

# *Employee Data Analysis using Excel*

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*PROJECT TITLE*

# Employee Performance Analysis using Excel



# *Agenda*

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  - 05 Our Solution and Proposition
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# *PROBLEM STATEMENT*



## **Primary Objectives:**

- Improved Performance: Identify areas of strength and weakness, set goals, and provide feedback to enhance employee performance.
- Decision-Making: Inform decisions on promotions, demotions, transfers, or terminations.

## **Additional Benefits:**

- Aligns with Organizational Goals: Ensures employees' objectives are aligned with company strategic objectives.
- Compliance and Risk Management: Documents performance issues, helping mitigate potential legal risks.
- Boosts Productivity: Encourages accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness. By conducting regular employee performance analysis, organizations can optimize talent utilization, drive business outcomes, and create a culture of continuous improvement.

# *PROJECT OVERVIEW*



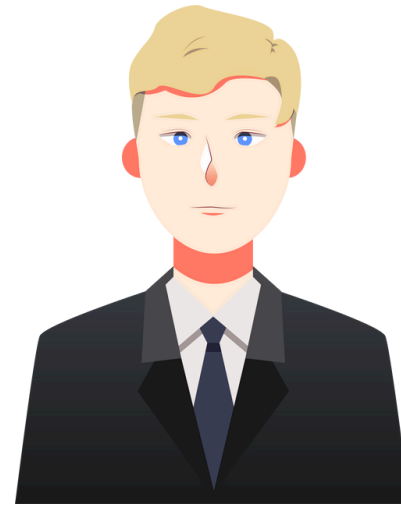
## **EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS**

- Employee performance analysis, also known as performance evaluation or appraisal, is a systematic process to assess an employee's work performance, accomplishments, and areas for improvement.
- By implementing a structured employee performance analysis process, organizations can optimize talent utilization, drive business outcomes, and foster a culture of continuous improvement

# *WHO ARE THE END USERS?*



Employees



Managers



External Stakeholders

# *OUR SOLUTION AND ITS VALUE PROPOSITION*

- **Conditional Formatting :**

To highlight the Missing Value in the given data.

- **Filter:**

To filter the Missing values in the given data.

- **Formula:**

To calculate the Performance Level in the given data. =IF(Z2>=5,"very high",IF(Z2>=4,"high",IF(Z2>=3,"med","low")))

- **Pivot Table:**

To summarize the given data.



# *Dataset Description*

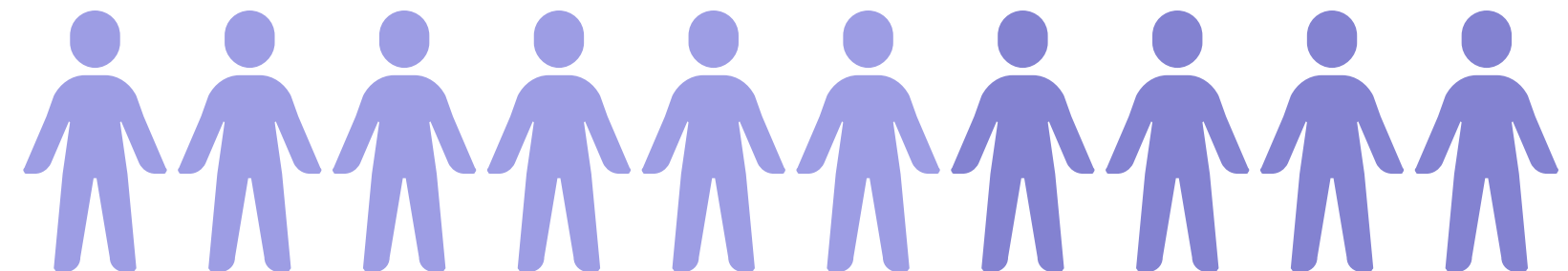
- Employee dataset from kaggle
- 26 features available, but considered only 9 features, They are:
  - ❖ Emp ID = Numeric
  - ❖ First Name = Text
  - ❖ Last Name = Text
  - ❖ Employee Status = Text
  - ❖ Employee Type = Text
  - ❖ Employee Classification Type = Text
  - ❖ Performance Score = Text
  - ❖ Current Employee Rating = Numeric



# THE "WOW" IN OUR SOLUTION

Performance level Calculation:

=IF(Z2>=5,"very high",IF(Z2>=4,"high",IF(Z2>=3,"med","low")))



# MODELLING

## Data Collection:

- 1) Download data from Skillsbuild platform
- 2) Extracted the Zip. File.
- 3) Save the data into a excel file.

## Feature Collection:

- 1) 26 Features in the dataset, but selected only 9 out of it.

### Data Cleaning:

- 1) Highlighted the Missing Value in the given Dataset using Conditional Formatting.
- 2) Filtered the Blank cells using filter option

## Performance Level Calculation:

- 1) Using `=IFS(Z2>=5,"very high",Z2>=4,"high",Z2>=3,"med","True","Low")` formula we calculated the Performance Level.
- 2) Using Autofill we done the same thing to other rows.

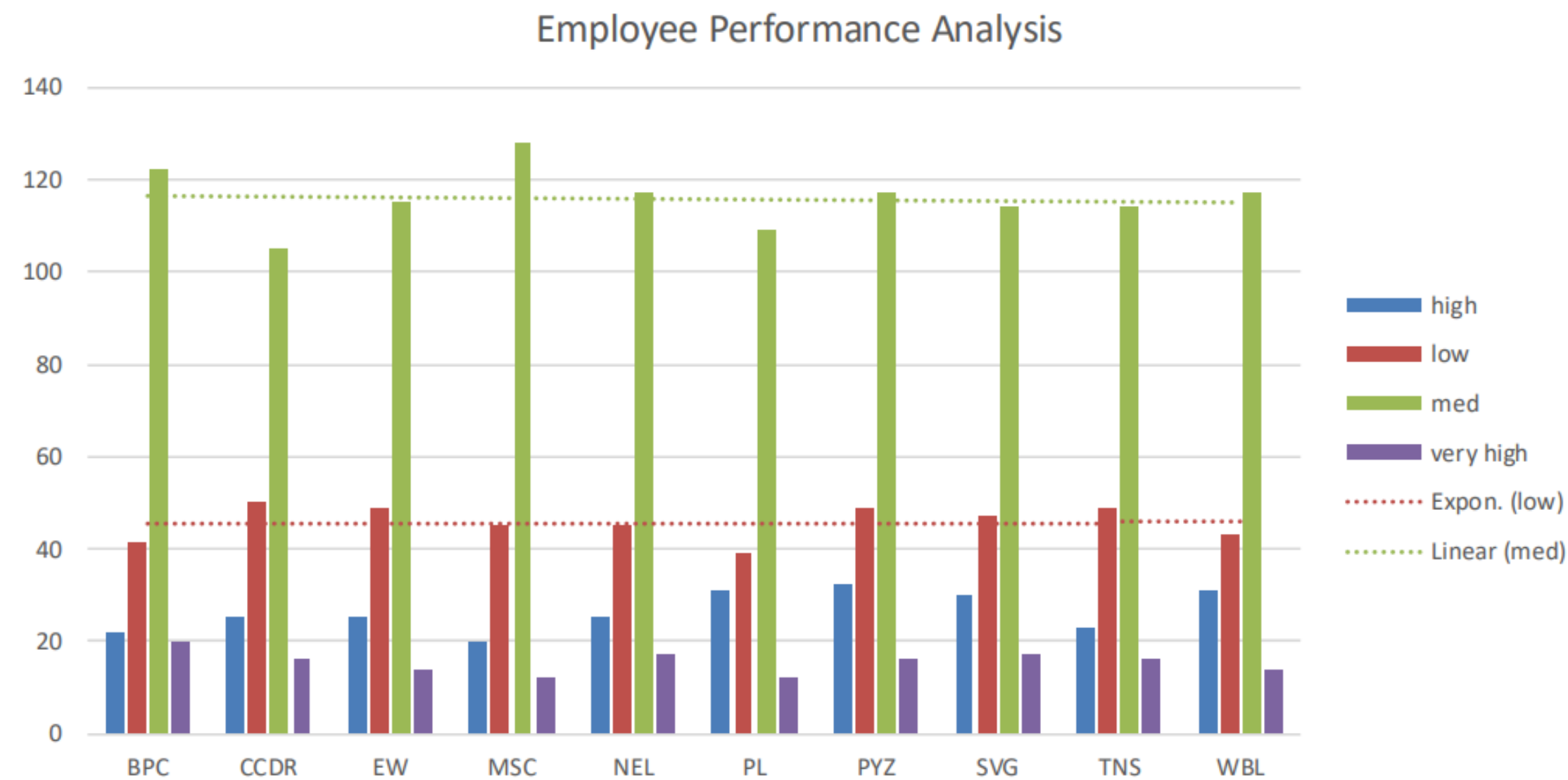
## Pivot Table:

- 1) We summarized the dataset.

## Graph Chart:

- 1) Data visualization

# RESULTS



# conclusion

Comparing the productivity of employees, we find that the number of employees with average productivity level in the organization is more than the number of employees with very high and high productivity levels. We need to motivate employees more to improve the performance of the organization. Top and high performers can train lower and mid-level employees to grow the business



*Thank You*