**WORKFORCE EXHAUSTION AND FORECASTING**

CAPSTONE PROJECT

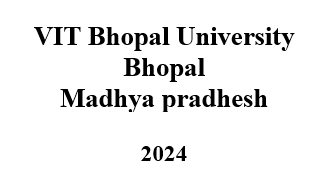
# Research & Literature Review

***Submitted by***

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| ***21BCE10323*** | ***Aditya Zaveri*** |
| ***21BCE10249*** | ***Tanishka Mishra*** |
| ***21BCE10591*** | ***Shwetambara Sahay*** |
| ***21BCE10220*** | ***Sarthak Kaul*** |
| ***21BCE10294*** | **Paras Verma** |

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**Abstract**

Employee burnout is an escalating concern in modern workplaces, contributing to decreased productivity, increased absenteeism, and high employee turnover.

This research aims to design a **Workforce Exhaustion and Forecasting model** using machine learning techniques to predict and mitigate employee burnout. We analyze workplace factors like workload, work-life balance, and mental health metrics, developing predictive models to identify early signs of burnout. Through this study, organizations can implement proactive measures to promote a healthier work environment and optimize employee well-being. The model uses real-time employee data, providing actionable insights to improve workforce management strategies.

# Introduction

Employee well-being is increasingly recognized as a vital component of organizational success. The phenomenon of employee burnout, a state of physical, emotional, and mental exhaustion caused by prolonged stress, has become more prevalent, especially in fast-paced corporate environments. This research focuses on leveraging machine learning to develop an Exhaustion and forecasting modelthat aims to predict burnout and provide actionable strategies for its prevention.

The goal is to create a system capable of early identification of burnout risks, which will allow organizations to intervene promptly, improving both employee satisfaction and organizational performance. The use of advanced analytics and predictive modelling enables organizations to identify at-risk employees and implement targeted interventions.

# Objectives –

The primary objectives of this research are:

**1. Data Collection and Analysis**

This step focuses on gathering and analysing employee data related to workload, mental health, and job satisfaction. The data analysis will help identify patterns and risk factors that contribute to burnout, which is essential for building predictive models.

**2. Predictive Model Development**

Machine learning models will be built to predict burnout risk based on the identified factors. Models like Logistic Regression and Random Forests will be trained to classify employees into risk categories, helping HR teams identify potential burnout early.

**3. Implementation of Workforce Exhaustion and Forecasting**

The predictive model will be integrated into a tool that assigns a **Strain Score** to employees. This tool will allow HR teams to monitor burnout risk in real-time, enabling proactive management of employee well-being.

**4. Actionable Insights**

Based on the model’s predictions, the research will provide actionable recommendations, such as adjusting workloads or offering flexible schedules, to help mitigate burnout and improve job satisfaction.

# Literature Review

**Employee Burnout Statistics**: Burnout is a global issue, with studies showing that over 75% of employees experience burnout at some point in their careers. The direct effects include decreased productivity, higher absenteeism, and lower job satisfaction. Burnout's financial impact on organizations is immense due to increased healthcare costs and turnover rates.

**Machine Learning for Burnout Prediction**: Previous research has explored the potential of using machine learning algorithms to predict employee burnout. Techniques such as logistic regression, random forests, and gradient boosting have shown promising results in predicting employee disengagement and burnout based on various organizational and individual factors.

**Proactive Burnout Management**: Studies emphasize the importance of early detection and intervention. Organizations that employ predictive analytics to monitor employee well-being report reduced healthcare costs and higher employee satisfaction. Proactive strategies that focus on work-life balance, mental health resources, and organizational support are essential in preventing burnout.

# Methodology

The methodology for developing the using the dataset follows several key Exhaustion and forecasting model steps:

# Data Collection

We used the Employee Burnout dataset from various online data sites, onsite collection and synthetic data which contains various features related to employee performance and well-being, such as: -

* + - Gender: Gender of the employee
    - Company Type: Industry the employee works in (e.g., IT, Manufacturing)
    - Work-from-home Setup: Whether the employee works from home
    - Designation: Job title and seniority level
    - Resource Allocation: Percentage of resources available to the employee for their tasks
    - Mental Fatigue Score: Self-reported mental fatigue score ranging from 0 to 10
    - Burnout Rate: The burnout score of the employee, which is the target variable.

# Data Preprocessing

* + - Handling Missing Data and Duplicates: Missing values in certain columns, such as mental fatigue score and resource allocation, were filled using mean imputation.
    - Categorical Encoding: The categorical features (e.g., Gender,

Company Type) were converted into numerical values using one- hot encoding.

* + - Normalization: Continuous features like burnout rate and mental fatigue score were normalized to ensure that they lie within the same range for effective model training.

**Future Work**

Based on the current progress (Data Collection and Preprocessing), the next steps involve:

**1. Data Analysis**

Perform a comprehensive analysis of the dataset to uncover key patterns and correlations. This stage will identify the most influential features contributing to burnout and guide model development. Visualizations like correlation matrices, and distribution plots will be used to extract meaningful insights.

**2.Model Development –**

Several machine learning models will be explored and developed, including:

* Logistic Regression: For classifying employees based on burnout risk levels.
* Random Forests: To rank the importance of various burnout factors and handle imbalanced data.
* Gradient Boosting Machines (GBM): For accurate predictions of burnout risk with minimized error rates.

The models will be trained using 80% of the data, with 20% reserved for validation. Cross-validation techniques will ensure robust performance.

1. **Evaluation**

Once developed, the models will be evaluated using accuracy, precision, recall, and metrics. The best-performing model will then be implemented to create the Workforce Exhaustion and Forecasting.

1. **Model Deployment**

After evaluating the models, the best-performing one will be deployed using cloud-based platforms. This step includes creating an API to integrate the predictive model with HR management systems, allowing real-time monitoring and forecasting of employee burnout risk.

1. **Insights Gathering**

The Workforce Exhaustion and Forecasting tool will assign a Strain Score to employees based on their burnout probability. This score will classify employees into risk categories (Low, Medium, High) and provide HR teams with targeted recommendations, such as workload adjustments, flexible schedules, or mental health interventions.

**Conclusion**

# The Workforce Exhaustion and Forecasting presents a data-driven approach to predicting and mitigating employee burnout. By integrating machine learning models for workforce management, organizations can take proactive measures to reduce burnout and improve employee well-being. The model developed in this research provides significant value to HR teams, offering predictive insights and strategies for intervention.

# References

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