SALIFORT MOTORS: Employee Retention Analysis

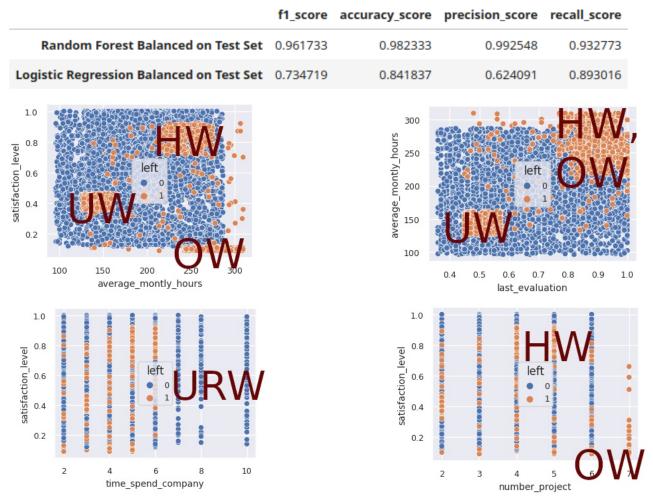
Objective: From data from all around the world, analyze which factors influence an employee's decision to stay in the company or leave.

Methodology

Build different machine learning models from the data and test them. Two classifier algorithms were tested: *logistic classification* (LC) and *random forest* (RF), an aggregation of decision trees.

Observations about the models and statistics

- RF performs better than LC with the given data. However it relies too strongly on the feature "satisfaction_level"
- LC provides better explainability of feature influences on people deciding to stay or leave
- 'time_spend_company', 'number_project', 'satisfaction_level' are very important features for both models
- The **salary is not a very predominant feature** in any of the models. Bu still the higher the salary the higher the retention rate.
- The number of projects an employee is working on is quite relvant. People having 7 projects or more in parallel leave to 100%. But also people with 2 or less projects leave to 60%. Such "extremes" leaving is also observed for 'average_monthly_hours' and 'last_evaluation'
- (Hypothetical) Groups of employess are observed in plots: HW: hard workes at risk of leaving. OW: Overloaded, unhappy workers. URW: workers who probably stay until rent.



Further Considerations

- A multiclass algorithm can be used for futher analysis of hypothetical groups (ethical considerations: segregation of employees).
- It would be important to revisit the way the employees' evaluations are made and whether this score takes into account all relevant aspects in a weighted manner.
- Balanced employees (regarding the studied features) are not prone to leave. However some relevant features change automatically with time (time in company).