Monthly Income and Total Years Worked Job Level Marital Status



# **IBM HR Analytics**

Department and Gender

Environment and Job

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Monthly Income and Total Years Worked

Education Field an Job Level

Personal Factors

Summary

# **Insights and Summary**

- About 16% of employees left the company.
- The department that accounted for most of the attrition was **Research & Development** and followed by **Sales**.
- Males made up the majority of those who attrition across all departments.

There are several factors that contribute to employee attrition:

- *Working conditions* employees who left the company reported lower *Job* and *Environment Satisfaction*. Employees may leave if they are not satisfied with their phyiscal working environment or if they feel the company culture is not conductive to their work productivity.
- *Compensations and benefits* those who attritioned had lower *Average Monthly Incomes* and *Stock Option Levels*. Thus, employees may leave if they feel as if they are not being compensated fairly or if the company's benefits package is not competitive.
- Career Growth Opportunities employees with lower Job Levels and Years at the Company are more likely to leave. Employees may want to leave if they feels there are no opportunities for advancement or development within the company.
- *Personal Factors* employees with lower *Work Life Balance* and live within 10 miles of the company are at higher risk of attrition.