

Survival Analysis on Employee Attrition Data



Presented by : **Mahendra Nandi & Sourav Karmakar**
Guided by : **Sudipta Das**

Definition of the variables of the data

Variable	Definition
MMMM-YY	Reporting Date (Monthly)
Emp_ID	Unique id for employees
Age	Age of the employee
Gender	Gender of the employee
City	City Code of the employee
Education_Level	Education level : Bachelor, Master or College
Salary	Salary of the employee
Dateofjoining	Joining date for the employee
LastWorkingDate	Last date of working for the employee
Joining Designation	Designation of the employee at the time of joining
Designation	Designation of the employee at the time of reporting
Quarterly Rating	Quarterly rating of the employee: 1,2,3,4 (higher is better)
Total_Business_Value	The total business value acquired by the employee in a month (negative business indicates cancellation/refund of sold insurance policies)

Analysis details

Start of study: 01st January 2016

End of study: 31st December 2017

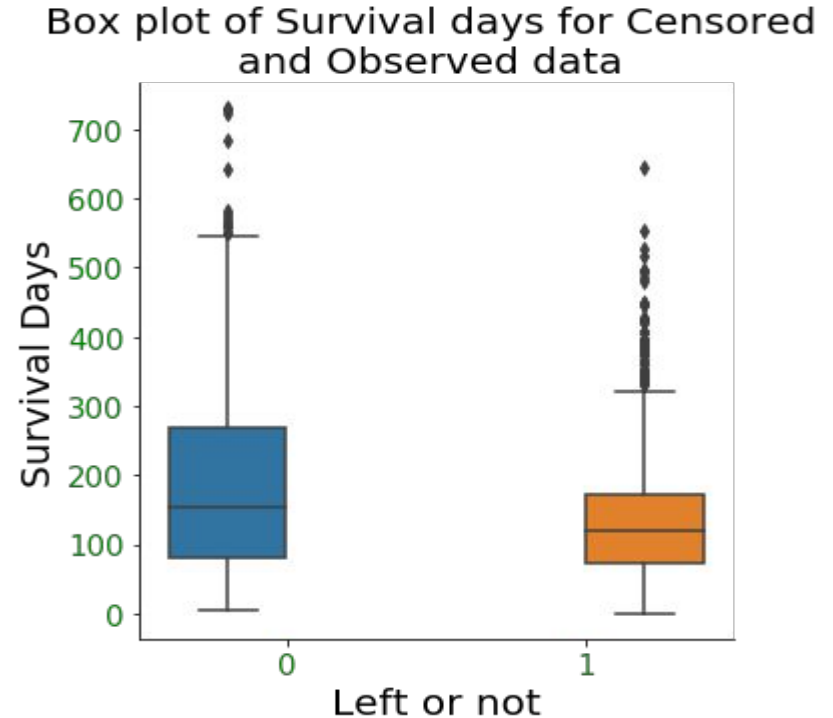
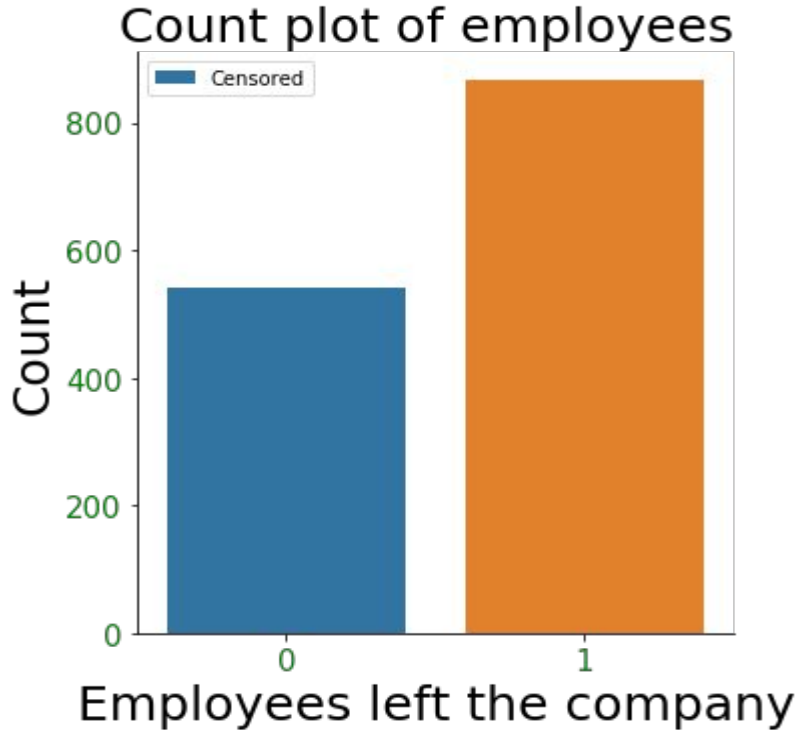
Time of event or time of censoring:

“survival_months”

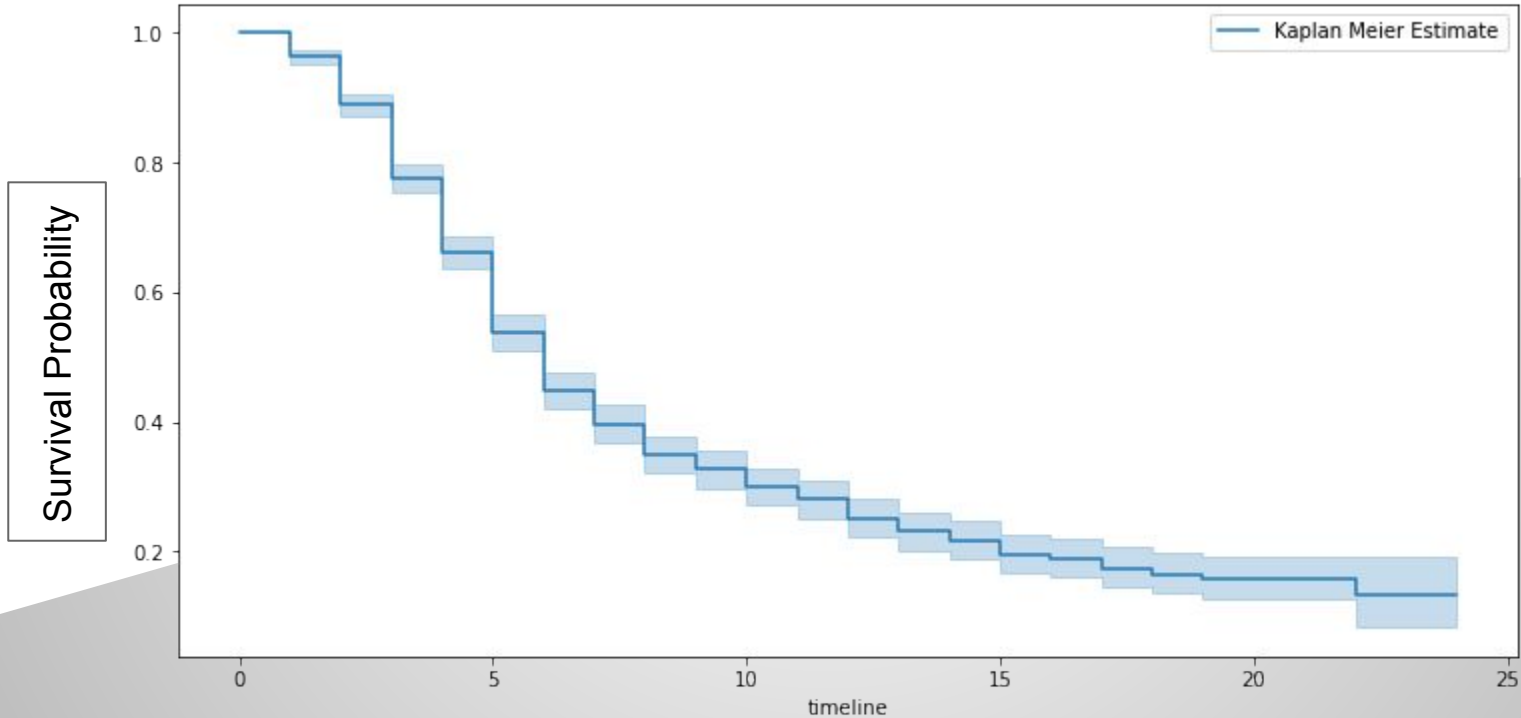
Binary event **indicator** : **“left”**

We have 1409 total observations of the employees for each month he/she is in the company, 542 right-censored observation.

Total employee attrition and survival days in the company

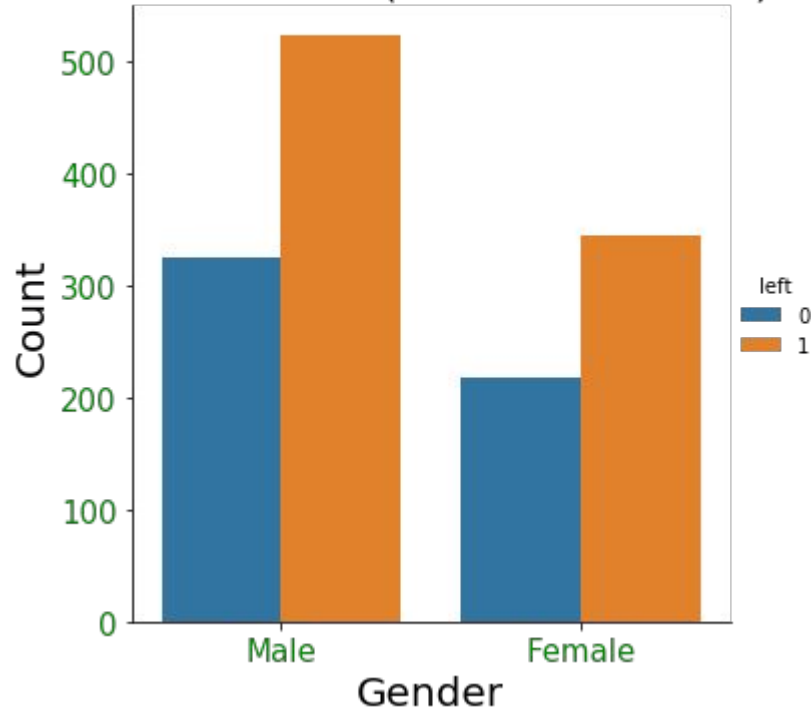


Estimate of the survival function using Kaplan Meier Estimate

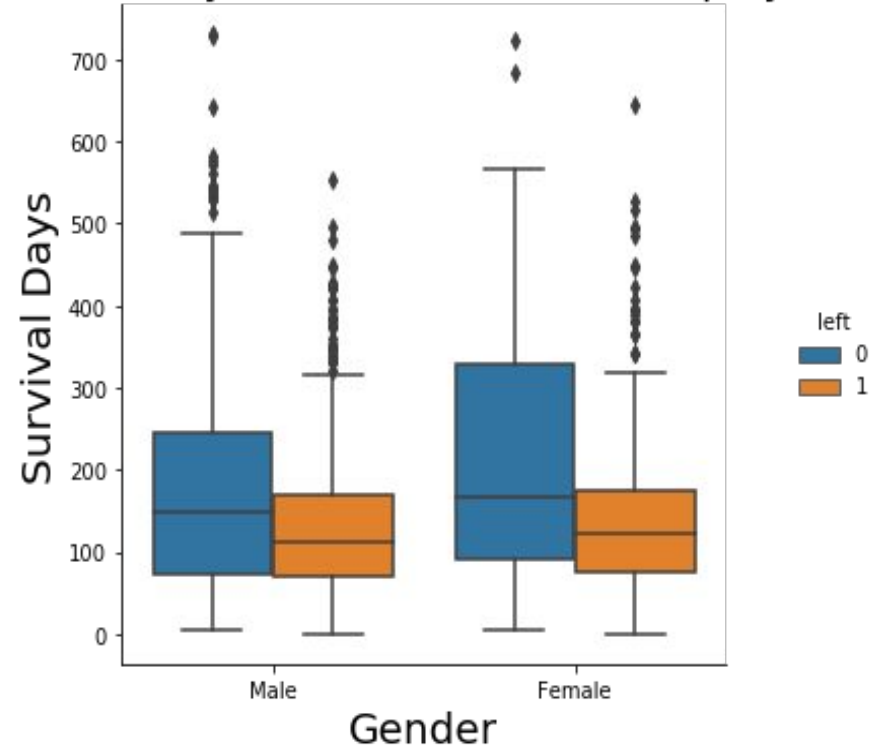


Employee attrition and survival days with Gender

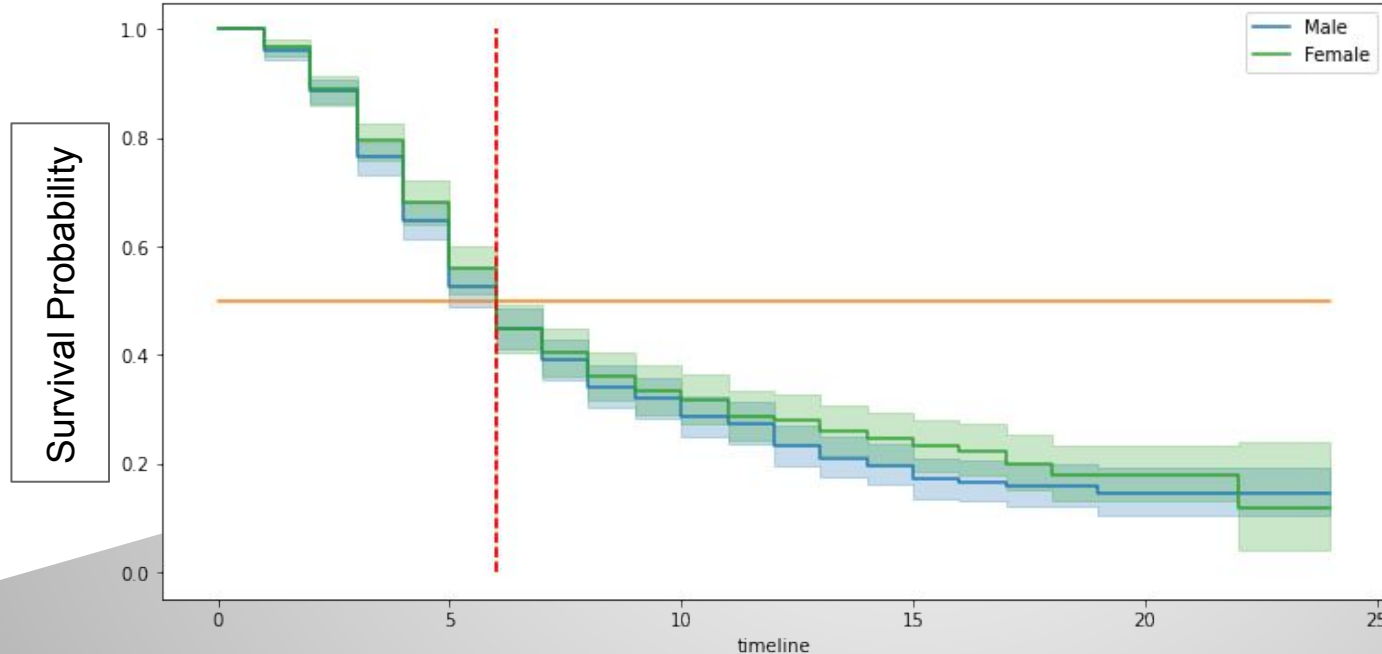
Count plot of Gender for Observed and Sensored (left=1 : Observed)



Survival days of male or female employees



Km curve for different Genders:



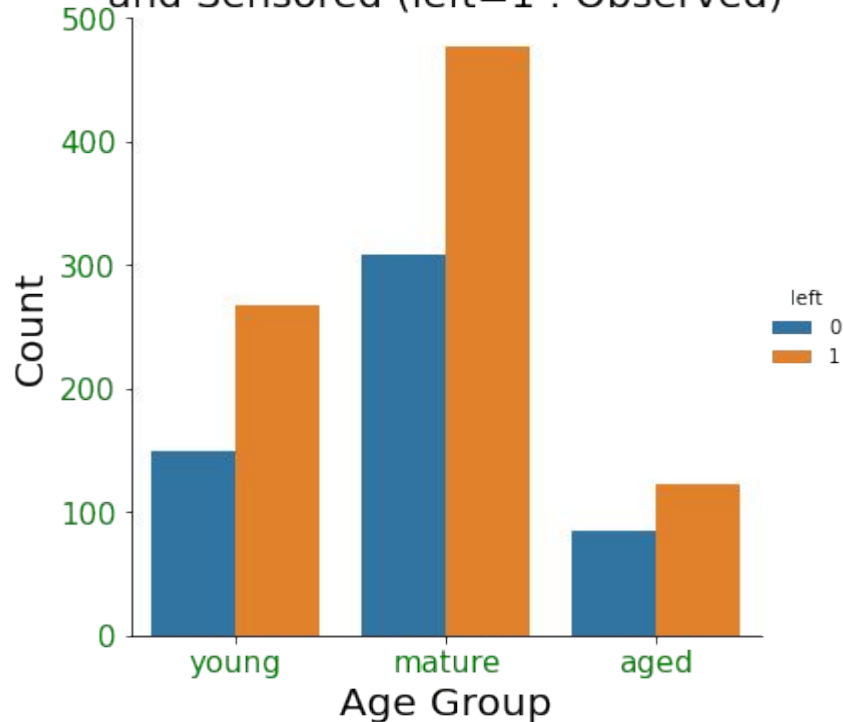
Logrank test
Test statistics: 1.61
P-value: 0.21

Median Survival Time
Male: 6 months
Female: 6 months

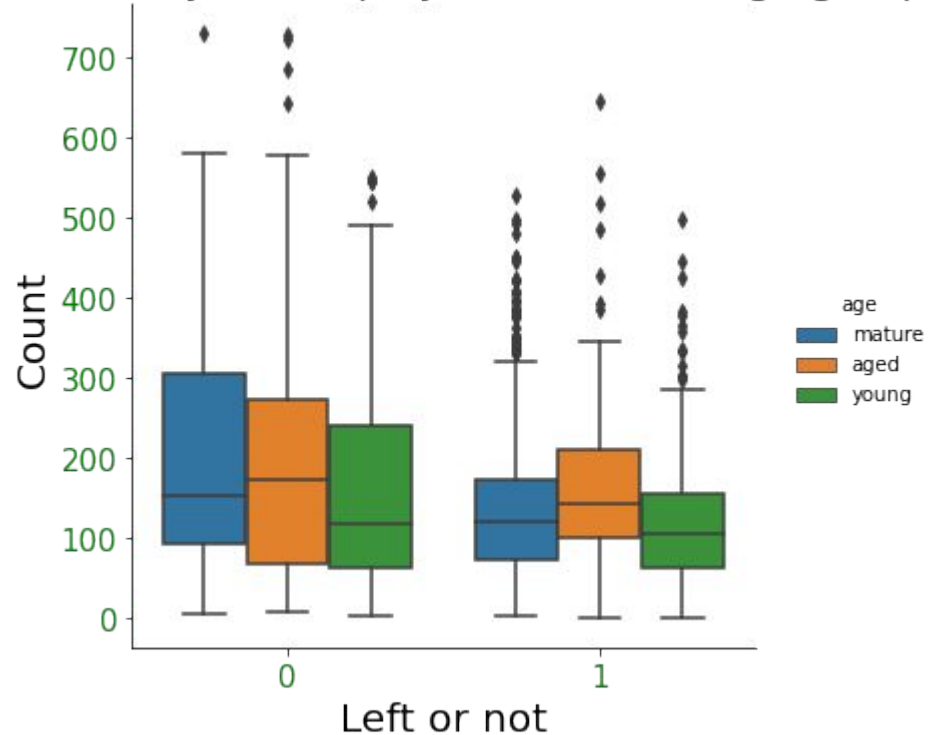
Employee attrition and survival days with age

Age : young(<30),mature(30-38),aged(>38)

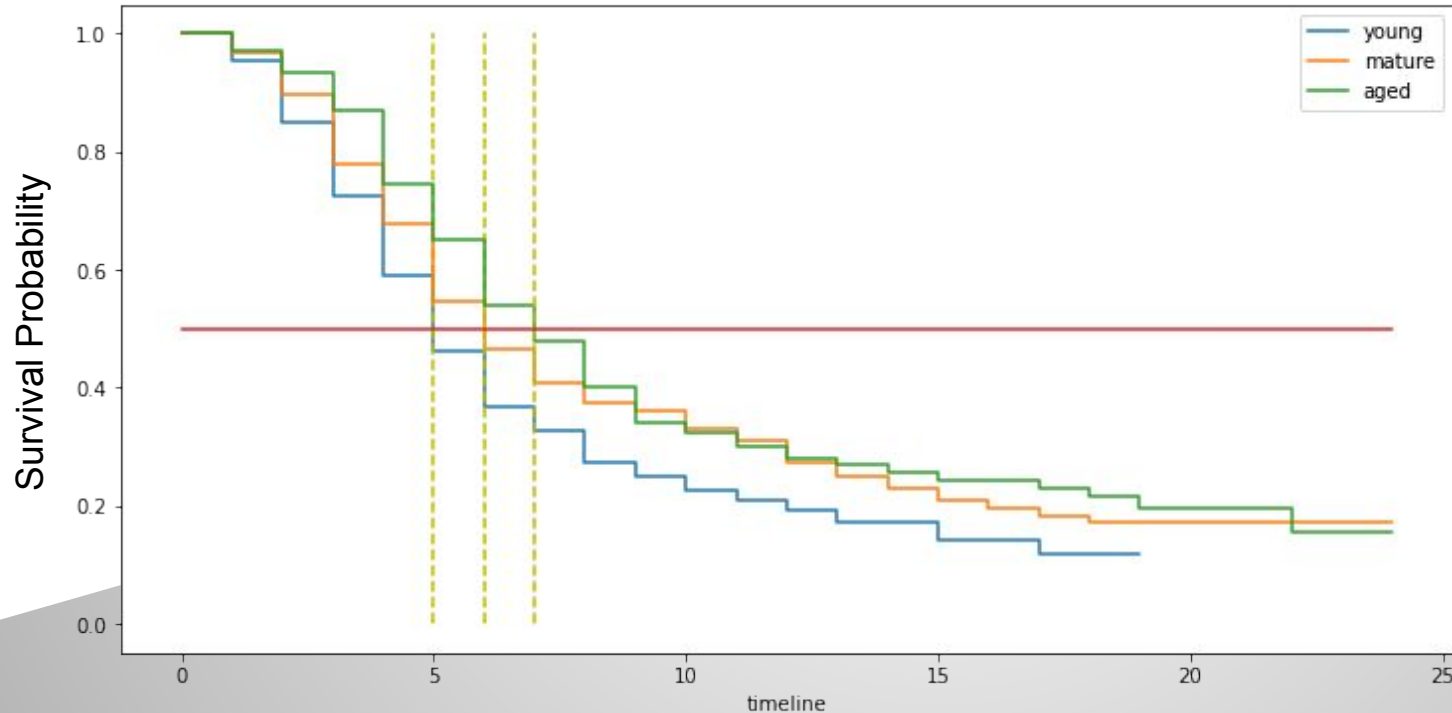
Count plot of Age Group for Observed and Sensored (left=1 : Observed)



Survival days of employees based on age group



Km curve for different Age Group:



Logrank test

Test statistic:

18.06

P-value: <0.005

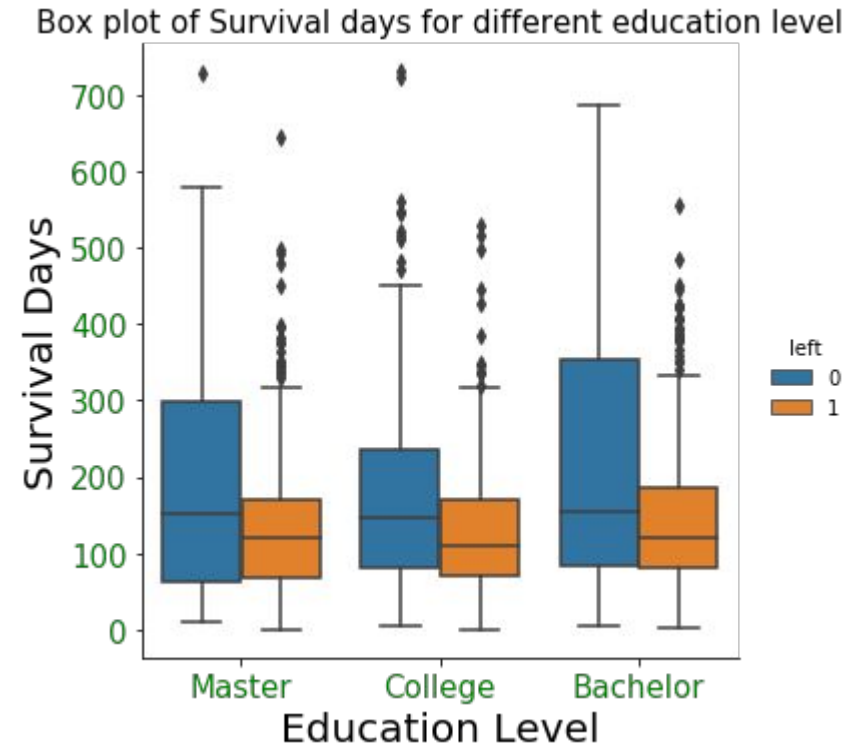
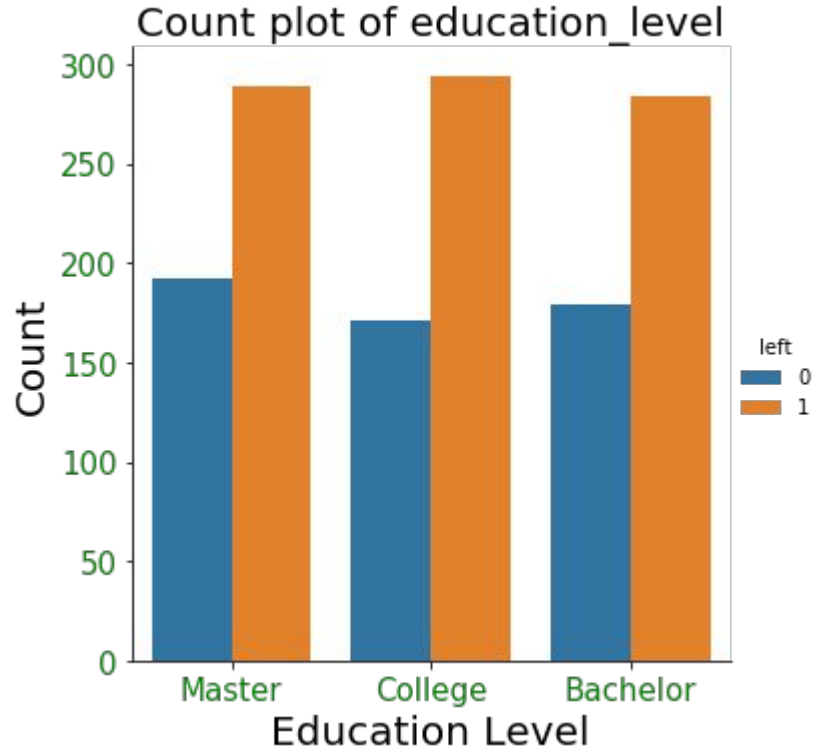
Median Survival Time

young: 5 months

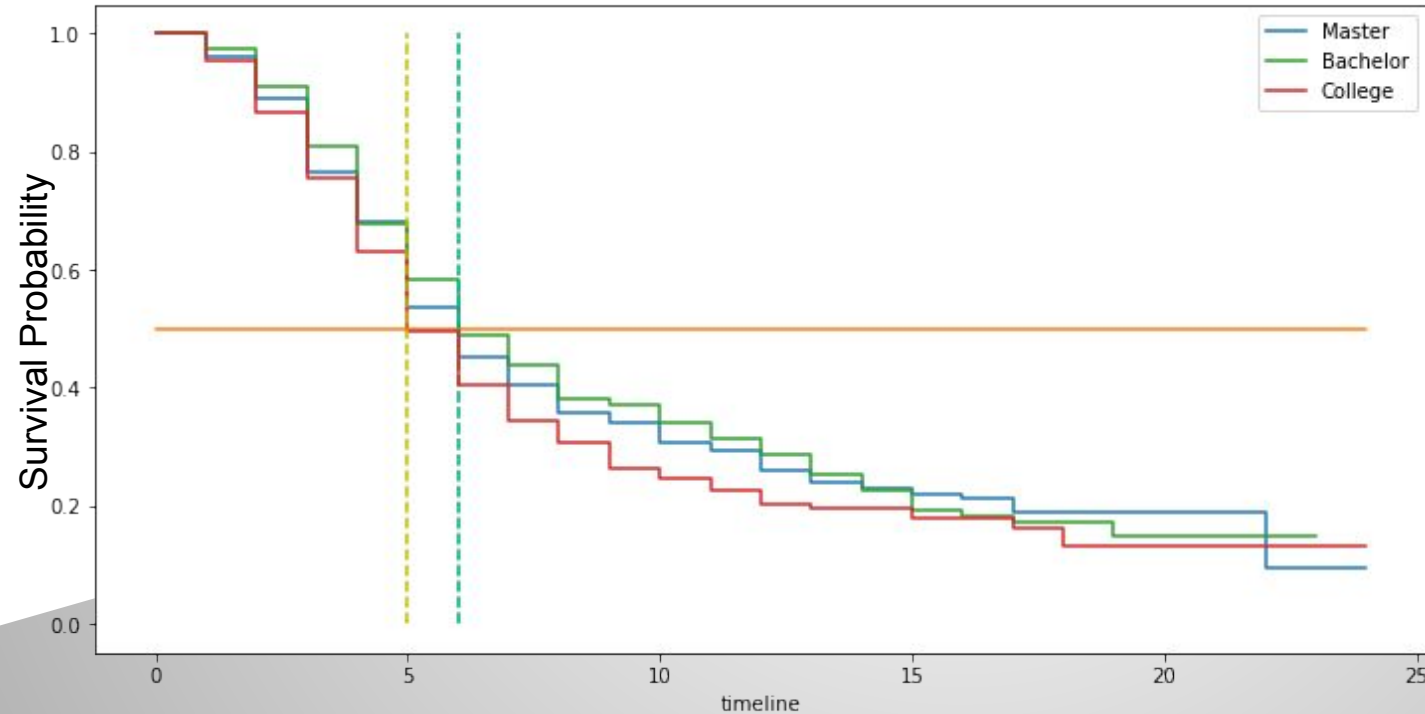
mature: 6 months

aged: 7 months

Employee attrition and survival days with Education Level



Km curve for different education level:



Logrank test

Test statistic: 6.59

P-value: 0.04

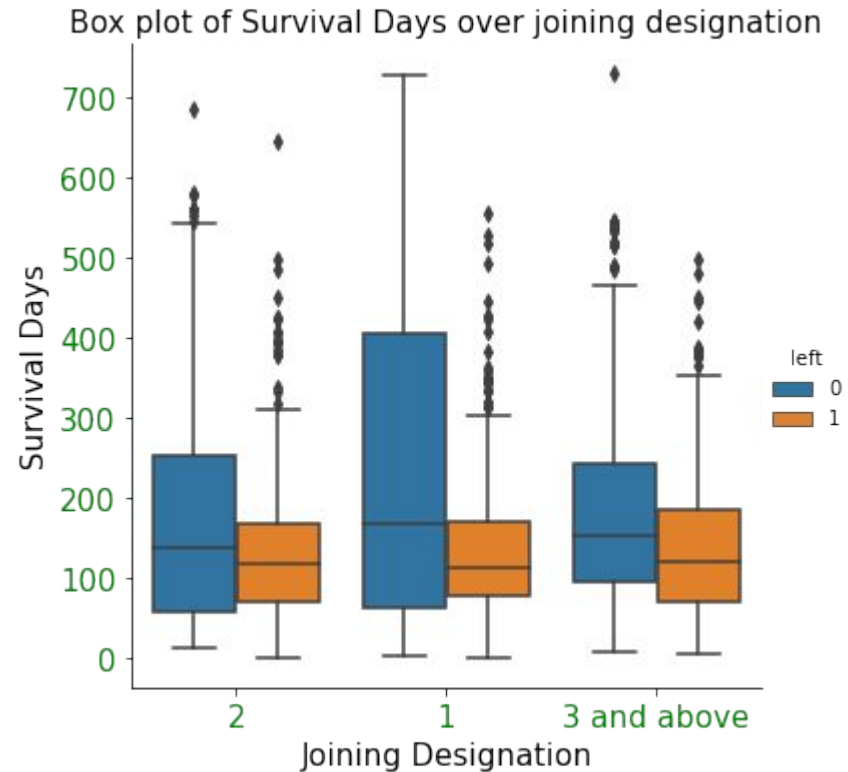
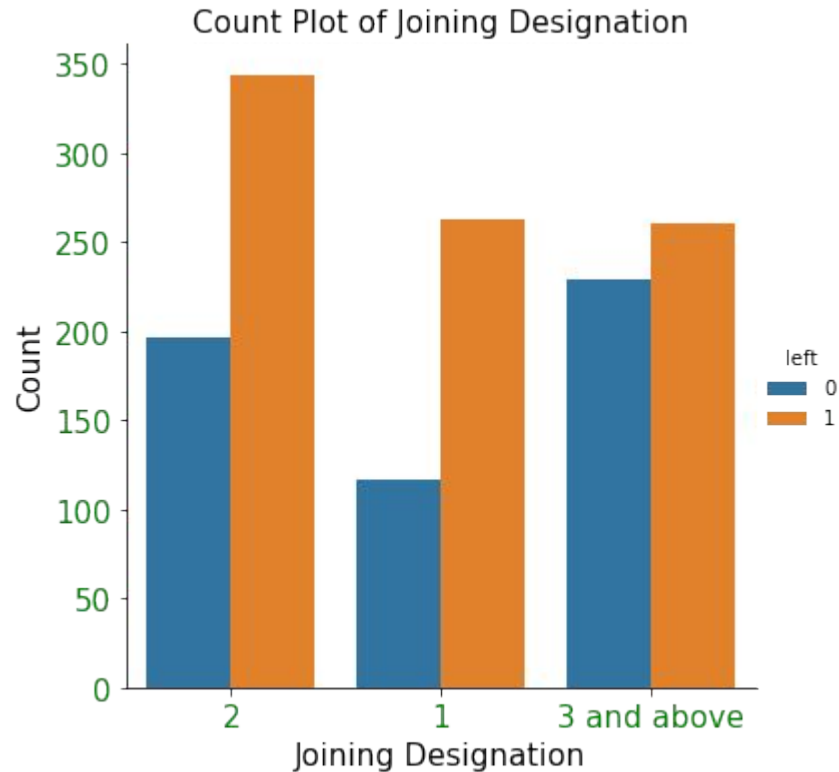
Median Survival Time

College: 5 months

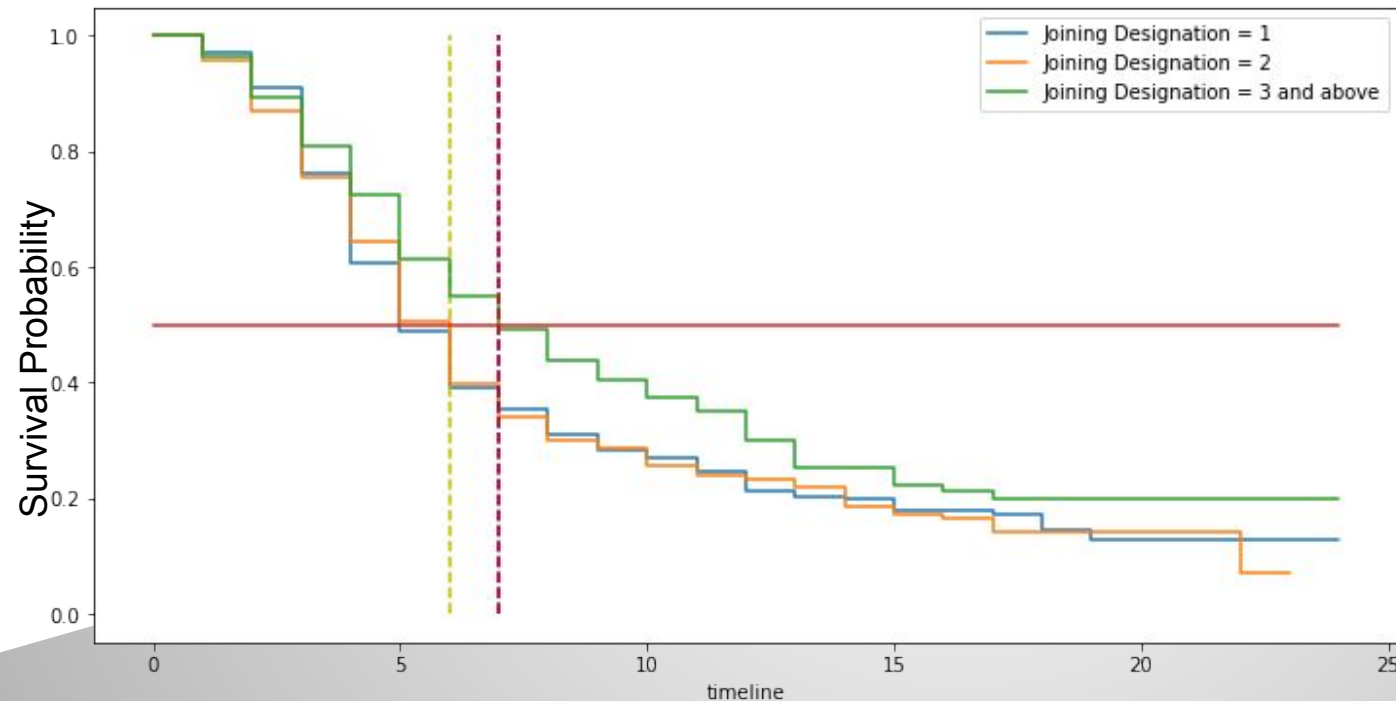
Master: 6 months

Bachelor: 7 months

Employee attrition and survival days with Joining Designation



Km curve for different Joining Designation:



Logrank test

Test statistic: 16.15

P-value: <0.005

Median Survival Time

Designation 1: 6 months

Designation 2: 7 months

Designation 3 and above : 7 months

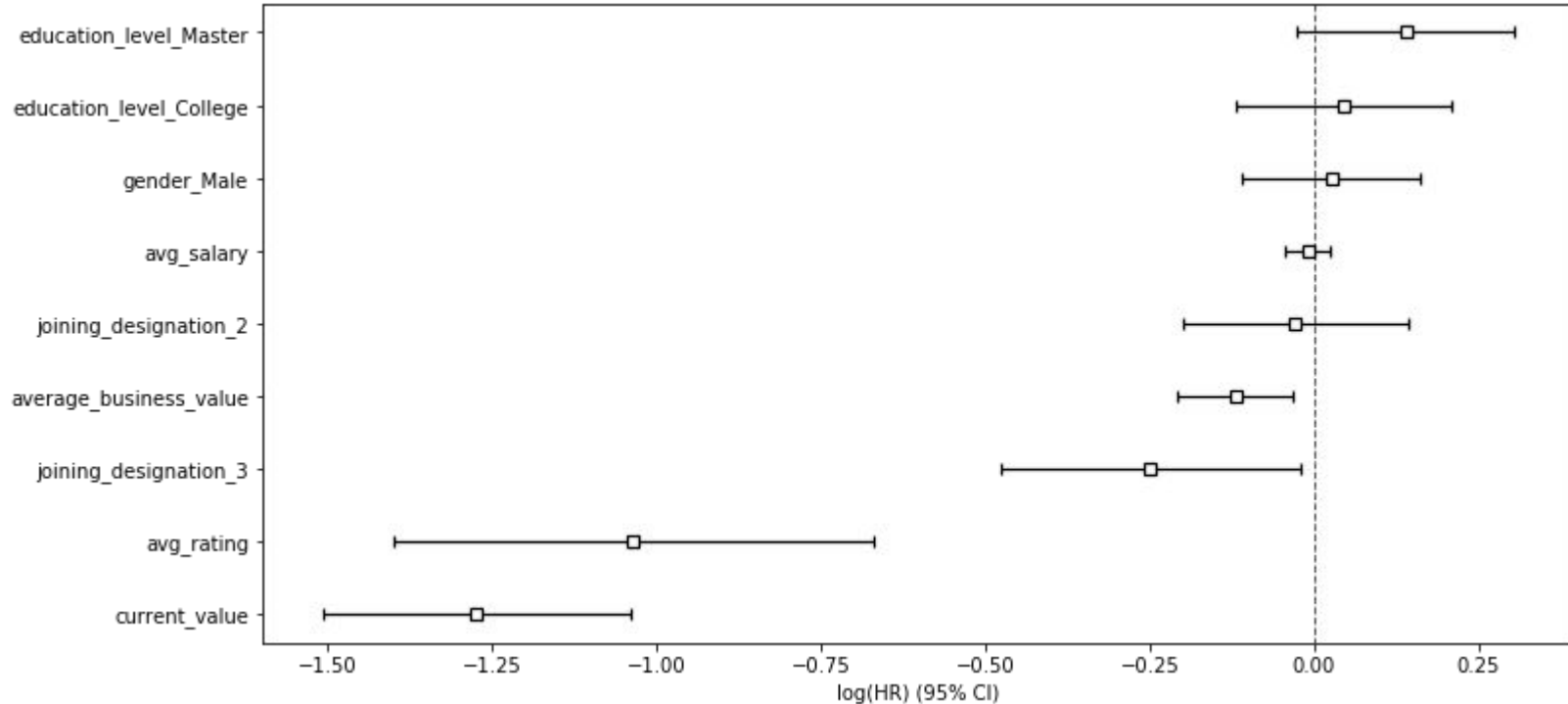
Summary of Cox-proportional Hazard Model :

Covariates	coef	exp(coef)	z	p
avg_rating	-1.04	0.35	-5.55	<0.005
avg_salary	-0.01	0.99	-0.59	0.56
average_business_value	-0.12	0.89	-2.72	0.01
current_value	-1.27	0.28	-10.63	<0.005
gender_Male	0.03	1.03	0.36	0.72
education_level_College	0.04	1.05	0.53	0.6
education_level_Master	0.14	1.15	1.64	0.1
joining_designation_2	-0.03	0.97	-0.33	0.74
joining_designation_3	-0.25	0.78	-2.14	0.03

Concordance 0.80

Partial AIC 10439.32


Coefficient values and their 95% confidence interval :



Feature Selection

Name of the Covariate

Concordance values
after fitting single
covariate



average_business_value	0.813212
avg_rating	0.741244
current_value	0.676032
joining_designation_3	0.562179
Avg_salary	0.537836
education_level_College	0.523045
joining_designation_2	0.522168
gender_Male	0.511090
education_level_Master	0.502353

Summary of Cox-proportional Hazard Model after fitting with the best covariates

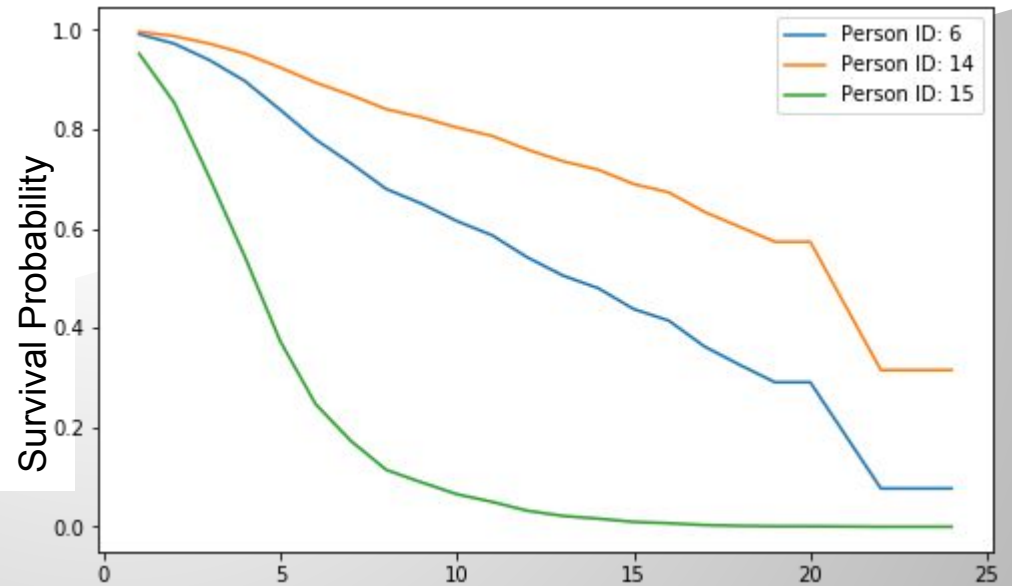
Covariates	coef	exp(coef)	z	p
average_business_value	-0.13	0.88	-2.91	<0.005
current_value	-1.27	0.28	-10.61	<0.005
joining_designation_3	-0.26	0.77	-3.45	<0.005
avg_rating	-1.01	0.36	-5.45	<0.005

Concordance 0.81

Partial AIC 10432.59

Prediction of survival function of different Employee

Id	avg_rating	average_business_value	current_value
6	2.5	4.345300	0
14	2.0	3.055521	1
15	1.0	1.083367	0

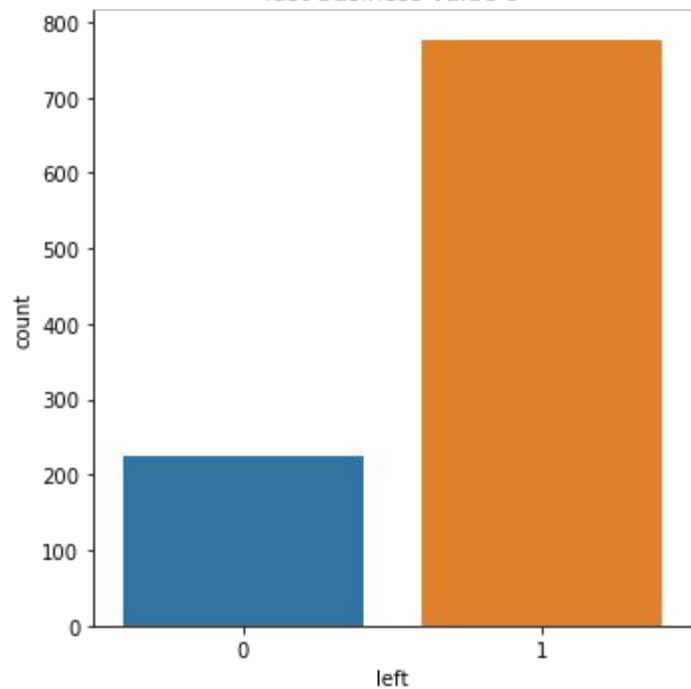


Thank You

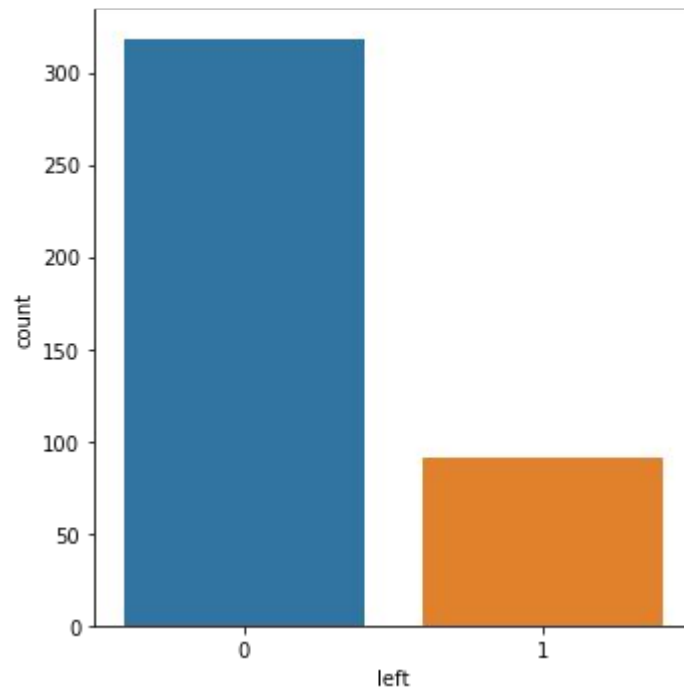
The interpretation of concordance value is identical to the traditional area under the **ROC curve** metric for binary classification: - a value of 0.5 denotes a random model, - a value of 1.0 denotes a perfect model, - a value of 0.0 denotes a perfectly wrong model.

Business value

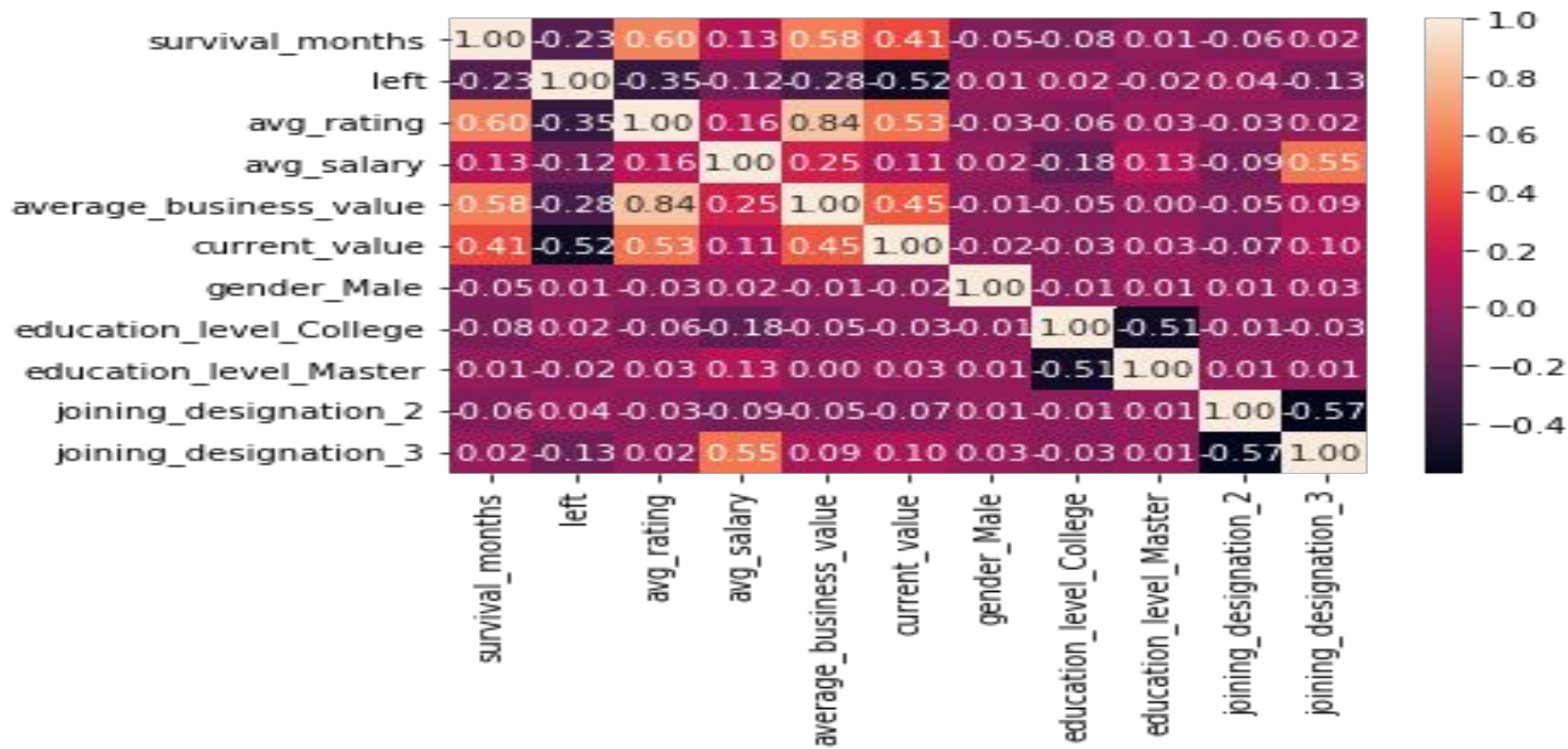
Distribution of employee having last business value 0



Distribution of employee having last business value other than 0



Correlation among the final Covariates



Physical Interpretation of Coding covariates

$Z_1 = 1$ if the subject is male, 0 otherwise

$Z_2 = 1$ white

$$h(t|z_1=1, z_2=0) = h_o(t) \exp(\beta_1)$$

$$h(t|z_1=0, z_2=1) = h_o(t) \exp(\beta_2)$$

$$h(t|z_1=0, z_2=0) = h_o(t)$$

The risk of the events occurring among male relative to the risk of the events occurring among whites is $\exp(\beta_1 - \beta_2)$

White pink $\exp(\beta_2)$

Black Pink $\exp(\beta_1)$

Two samples are concordant if the one with a higher estimated risk score has a shorter actual survival time.

Two samples are comparable if (i) both of them experienced an event (at different times), or (ii) the one with a shorter observed survival time experienced an event, in which case the event-free subject “outlived” the other.

Observed Ratio:

Above all: 1409

$867/542 = 1.60$

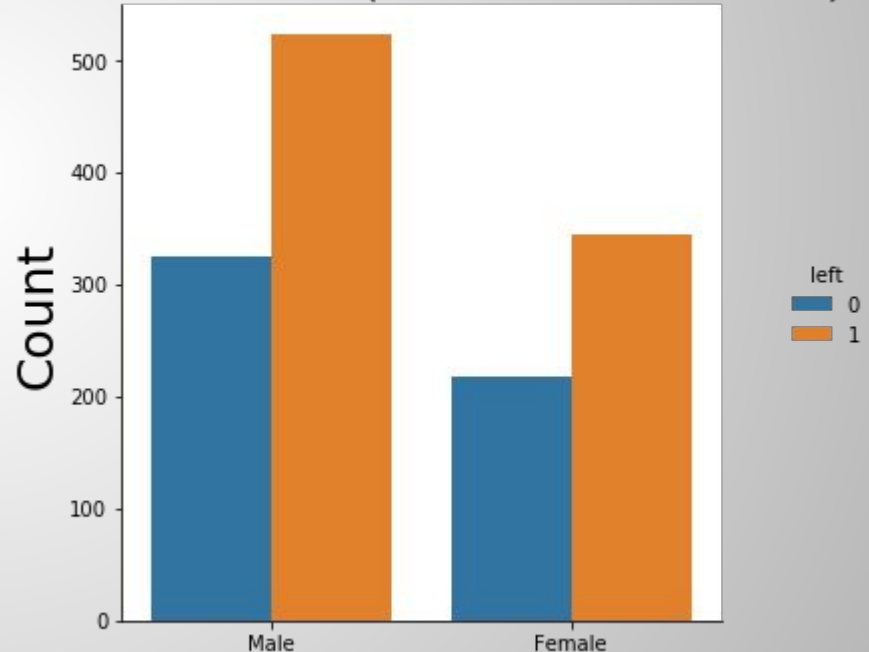
Male: 847

$523/324 = 1.61$

Female: 562

$344/218 = 1.58$

Count plot of Gender for Observed and Sensored (left=1 : Observed)



Employees left the company

Salary

Box plot of Average Salary for Censored and Observed data

