

Data Visualizations | Overview

Overview

Employee Attrition

Player Attributes

Insights



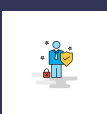
Average Employee Age

36.92



Number of Employees

1470



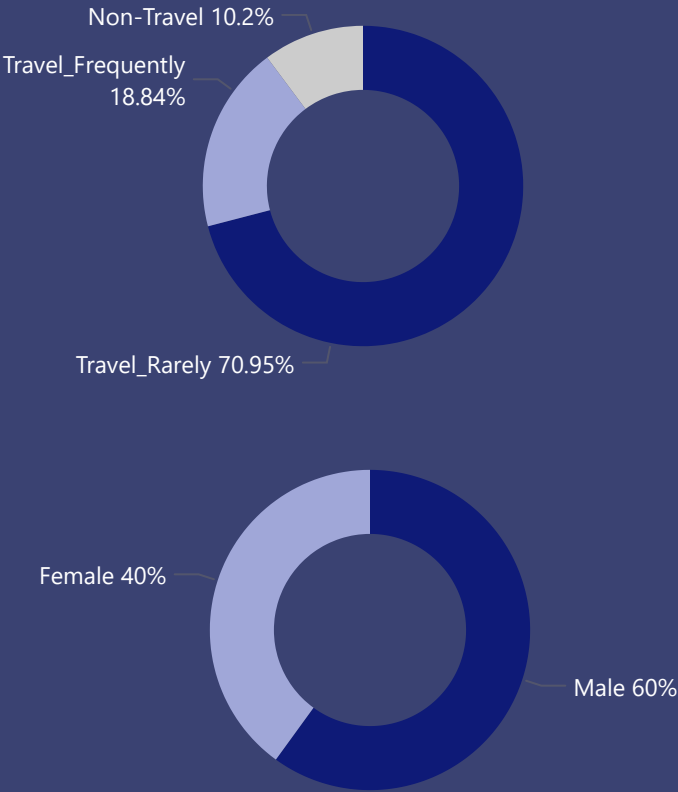
Job Satisfaction

2.73

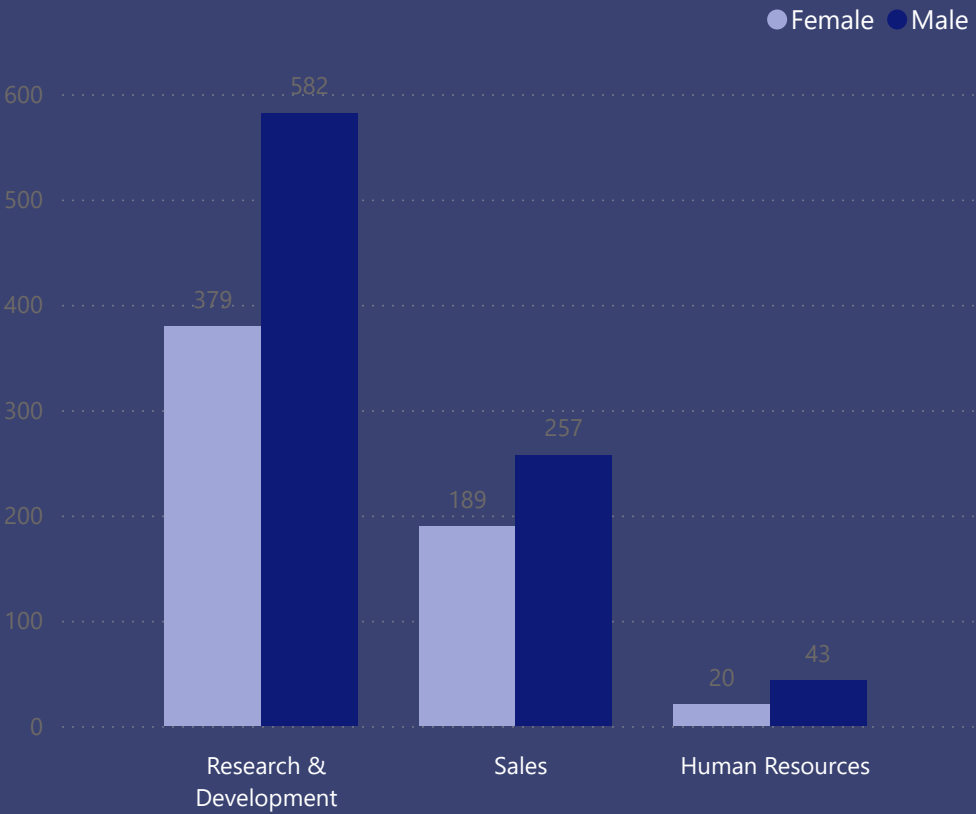


Performance Rating

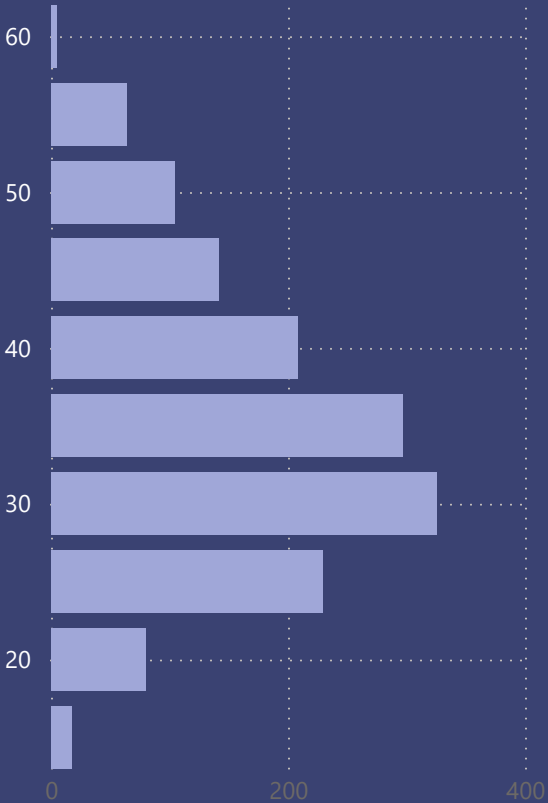
3.15



Employee Gender by Department



Age Distribution



Data Visualizations | Part 1

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Environment Satisfaction

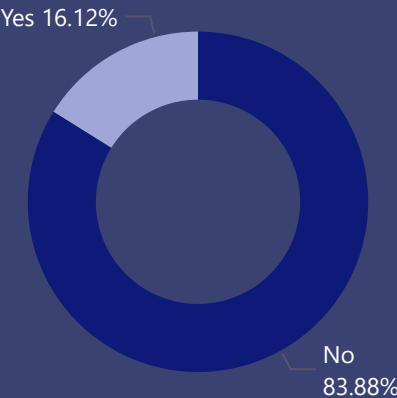
2.72



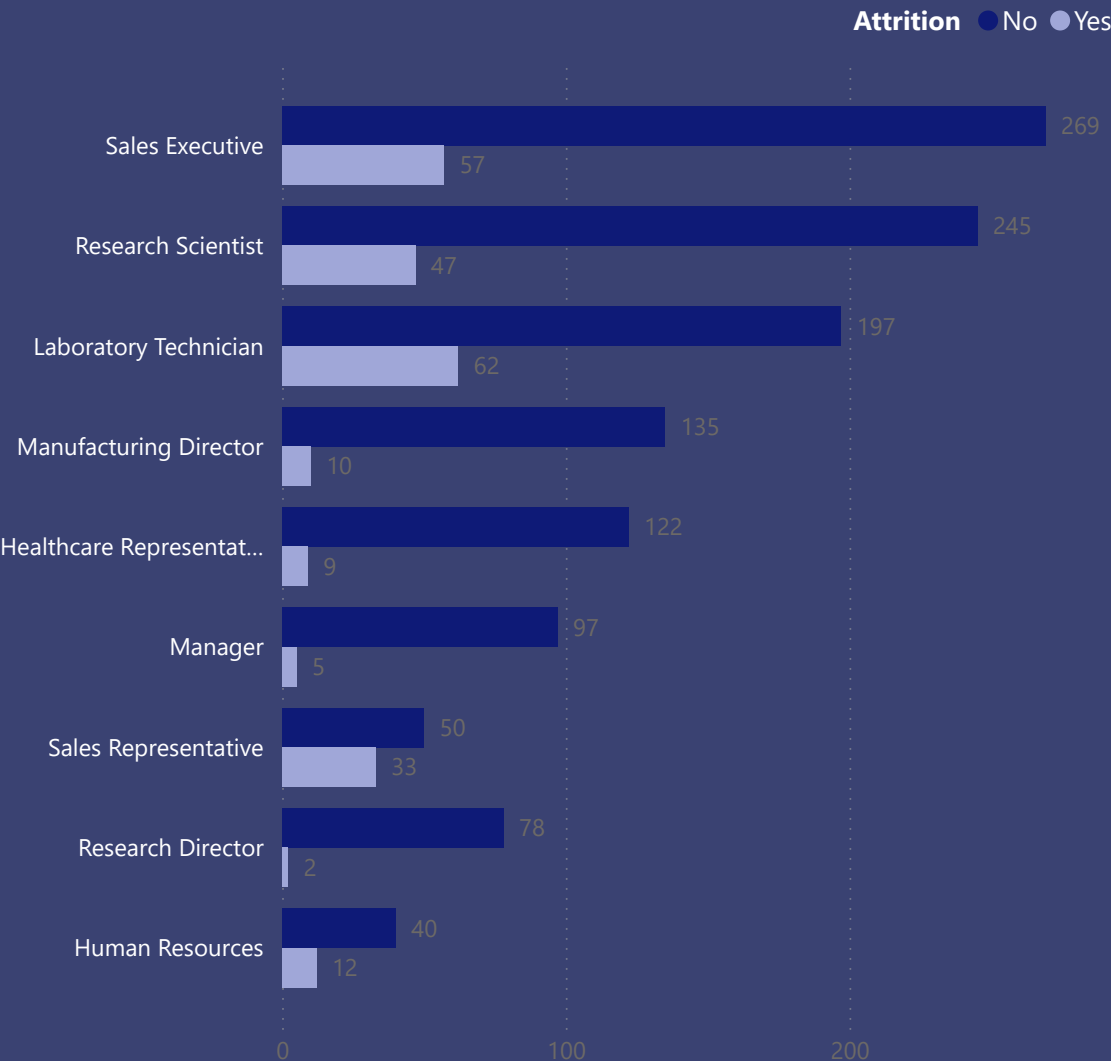
Job Involvement

2.73

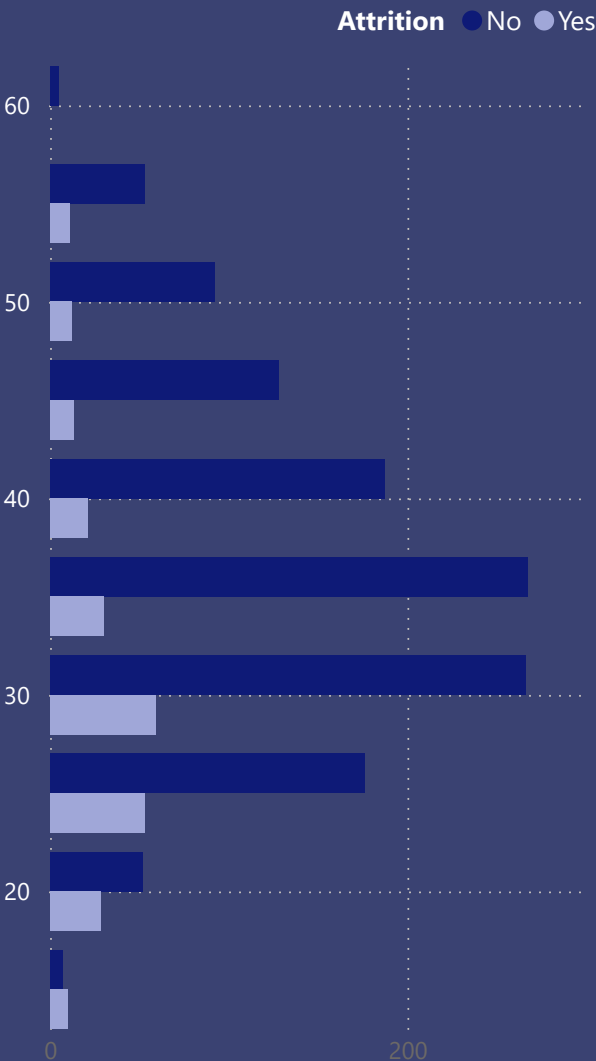
Employee Attrition Overview



Employee Attrition by Job Role



Attrition Distribution by Age



Data Visualizations | Part 2

Overview

Employee Attrition

Employee Working Status

Insights



Work Life Balance

2.76



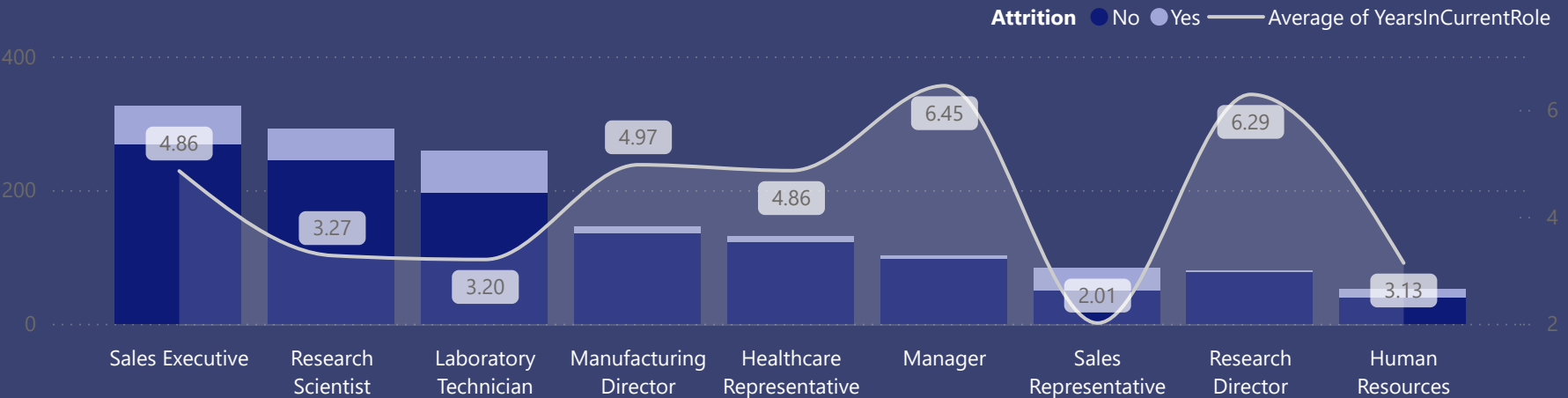
Relationship Satisfaction

2.71

MaritalStatus	Years Since Last Promotion
Married	2.38
Divorced	2.16
Single	1.94

EducationField	Work Life Balance
Other	2.85
Technical Degree	2.81
Marketing	2.80
Medical	2.76
Human Resources	2.74
Life Sciences	2.73

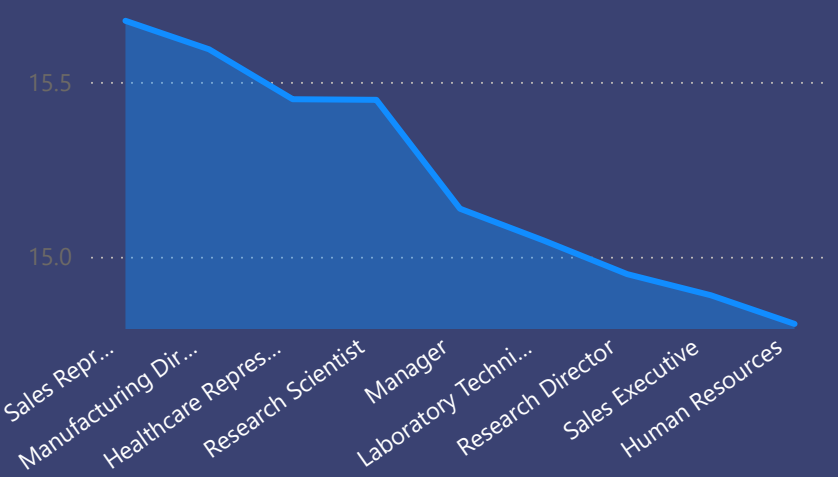
Employee Attrition and Working Years by Job Role



Performance Rating



Percent Salary Hike by Job Role



Data Visualizations | Part 3 - Insights

Overview

Employee Attrition

Employee Working Status

Insights

Attrition rate: 16% overall (16:84). This is within the “manageable” range compared to industry benchmarks (12–18% is average), but skewed towards younger roles. Tech giants like Salesforce and Oracle report ~**20–30% sales attrition** annually despite heavy comp packages.

Age factor: Attrition peaks between **25–30 years**, while retention stabilizes between 30–40. This is textbook: early-career employees test options, while mid-career staff settle. Deloitte’s Global Millennial Survey shows >40% of millennials and Gen Z plan to leave their jobs within 2 years if they don’t see growth opportunities.

Gender: 60:40, with imbalance highest in R&D and HR. Could be cultural/industry pipeline issues, but also hints at potential inclusion gaps that worsen attrition in minority-gender departments.

Promotion dynamics: Singles get promoted faster → possible bias or availability effect (married employees may have lower mobility, but it also risks perceived inequity).

Research from McKinsey shows perceived promotion bias (by gender, marital status, or age) is one of the top 3 drivers of attrition, especially among underrepresented groups.

Role factor:

- **High-risk roles:** Sales reps, sales executives, research scientists, and lab techs → all lower-experience, front-line, often high-burnout positions.
- **Low-risk roles:** Managers, directors → higher tenure, stability, financial incentives, and organizational commitment.

Satisfaction levels (all hover ~2.7/4 = 67%):

- Job satisfaction (68%)
- Environment satisfaction (68%)
- Work-life balance (69%)
- Relationship satisfaction (68%)
- These are *passable*, but not strong enough to drive loyalty. This “lukewarm” sentiment often translates into silent disengagement before exits.

Compensation:

- Sales reps: high % salary hikes but low experience & high attrition → money alone isn’t fixing retention.
- Sales execs & HR: lowest hikes + high attrition → dual hit, classic turnover driver.

Performance: 78% (good, but not outstanding). Suggests attrition isn’t driven by poor performance; instead, high-performing staff may be walking out for better opportunities.



Data Visualizations | Part 3 - Recommendations

Overview

Employee Attrition

Employee Working Status

Recommendations

Targeted retention programs for 25–30-year-olds:

- Create structured **career pathways** (mentorship, skill ladders, rotations).
- Introduce “**stay interviews**” to catch dissatisfaction before resignations.

Sales role redesign:

- Reduce burnout through better **quota calibration, territory alignment, and tech support** (CRM automation, AI lead scoring).
- Offer **non-monetary recognition** (visibility, learning, faster career tracks).

Boosting satisfaction:

- Invest in **manager capability training** (relationship scores are low).
- Enhance **flexibility and WFH options** (work-life balance still middling).

Equity in promotions: Audit promotion timelines by marital status, gender, and role → ensure **transparent criteria**.

Employer brand & loyalty:

- Launch **engagement initiatives** (internal mobility, cross-functional projects).
- Showcase success stories of people who stayed and grew.

