

HR & Employee Analytics Project

Data Insights, Dashboards & SQL Analysis

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Introduction

Organizations rely heavily on data-driven insights to improve employee satisfaction, performance, and retention. In this analysis, HR data from multiple tables—covering employee demographics, performance ratings, and attrition history—was cleaned, prepared, and modeled to create a unified analytical view.

Three main dashboards were developed:

- **Overview Dashboard** – provides a high-level understanding of the workforce structure, gender distribution, age groups, and employee counts.
- **Performance Dashboard** – focuses on performance ratings, job satisfaction, work-life balance, and key performance indicators across different departments.
- **Attrition Dashboard** – analyzes employees who left the company, highlighting reasons, trends over years, and segments with high attrition risk.

The goal of this project is to help stakeholders identify strengths, weaknesses, and improvement opportunities within the workforce.

Project Overview: Unlocking Workforce Potential



Project Scope

- Performed data cleaning to prepare and standardize the HR dataset.
- Conducted SQL exploratory analysis using 25 queries to understand demographics, performance, satisfaction, and attrition patterns.
- Built three interactive Power BI dashboards:



Purpose of Analysis

The purpose of this analysis is to transform raw HR data into meaningful insights that help the company understand its workforce. The analysis aims to:

- Identify patterns in employee demographics and job roles.
- Evaluate performance levels and the factors that influence them.
- Detect the main drivers behind employee attrition and turnover.
- Support management in making data-driven decisions to improve satisfaction, productivity, and retention.

Dataset Summary

The dataset originally consisted of **two main data entities**:

1. **Employee Table** — The core table containing demographic, job-related, compensation, and experience information for each employee.
2. **PerformanceRating Table** — A secondary table capturing employees' performance review results, satisfaction scores, training opportunities, and manager ratings.

In addition to these two primary tables, the dataset included **three lookup tables** that served as reference mappings for coded numeric values:

- **EducationLevel (Lookup Table)** — Provided descriptive labels for Employee EducationLevelID.
- **SatisfiedLevel (Lookup Table)** — Provided textual labels for satisfaction-related fields such as JobSatisfaction, WorkLifeBalance, etc.
- **RatingLevel (Lookup Table)** — Provided descriptions for rating scales used across performance evaluation fields.

These lookup tables were **not standalone datasets** but simply **supporting structures** used to translate coded values into meaningful categories.

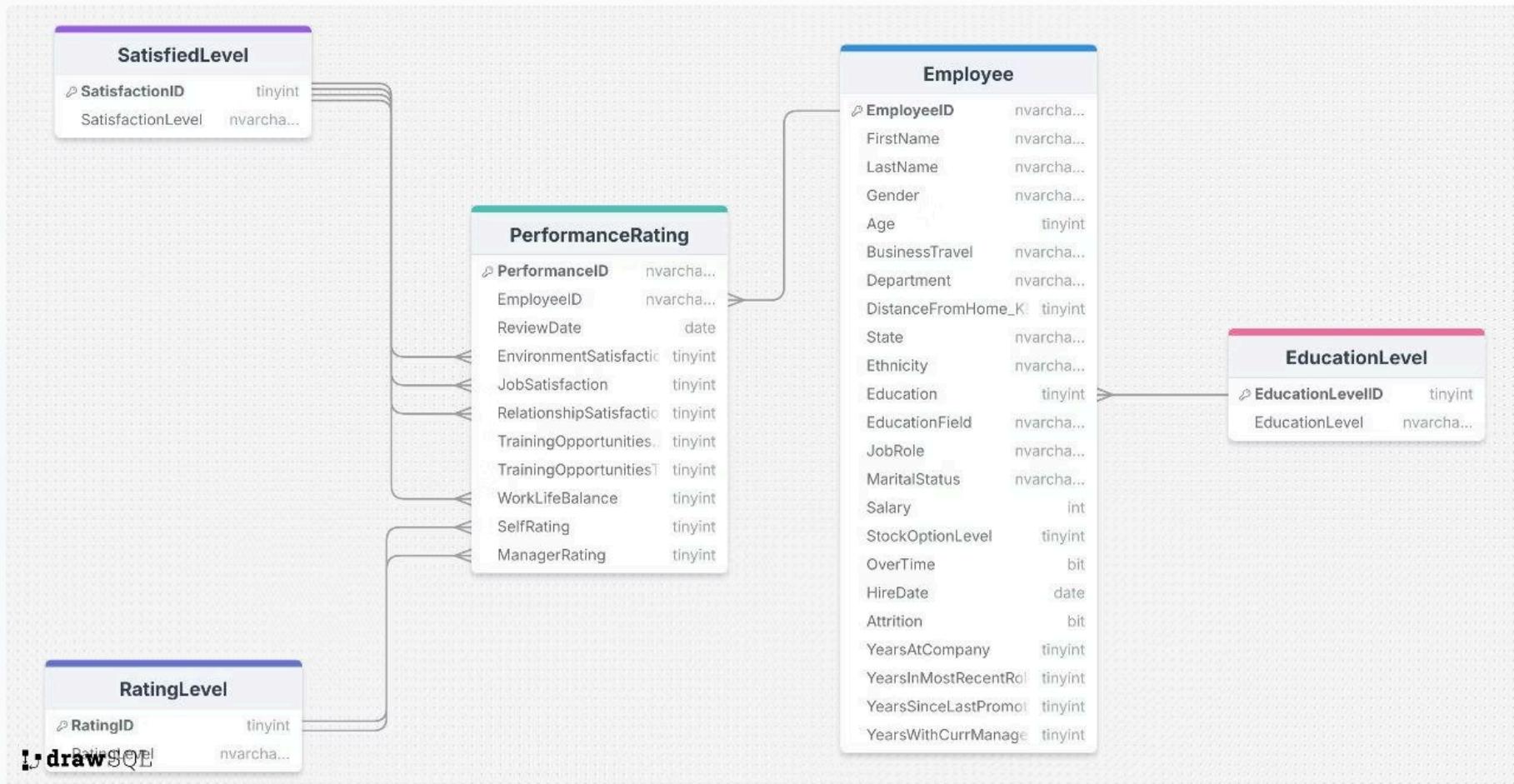
After Data Cleaning

During the data cleaning and preprocessing phase:

- All lookup tables were **merged into the two main tables** (Employee and PerformanceRating).
- This consolidation reduced the number of tables from five to **two unified tables**.
- The merge eliminated redundancy, ensured data consistency, and simplified further analysis in SQL and Power BI.

As a result, the final dataset became more compact, readable, and analytically efficient.

Data Modeling: Entity-Relationship Diagram



Key SQL Analysis Questions

1-How many departments are there in the company, and how many job roles are available within each department?

```
19  select department, count(jobrole) as 'num of jobs'
20  from employee
21  group by Department
22
23  union All
24  select 'total' as department, sum(count(jobrole)) over () as jobs
25  from employee
```

Results

department	num of jobs
Sales	446
Human Resources	63
Technology	961
total	1470

2-What is the total number of employees, and how are they distributed by department and job role?

```
35  SELECT
36      COALESCE(Department, 'Total') AS Department,
37      COALESCE(JobRole, 'Total') AS JobRole,
38      COUNT(EmployeeID) AS NumEmployee
39  FROM Employee
40  GROUP BY ROLLUP (Department, JobRole)
```

Results

Department	JobRole	NumEmployee
Human Resources	HR Business Partner	7
Human Resources	HR Executive	28
Human Resources	HR Manager	4
Human Resources	Recruiter	24
Human Resources	Total	63
Sales	Manager	37
Sales	Sales Executive	326
Sales	Sales Representative	83
Sales	Total	446
Technology	Analytics Manager	52
Technology	Data Scientist	261
Technology	Engineering Manager	75
Technology	Machine Learning E...	146
Technology	Sales Executive	1
Technology	Senior Software En...	132
Technology	Software Engineer	294
Technology	Total	961
Total	Total	1470

Insights:

The company has 3 departments and 1470 employees: Technology 961 (65%), Sales 446 (30%), HR 63 (4%).

Recommendation:

Increase HR staffing.

Insights:

The company 16 job roles; Technology has 8 roles, while Sales and HR have 4 each.

Recommendation:

Increase role variety in HR and Sales to improve balance and growth

Key SQL Analysis Questions

3-What is the distribution of the employees across diffrent states ?

```
40
41     select
42         State ,count(EmployeeID) as TotalEmployees
43     from Employee
44     group by State
45     order by TotalEmployees desc
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
```

No issues found

State	TotalEmployees
CA	875
NY	419
IL	176

Insights:

CA has 875 employees (60%), NY has 419 (29%), and IL has 176 (12%)

4-How is education level distributed across departments?

```
49
50     select educationlevel , count(employeeid) as total_employees
51     from employee
52     group by EducationLevel
53     order by total_employees desc
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99
```

educationlevel	total_employees
Bachelors	572
Masters	398
High School	282
No Formal Qualifications	170
Doctorate	48

Recommendation:

.Provide training for employees without formal qualifications

Key SQL Analysis Questions

5-What is the age distribution of employees, and what is the average age and experience level in each department?

```
68  select Department ,  
69  case  
70  when YearsAtCompany < 3 then 'junior'  
71  when YearsAtCompany between 3 AND 7 then 'Mid_level'  
72  else 'senior'  
73  end as experience_level ,  
74  count(YearsAtCompany) as NumEmployees,  
75  avg(Age) as 'average age'  
76  from employee  
77  group by Department ,  
78  case  
79  when YearsAtCompany < 3 then 'junior'  
80  when YearsAtCompany between 3 AND 7 then 'Mid_level'  
81  else 'senior'  
82  end  
83  order by department , experience_level
```

No issues found

Department	experience_level	NumEmployees	average age
Human Resources	junior	25	25
Human Resources	Mid_level	22	26
Human Resources	senior	16	38
Sales	junior	159	26
Sales	Mid_level	173	26
Sales	senior	114	38
Technology	junior	307	25
Technology	Mid_level	419	26
Technology	senior	235	37

6-What is the distribution of employees across different marital statuses?

```
248  select MaritalStatus, count(MaritalStatus) as 'num of employees'  
249  from employee  
250  group by MaritalStatus  
251  order by [num of employees] desc  
252
```

MaritalStatus	num of employees
Married	624
Single	549
Divorced	297

Recommendation:

Support junior HR staff with training, and retain senior Tech employees with incentives and development programs.

Insights:

Married employees represent 42.5% of the workforce, single employees 37.3%, and divorced employees 20.2%.

Recommendation:

Provide flexible policies to support married employees, and offer engagement programs tailored for single and divorced staff.

Key SQL Analysis Questions

7- How are employees categorized into three groups based on their distance from home?

```
201 202  select
203  case
204      when [DistanceFromHome_KM] < 5 then 'Very Close'
205      when [DistanceFromHome_KM] BETWEEN 5 AND 15 then 'Moderate'
206          ELSE 'Far'
207  end AS Distance_Group, count(*) as 'num of employees'
208
209  from employee e
210  group by
211  CASE
212      when [DistanceFromHome_KM] < 5 then 'Very Close'
213      when [DistanceFromHome_KM] BETWEEN 5 AND 15 then 'Moderate'
214          ELSE 'Far'
215  end
```

results Messages

Distance_Group	num of employees
Very Close	140
Far	979
Moderate	351

8-What is the distribution of employees by Stock Option Level?

```
128
129  select Department,
130  case
131      when StockOptionLevel = 0 then 'None'
132      when StockOptionLevel = 1 then 'Low'
133      when StockOptionLevel = 2 then 'Medium'
134      when StockOptionLevel = 3 then 'High'
135  end as StockOptionLevel,
136  count(*) as employee_count
137  from employee
138  group by Department,
139  case
140      when StockOptionLevel = 0 then 'None'
141      when StockOptionLevel = 1 then 'Low'
142      when StockOptionLevel = 2 then 'Medium'
143      when StockOptionLevel = 3 then 'High'
144  end
145  order by Department, employee_count
146
```

No issues found

results Messages

Department	StockOptionLevel	employee_count
Human Resources	Medium	3
Human Resources	High	5
Human Resources	None	27
Human Resources	Low	28
Sales	High	22
Sales	Medium	52
Sales	Low	175
Sales	None	197
Technology	High	58
Technology	Medium	103
Technology	Low	393
Technology	None	407

Insights:

Far employees represent 39.4% of the workforce.

Recommendation:

Provide flexible work options for employees living Far.

Insights:

Technology holds most stock options, especially High (353).

Recommendation:

Review stock option allocation to ensure fairness.

Key SQL Analysis Questions

9- How many employees were hired in the last 5 years?

```
278  select
279      ISNULL(Department, 'Total') as Department,
280      count(EmployeeID) as num_of_employees
281  from Employee
282  where YearsSinceLastPromotion >= 5
283  group by Department WITH ROLLUP;
```

results Messages

Department	num_of_employees
Human Resources	21
Sales	136
Technology	338
Total	495

10-What is the average salary in each department?

```
89  select department, AVG (salary) as average_salary
90  from employee
91  group by Department
92  order by Department, average_salary desc
93
```

No issues found

Results Messages

department	average_salary
Human Resources	119698
Sales	119117
Technology	109655

Key SQL Analysis Questions

11- Which job roles have the highest average salary?

```
98  select JobRole, AVG(Salary) AS Average_Salary  
99  from Employee  
100 group by JobRole  
101 order by Average_Salary desc
```

No issues found

Results Messages

JobRole	Average_Salary
HR Manager	449330
Analytics Manager	346484
Manager	317531
HR Business Partner	314002
Engineering Manager	286258
Machine Learning Engineer	130164
Senior Software Engineer	126161
Sales Executive	117195
HR Executive	94362
Data Scientist	56079
Software Engineer	51967
Sales Representative	40656
Recruiter	37647

Recommendation:

Review and adjust low-paying roles to reduce turnover and improve retention.

12-What is the overall average job satisfaction score across departments?

```
134  SELECT  
135      e.Department,  
136      count(CASE WHEN p.Job_Satisfaction = 'Very_Dissatisfied' THEN 1 END) AS Very_Dissatisfied,  
137      count(CASE WHEN p.Job_Satisfaction = 'Dissatisfied' THEN 1 END) AS Dissatisfied,  
138      count(CASE WHEN p.Job_Satisfaction = 'Neutral' THEN 1 END) AS Neutral,  
139      count(CASE WHEN p.Job_Satisfaction = 'Satisfied' THEN 1 END) AS Satisfied,  
140      count(CASE WHEN p.Job_Satisfaction = 'Very_Satisfied' THEN 1 END) AS Very_Satisfied  
141  FROM employee e  
142  JOIN performance p ON e.EmployeeID = p.EmployeeID  
143  GROUP BY e.Department  
144  ORDER BY e.Department;
```

No issues found

Results Messages

Department	Very_Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	Very_Satisfied
Human Resources	5	76	74	78	70
Sales	41	558	518	517	515
Technology	84	1040	1059	1090	984

Insights:

Technology has the highest number of satisfied employees (Satisfied + Very Satisfied = 2074), followed by Sales (1032), while HR has the lowest satisfaction levels overall

Recommendation:

Improve HR satisfaction by reviewing workload and offering more support, since it shows the lowest positive satisfaction counts.

Key SQL Analysis Questions

13- How does the distance from home affect job satisfaction?

```
222    select
223        case
224            when [DistanceFromHome_KM] < 5 then 'Very Close'
225            when [DistanceFromHome_KM] BETWEEN 5 AND 15 then 'Moderate'
226            ELSE 'Far'
227        end AS Distance_Group,
228        count(CASE when p.Job_Satisfaction = 'Very Dissatisfied' then 1 end) AS Very_Dissatisfied,
229        count(CASE when p.Job_Satisfaction = 'Dissatisfied' then 1 end) AS Dissatisfied,
230        count(CASE when p.Job_Satisfaction = 'Neutral' then 1 end) AS Neutral,
231        count(CASE when p.Job_Satisfaction = 'Satisfied' then 1 end) AS Satisfied,
232        count(CASE when p.Job_Satisfaction = 'Very Satisfied' then 1 end) AS Very_Satisfied
233    FROM Employee e
234    JOIN Performance p ON e.EmployeeID = p.EmployeeID
235    GROUP BY
236        CASE
237            when [DistanceFromHome_KM] < 5 then 'Very Close'
238            when [DistanceFromHome_KM] BETWEEN 5 AND 15 then 'Moderate'
239            ELSE 'Far'
240        end;
241
242    No issues found
243
244    results Messages
245
246    +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
247    |Distance_Group| Very_Dissatisfied | Dissatisfied | Neutral | Satisfied | Very_Satisfied |
248    +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
249    |Very Close| 14 | 172 | 164 | 175 | 149 |
250    |Far| 93 | 1129 | 1066 | 1100 | 1022 |
251    |Moderate| 23 | 373 | 421 | 410 | 398 |
```

Insights:

Employees who live *far* from work show the highest dissatisfaction, while those living *very close* have the highest satisfaction levels overall.

Recommendation:

Offer transportation support or flexible working hours to improve satisfaction for employees who live far away.

14- How Does marital status influence employees' work-life balance levels?

```
265    select e.maritalstatus ,
266        count(CASE when p.worklifebalance = 'Very Dissatisfied' then 1 end) AS Very_Dissatisfied,
267        count(CASE when p.worklifebalance = 'Dissatisfied' then 1 end) AS Dissatisfied,
268        count(CASE when p.worklifebalance = 'Neutral' then 1 end) AS Neutral,
269        count(CASE when p.worklifebalance = 'Satisfied' then 1 end) AS Satisfied,
270        count(CASE when p.worklifebalance = 'Very Satisfied' then 1 end) AS Very_Satisfied
271    FROM Employee e
272    join performance p on e.EmployeeID=p.EmployeeID
273    group by e.MaritalStatus
274
275    No issues found
276
277    results Messages
278
279    +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
280    |maritalstatus| Very_Dissatisfied | Dissatisfied | Neutral | Satisfied | Very_Satisfied |
281    +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
282    |Single| 47 | 641 | 655 | 627 | 568 |
283    |Divorced| 23 | 351 | 334 | 324 | 276 |
284    |Married| 51 | 710 | 681 | 755 | 666 |
```

Insights:

Married employees have the highest work-life balance satisfaction, while single and divorced employees show higher dissatisfaction levels.

Key SQL Analysis Questions

15- Which departments have the highest number of employees working overtime?

```
149  select department , count(*) as over_time_employee  
150  from employee  
151  where Overtime = 1  
152  group by Department  
153  order by over_time_employee
```

No issues found

department	over_time_employee
Human Resources	17
Sales	128
Technology	271

Insights:

Technology has the highest overtime (271) employees.

Recommendation:

.Compensate overtime fairly.

16-Is there a relationship between overtime and job satisfaction?

```
161  select  
162      Job_Satisfaction, count(*) as frquency  
163  from employee e  
164  join performance p on e.EmployeeID=p.EmployeeID  
165  where overtime = 1  
166  group by Job_Satisfaction  
167  order by frquency desc  
168
```

No issues found

Job_Satisfaction	frquency
Satisfied	565
Very Satisfied	548
Dissatisfied	544
Neutral	541
Very Dissatisfied	39

Insights:

Insight: Most employees who work overtime report being satisfied (565) or very satisfied (548), while very few are very dissatisfied (39).

Recommendation:

.Prevent burnout

Key SQL Analysis Questions

17- How does manager rating affect employee satisfaction levels?

```
176  select Manager_Rating ,  
177    count(case when manager_rating = 'Exceeds Expectation' then 1 end) as 'Exceeds Expectation'  
178    ,count(CASE WHEN manager_rating = 'Above and Beyond' THEN 1 END) AS 'Above and Beyond'  
179    ,count(CASE WHEN manager_rating = 'Needs Improvement' THEN 1 END) AS 'Needs Improvement'  
180    ,count(CASE WHEN manager_rating = 'Meets Expectation' THEN 1 END) AS 'Meets Expectation'  
181  from performance  
182  group by manager_rating  
183  
184
```

No issues found

Manager_Rating	Exceeds Expectation	Above and Beyond	Needs Improvement	Meets Expectation
Exceeds Expectation	2220	0	0	0
Above and Beyond	0	1074	0	0
Needs Improvement	0	0	1192	0
Meets Expectation	0	0	0	2223

Insights:

Higher manager ratings clearly match higher employee satisfaction, with “Meets Expectation” (2223) and “Exceeds Expectation” (2220) having the strongest satisfaction alignment, while “Needs Improvement” is linked to lower satisfaction (1192).

Recommendation:

Support low-rated managers with training and coaching to improve employee satisfaction.

18-Which departments have the highest and lowest Manager Ratings?

```
336  select  
337    e.department ,  
338    count ( case when p.manager_rating = 'exceeds expectation' then 1 end ) as ' Exceeds Expectation ' ,  
339    count ( case when p.manager_rating = 'meets expectation' then 1 end ) as ' Meets Expectation '  
340  from employee e  
341  join performance p on e.EmployeeID = p.EmployeeID  
342  group by e.department  
343  order by e.department
```

No issues found

department	Exceeds Expectation	Meets Expectation
Human Resources	97	87
Sales	714	683
Technology	1409	1453

Insights:

Technology has the highest manager ratings (1409 exceeds expectation, 1453 meets expectation), followed by Sales, while HR has the lowest ratings overall.

Recommendation:

Provide leadership development and support programs for HR managers to raise performance and close the gap with other departments.

Key SQL Analysis Questions

19- Is there a relationship between years since the last promotion and job satisfaction?

```
290 | 291 | 292 | 293 | 294 | 295 | 296 | 297 | 298 | 299 | 300 | 301 | 302 | 303 | 304 | 305 | 306 | 307 | 308 | 309 | 310 | 311 | 312 | 313 | 314 | 315 | 316 | 317 | 318 | 319 | 320 | 321 | 322 | 323 | 324 | 325 | 326 | 327 | 328 | 329 | 330 |  
  select  
    case  
      when YearsSinceLastPromotion < 2 then 'Recently Promoted'  
      when YearsSinceLastPromotion BETWEEN 2 AND 5 then '2-5 Years'  
      ELSE '5+ Years'  
    end AS Promotion_Group,  
    count(CASE when p.Job.Satisfaction = 'Very Dissatisfied' then 1 end) AS Very_Dissatisfied,  
    count(CASE when p.Job.Satisfaction = 'Dissatisfied' then 1 end) AS Dissatisfied,  
    count(CASE when p.Job.Satisfaction = 'Neutral' then 1 end) AS Neutral,  
    count(CASE when p.Job.Satisfaction = 'Satisfied' then 1 end) AS Satisfied,  
    count(CASE when p.Job.Satisfaction = 'Very Satisfied' then 1 end) AS Very_Satisfied  
  from Employee e  
  join Performance p on e.EmployeeID = p.EmployeeID  
  group by  
    case  
      when YearsSinceLastPromotion < 2 then 'Recently Promoted'  
      when YearsSinceLastPromotion BETWEEN 2 AND 5 then '2-5 Years'  
      else '5+ Years'  
    end;  
  end;  
  No issues found
```

Results:

Promotion_Group	Very_Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	Very_Satisfied
2-5 Years	57	588	597	579	527
5+ Years	36	629	607	643	578
Recently Promoted	37	459	447	463	464

Insights:

Employees promoted recently show the highest satisfaction (463 satisfied, 464 very satisfied), while those not promoted for 5+ years show more dissatisfaction (607 dissatisfied).

Recommendation:

Improve promotion frequency and career growth options to boost satisfaction for employees waiting longer than 5 years.

20-what is the distribution of training opportunities offered vs training opportunities taken?

```
321 | 322 | 323 | 324 | 325 | 326 | 327 | 328 | 329 | 330 |  
  SELECT  
    e.Department,  
    SUM(p.TrainingOpportunitiesTaken) AS Total_Taken,  
    SUM(p.TrainingOpportunitiesWithinYear) AS Total_Available  
  FROM Employee e  
  JOIN Performance p ON e.EmployeeID = p.EmployeeID  
  GROUP BY e.Department  
  ORDER BY e.Department;
```

No issues found

Results:

Department	Total_Taken	Total_Available
Human Resources	318	633
Sales	2143	4287
Technology	4364	8585

Insights:

Technology takes the most training.

Recommendation:

Encourage HR employees to participate more in training programs and ensure equal access to development opportunities across all departments.

Key SQL Analysis Questions

21-How many employees have not been promoted for more than 5 years?

```
279    ↓  select
280        ISNULL(Department, 'Total') as Department,
281        count(EmployeeID) as num_of_employees
282    from Employee
283    where YearsSinceLastPromotion >= 5
284    group by Department WITH ROLLUP;
```

No issues found

results Messages

Department	num_of_employees
Human Resources	21
Sales	136
Technology	338
Total	495

Insights:

A total of 495 employees have not been promoted for more than 5 years.

Recommendation:

Introduce clear promotion pathways and performance-based advancement to reduce stagnation, especially in Technology and Sales.

22- What is the relationship between Years At Company and Performance Rating?

```
317    ↓  select
318        case
319            when e.YearsAtCompany < 3 then 'junior'
320            when e.YearsAtCompany between 3 AND 7 then 'Mid_level'
321            else 'senior'
322        end as experience_level ,
323        count( case when p.manager_rating = 'exceeds expectation' then 1 end ) as ' High performance ' ,
324        count( case when p.manager_rating = 'needs improvement' then 1 end ) as ' low performance '
325    from employee e
326    join performance p on e.EmployeeID = p.EmployeeID
327    group by
328        case
329            when e.YearsAtCompany < 3 then 'junior'
330            when e.YearsAtCompany between 3 AND 7 then 'Mid_level'
331            else 'senior'
332        end
```

No issues found

results Messages

experience_level	High performance	low performance
senior	892	445
Mid_level	850	462
junior	478	285

Insights:

Senior and mid-level employees have the highest high-performance counts.

Recommendation:

Give more coaching and clear goals to junior and mid-level employees.

Key SQL Analysis Questions

23-How many employees left the company in the last 5 years?

```
--  
362  select  
363      year(HireDate) as Hire_Year,  
364      count(EmployeeID)as EmployeesLeft  
365  from Employee  
366  where Attrition = 1  
367  and year(HireDate) between 2018 and 2022  
368  group by year(HireDate)  
369  order by Hire_Year;
```

No issues found

Results Messages

Hire_Year	EmployeesLeft
2018	22
2019	21
2020	28
2021	21
2022	25

24- Which department has the highest turnover rate?

```
374  select  
375      Department,  
376      count(case when Attrition = 1 then 1 end) * 100.0 / count(*) as TurnoverRate  
377  from Employee  
378  group by Department  
379  order by TurnoverRate desc
```

No issues found

Results Messages

Department	TurnoverRate
Sales	20.627802690582
Human Resources	19.047619047619
Technology	13.839750260145

Insights:

A total of 117 employees left the company in the last 5 years.

Recommendation:

Monitor exit reasons annually to identify hidden issues and apply retention strategies to keep turnover stable or lower.

Insights:

Sales has the highest turnover rate (20.63%).

Recommendation:

Investigate turnover causes in Sales and HR and improve retention through better support, workload balance, and career development.

Key SQL Analysis Questions

25-Do employees with higher satisfaction levels tend to stay longer at the company?

```
189  
190  |  select job_satisfaction, environment_satisfaction, Relationship_Satisfaction ,  
191  |  count(case when attrition = 1 then 1 end) as 'turn over'  
192  |  from performance p  
193  |  join employee e on p.EmployeeID=e.employeeid  
194  |  group by Job_Satisfaction, environment_satisfaction, Relationship_Satisfaction  
195  |  order by [turn over] desc  
196
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query results window. At the top, there is a toolbar with icons for refresh, search, and other database operations. Below the toolbar is a status bar showing 'Results' and 'Messages'. The main area displays a table with four columns: 'job_satisfaction', 'environment_satisfaction', 'Relationship_Satisfaction', and 'turn over'. The data shows various combinations of satisfaction levels and their corresponding turnover rates.

job_satisfaction	environment_satisfaction	Relationship_Satisfaction	turn over
Satisfied	Neutral	Very Satisfied	61
Neutral	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	59
Very Satisfied	Neutral	Neutral	56
Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	55
Satisfied	Very Satisfied	Very Satisfied	54
Dissatisfied	Neutral	Neutral	53
Neutral	Very Satisfied	Very Satisfied	53
Dissatisfied	Neutral	Very Satisfied	53
Very Satisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	52
Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	51
Neutral	Satisfied	Very Satisfied	51
Neutral	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	50
Dissatisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	49
Satisfied	Very Satisfied	Dissatisfied	48
Satisfied	Very Satisfied	Neutral	48

Interactive HR Dashboard Overview

HR Dashboard - Overview



Description

This dashboard presents a comprehensive view of the workforce, including employee demographics, department distribution, education levels, marital status, and salary variations across job roles. It provides a clear understanding of the organization's employee structure and key HR metrics.

Interactive HR Dashboard Performance



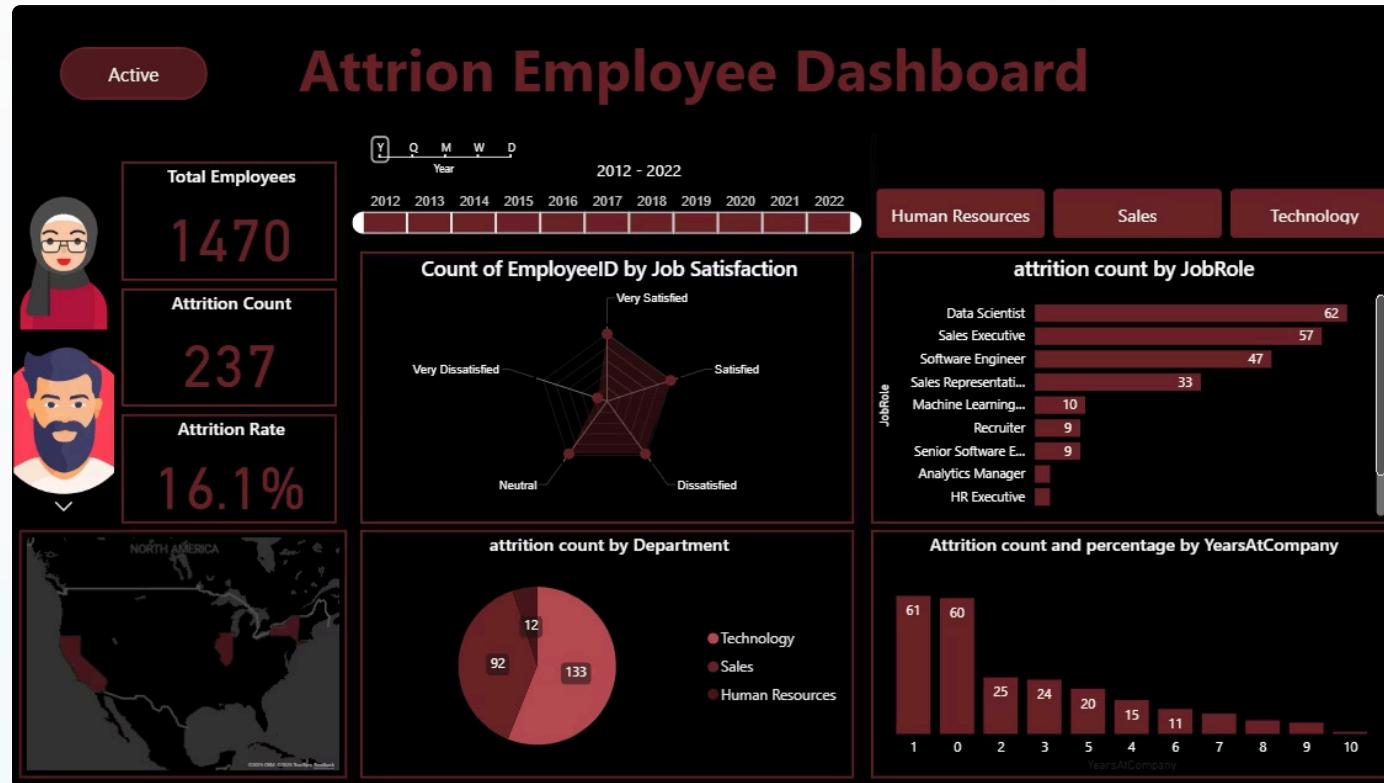
Our interactive dashboards provide a dynamic and intuitive way to explore key HR metrics and insights.



Description

This dashboard provides an in-depth analysis of employee performance, including manager ratings, job satisfaction levels, self-ratings, and training opportunities. It highlights departmental differences in performance and satisfaction, helping identify strengths and areas that require improvement.

Interactive HR Dashboard Overview



Our interactive dashboards provide a dynamic and intuitive way to explore key HR metrics and insights.



Description

This dashboard analyzes employee attrition across the organization, highlighting the number of employees who left, attrition rate, and key patterns related to job satisfaction, job roles, departments, and years at the company. It helps identify the main factors contributing to employee turnover.

Thank You!