# Contents



Introduction

Project Overview and Goal"

Data **Exploration** 

Exploring the Dataset

**Feature Engineering** 

Root Cause Analysis



**Models** 

Evaluating Algorithm Performance



**Future** 

Data-Driven Insights for Business Decisions



#### Situation

IBM is facing significant losses due to <u>high employee turnover</u>.



As consultants, our mission is to develop a <u>machine learning model</u> that predicts whether or not an employee will leave the company based on various factors.

#### Action

We approached the problem as a <u>binary classification</u> task, with the model outputting either <u>0 (employee stays) or</u> <u>1 (employee leaves)</u>

#### Result

Help IBM take proactive steps to reduce employee departures.



# Understanding The Data

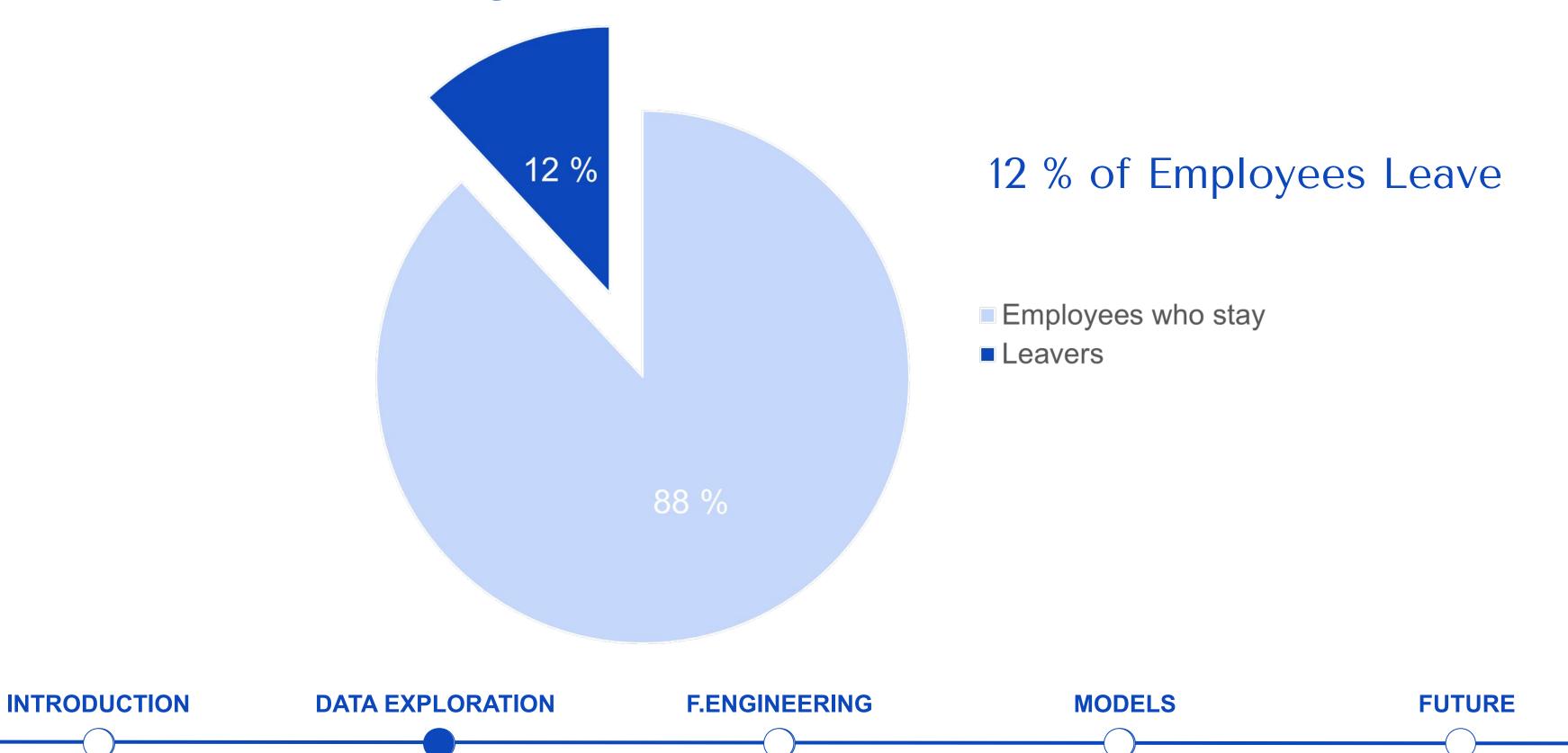


- No missing values
- No duplicate values

#### Corporate Workforce Profile

- Average Age: **36 years**
- Gender Ratio: **1.7** Male vs. Female
- Job Satisfaction: **2.8** out of a range of 1 to 4
- Distribution of Employees by Departments:
  - Sales: 28%
  - Human Resources: 2 %
  - Research & Development: 70 %

# Understanding The Data

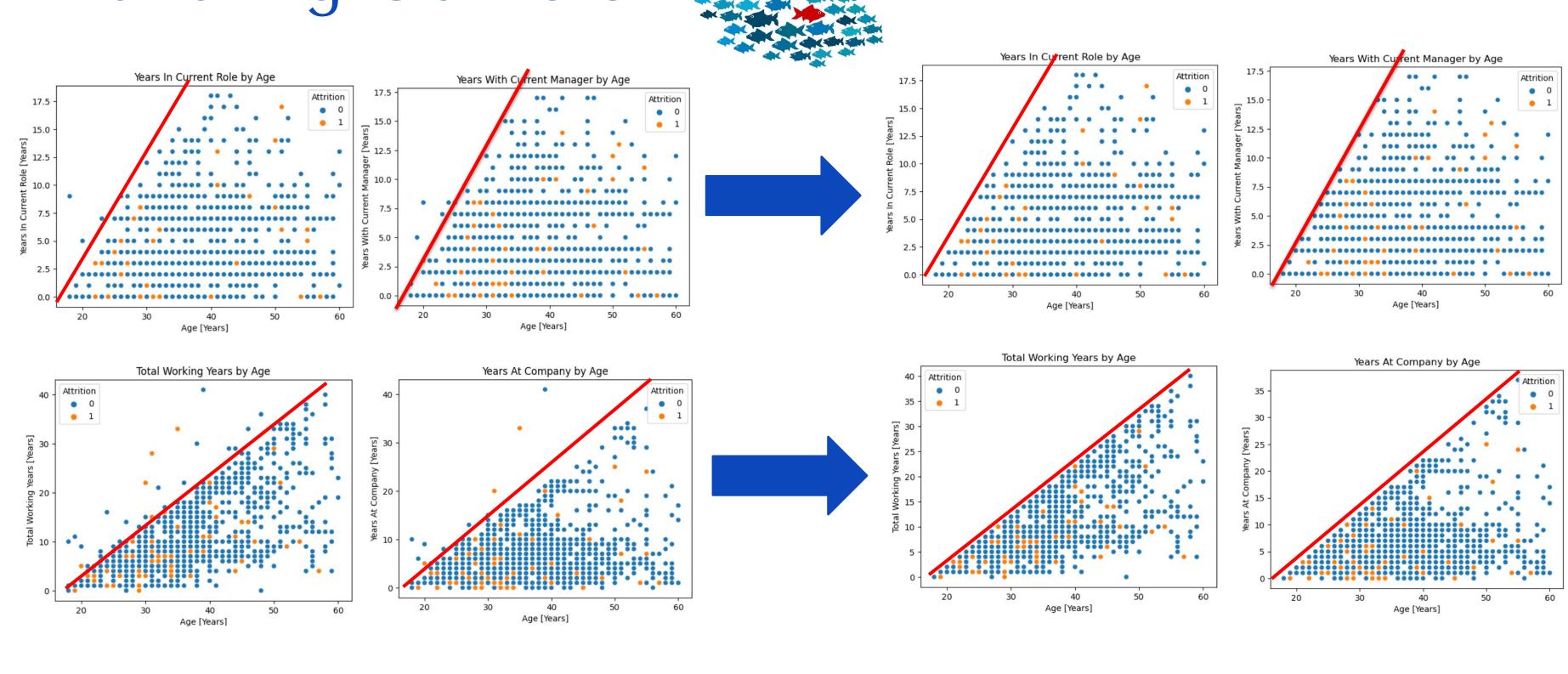


**FUTURE** 

# Handling Outliers

**DATA EXPLORATION** 

**INTRODUCTION** 



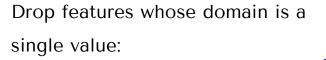
**F.ENGINEERING** 

**MODELS** 

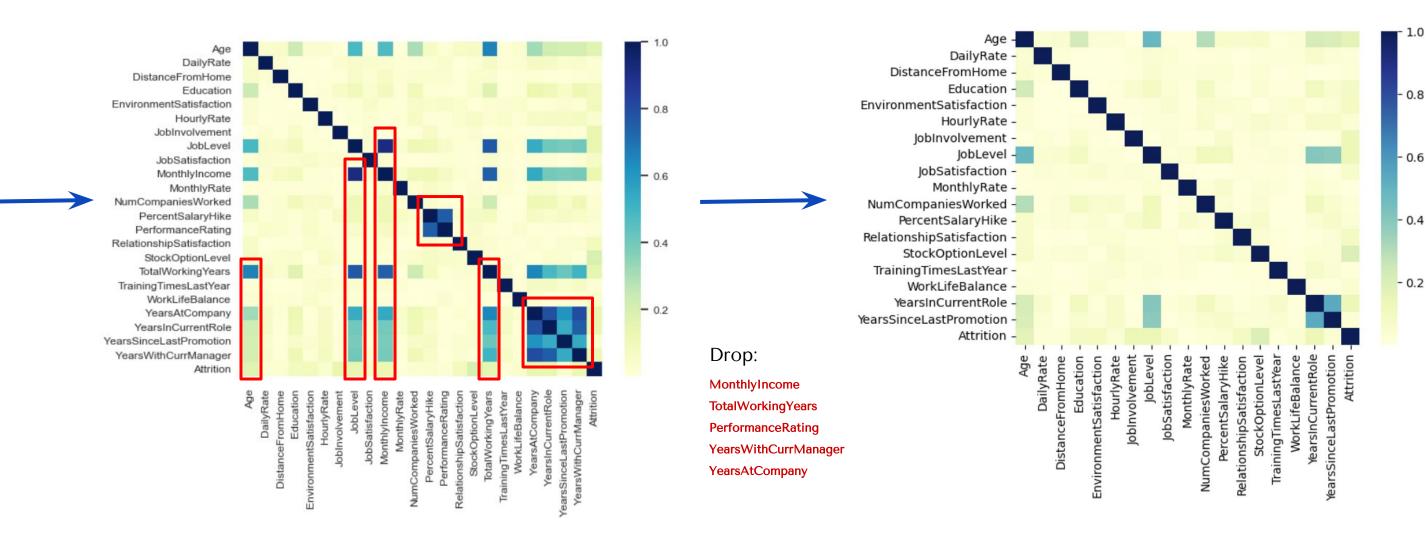
### Feature Selection

Correlation Matrix

Final Features

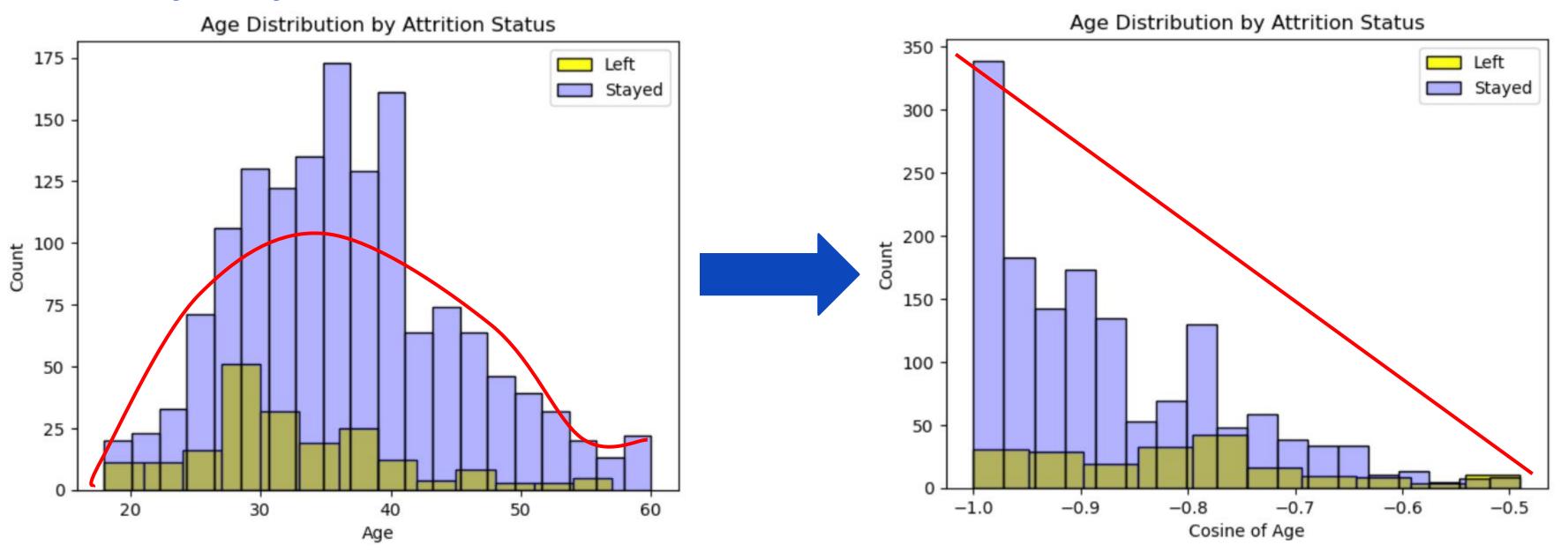


- EmployeeCount
- Over18
- StandardHours



### Feature Creation

#### Converting the Age into a Linear Feature



### Feature Creation

#### ONE-HOT-ENCODING (OHE) AND STANDARD SCALING

- Data may be represented as words, letters, or symbols
- Scaling is a common preprocessing step as most Machine Learning algorithms only process numerical data and require **standardized** Numerical Variables.
- We did OHE on Categorical Variables and Standard Scaling on Numerical Variables

### Models Trained

Logistic Regression

**Baseline Model** 

Gaussian Naive Bayes

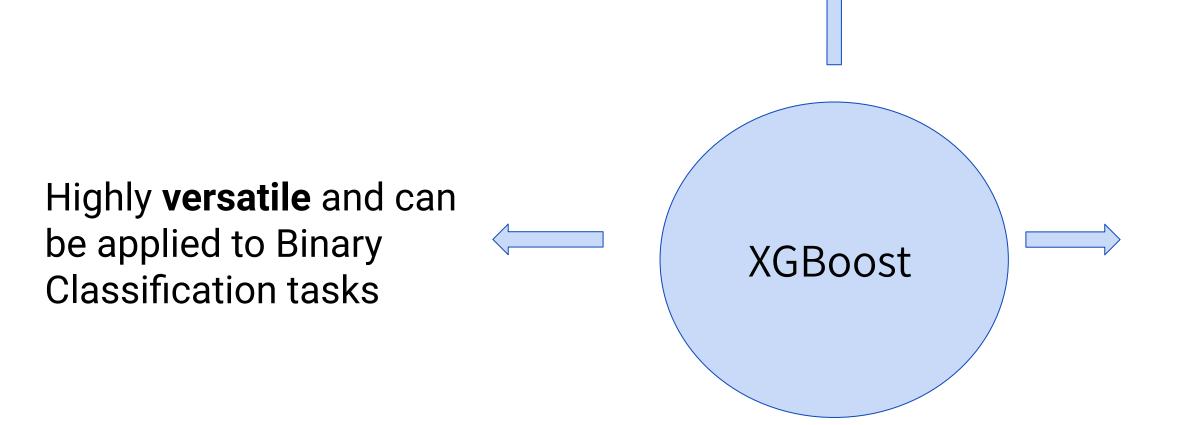
**Simple - Efficient** 

Random Forest

Flexible - Powerful - For High Number of Features

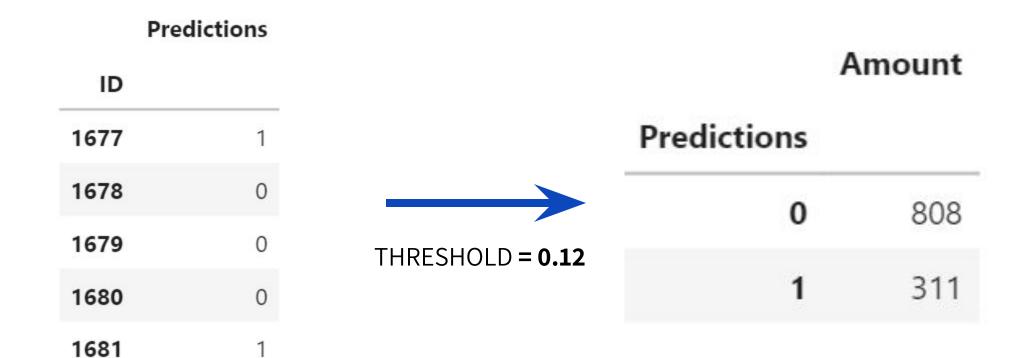
### Why did We Choose the Model?

Informative by offering the possibility to extract information on variable importance



Exceptional speed due to its ability to perform parallel computation

### How Many Employees will Leave Next Year?



**311** is the Number of workers leaving the company

### Final Conclusions

#### Profile of **predicted leavers**:

- Average Age: **32 years**
- Gender Ratio: **1.9** Male vs. Female
- Job Satisfaction: **2.6** out of a range of 1 to 4
- Distribution of Employees by Departments
  - o Sales: 27 %
  - Human Resources: 4 %
  - Research & Development: 70 %

#### **Proposed Actions:**

- 1. Implement **employee benefits** especially **targeting young professional in R&D**, such as company phones for private usage, a company gym, or free meals
- 2. Invest in employee development by creating a **career plan** for young professionals
- 3. Foster a **positive work environment** by defining strong company values

