



Analysis The Impact Of Employee Attrition On Organizational Performance

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Abstract: Extricating their employees from the organizations has arisen to be a significant challenge across industries and has by itself been dangerous and critical for performance output. This research focuses on assessing employee attrition impacts on organizational performance through analyzing results quantitatively and qualitatively. A cross-sectional study was done to collect data from a sample of 850 employees and 50 HR managers across 10 mid-to-large-scale organizations in the IT and manufacturing sectors. The study noted that the attrition rate stood at an average of 21.4% per annum, with Sales recording the highest rate of attrition at 26.7%, while Customer Support was next at a figure of 24.3%. There existed a strong negative correlation ($r = -0.68$) between employee retention and employee revenue/customer satisfaction scores, while further, regression analysis showed that increased attrition rate accounted for 59% ($R^2 = 0.59$) of the decline in the performance metrics. Qualitative data from 30 exit interviews highlighted a number of reasons for the employee turnover. Most of the respondents stated that they were unable to receive career development (64%); others felt that there was reason for inadequate compensation (52%); and some others stated that their work-life balance was not appropriate (47%). In addition, organizations that opted to structure their retention programmes on learning and development initiatives and flexible work arrangements, showed a reduced attrition rate by 15% and increased productivity by 12 within a year. The results demand the immediate attention of organizations to enhance their proactive retention-related initiatives to keep their workforce intact, preserve their institutional knowledge, and ensure sustained performance in an ever-challenging competitive environment.

Keywords- Employee attrition, organizational performance, retention, turnover, productivity, HRM, talent management, financial impact, morale, employee engagement, remote work, hybrid work culture, strategic workforce planning, voluntary turnover, involuntary turnover.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of the topic

Employee attrition is one of the problems any organization must face around the globe. The effects on productivity, financial performance, and overall stability of the workforce are severe. In essence, high attrition costs the organization in terms of recruitment and training, disrupts workflow, removes organizational knowledge, and lowers the morale of the remaining staff. On the other hand, organizations can use controlled attrition to sharpen their human resources and bring in new talent in tandem with the fast-changing pace of business. It is trying to keep key talent while allowing some turnover that gives organizations a hard time. The workforce in recent years has been affected by economic uncertainties, changing expectations of employees, and recently, the advent of working from home. These factors have broadly affected attrition trends across industries and hence make it essential for organizations to understand the reasons for and implications of employee turnover. Excessive attrition is found to disrupt workflow processes and add to the rising costs in

recruitment and training. It also decreases productivity. Meanwhile, well-managed attrition can be utilized to right-size the workforce by removing the deadwood and engaging new faces into the organization. In recent years, IT organizations, especially in regions like Tamil Nadu, have experienced high attrition rates, contributing to substantial disruptions in productivity, profitability, and organizational morale. For example, attrition rates in major Indian IT service providers have reached as high as 25%, causing instability and necessitating a constant cycle of hiring and training. The manufacturing sector, which plays a pivotal role in driving economic development, is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of high employee attrition. In regions like Anambra State, Nigeria, where the manufacturing industry is a key contributor to economic growth, the loss of employees can significantly impede productivity. Organizations in this sector rely on skilled labor for maintaining production consistency, ensuring quality control, and meeting customer demands. When key employees leave, they take with them not only their experience but also vital institutional knowledge, creating gaps that are often difficult to fill. Moreover, the time and resources required to recruit, hire, and train new employees further strain the organization, leading to operational inefficiencies and higher costs.

1.2 Rational of the study

The success of any organization in organizational growth, operational efficiency & long-term sustainability is dependent upon the strength and stability of its workforce. One of the major challenges in the discipline of human resource management, employee attrition affects the internal structure and performance of any organization. While Tata Steel would have focused on nurturing innovation and efficiency in the advancement of the steel industry, organizations nowadays need to invest resources in understanding and managing the dynamics of their workforce in order to remain competitive and aware of operational excellence. The objective of this research is to analyze the effect of employee attrition on the organizational performance spectrum, and specifically on productivity, morale, financial health, and retention of institutional memory. The understanding of attrition helps the organizations to identify performance gaps, reframe HR policies, and design employee-centric strategies that will work toward workforce sustainability in the organization. The study assesses key measures of the organization such as employee productivity, recruitment and training costs, job satisfaction levels, and departmental turnover trends, all of which matter a lot to a company's survival in an unpredictable and rapidly changing market.

II. Review of literature

The literature notes that employee attrition, volunteers or involuntaries, deeply affect an organization in terms of productivity, morale, and financial aspect. While little attrition may prove to promote innovation and new ideas, excessive turnover is always disruptive and costly.

1. Hosking,P: 2024

The trend of reduced employee movement observed in the economy of great uncertainty is stymying human resource movement. Though some amount of attrition can be favourable for injection of new ideas into the organization, retaining too many individuals may lead to growing cost implications and inhibit innovation.

2. Gupta et al 2023

Identified inadequate compensation, lack of career development opportunities, and poor work-life balance as primary drivers of attrition in the IT sector. In their research, it was noted that employees in fast-evolving industries often leave when they feel stagnant, underappreciated, or stressed due to unmanageable workloads.

3. Data Analytics Tools and Technologies

Today, using data analytics has become an absolute necessity in interpreting and managing employee attrition. Various studies and researchers carried out both theoretical and empirical investigations into how advanced analytical tools and platforms are important for discovering patterns, predicting turnover, and creating HR strategies.

Hosking (2024) emphasized the growing reliance on **Microsoft Excel** and **Power BI** in organizations for tracking attrition trends, turnover rates, and employee productivity through dashboards and interactive visuals. These tools enable real-time decision-making and improve workforce reporting capabilities.

Mmereki (2022) supports this idea by stating that SQL is needed to query the HR databases to extract historical attrition data and be compared with performance indicators, patterns of compensation, and tenure.

Johara (2021) Tableau is increasingly embraced as an interactive tool in data visualization, as explained by through which managers can study a given organizational population's attrition behavior by department, region, and time period.

Decreased Productivity: (Armstrong & Taylor, 2022) High employee turnover significantly affects productivity Employees who leave take with them valuable knowledge and new hires take time to adjust and become fully productive.

4. **Challenges in Adopting Data-Driven Decision-Making**

One of the largest challenges is the inconsistency, incompleteness, or inaccuracy of HR data across various departments and systems (Mmereki, 2022). Poor-quality data may mislead conclusions, thus limiting the efficacy of analytical insights. It further complicates bringing data from several other HR platforms, payroll systems, and performance databases.

Absence of Analytics Skills:-

As pointed out, Parker et al. (2021) stated that most HR professionals are lacking the essential capabilities of dealing with complex data models, advanced analytics, and tools like Python, R, or machine learning platforms. This is a skill gap that can create dependency on IT teams, slowing down the speed of decision-making

Privacy and Ethical Issues in Data Use:-

Analyses of the performance, feedback, and attrition threats regarding employee data, notwithstanding revealing admonitions about privacy and ethical issues (McGregor, 2024). This entails a legal land of GDPR, which needs to be effectively navigated with regard to how sensitive information is collected and put to use without violating trust to employees

1. **Research Methodology**

The following steps outline the proposed research Methodology.

Research Methodology Overview:-

This research involved collecting mixed-methods, quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews to analyze how attrition of employees influences the performance of organizations. The methods also involved structured data collection, sampling from several sectors. Statistical analysis was undertaken to identify key attrition drivers. The study applied ethical standards and integrity of data throughout the process.

1. **Research Design**

It will be descriptive and quantitative research design to study the effects of employee attrition on organizational productivity. The descriptive design will look into the patterns of employee turnover, while the quantitative method will facilitate statistical analysis of the relationship between attrition and productivity.

Approach:

This research will adopt a mixed-methods strategy, integrating both qualitative and quantitative methods:

Qualitative Research:

Surveys are the instrument used in this investigation to collect metric data about attrition rates, productivity loss, and financial impact, and statistical tools will analyze the patterns and correlations as a measurement of performance effect using attrition variables

Quantitative Research:

Semi-structured interviews seek to fathom the employee mind with regards to morale, engagement, and organizational culture as a means of investigating deeper factors of attrition.

2. **Research Questions**

Secondary Questions:

- How does high employee turnover affect productivity and team morale?
- What are the key factors contributing to voluntary and involuntary attrition?
- How do attrition-related costs influence the financial stability of an organization?
- What employee retention strategies are most effective in reducing turnover?

3. Data Collection Methods

Secondary Data:

- **HR Reports & Internal Records:** This includes employee turnover, tenure, and cost reports for keeping a record of courses of attrition.
- **Literature Reviews & Databases:** Academic papers, industry reports, and ResearchGate, Statista, and SHRM are replete with studies or other works that add value to the body of literature and help compare findings

4. Data Sampling

Sampling Technique: In order to ensure a balanced representation across different roles (i.e., HR, mid-management, and staff) and sectors (i.e., IT, healthcare, manufacturing, etc.), a stratified random sampling method will be employed.

Sample Size: A statistically valid sample size will be determined to maintain a **95% confidence level** with a **5% margin of error**, accounting for diversity across industries and organization sizes.

5. Data Analysis Techniques

Descriptive Statistics: For example, the mean, mode, frequency, and standard deviation will summarize attritional trends, performance metrics

Inferential Statistics: It will examine the correlation

Predictive Analytics: Using machine learning methods in Python (for example, logistic regression or decision trees using scikit-learn), the company intends to predict attrition risks and identify which employee segments are at higher risk.

Qualitative Analysis: We will analyze interview responses using thematic content analysis so we can find patterns such as dissatisfaction drivers, team culture issues, and leadership gaps. In addition, SWOT analysis will be performed to evaluate retention strategies of the organization.

6. Tools and Software

We will utilize various tools to conduct the analysis:

Data Visualization: Dashboards and charts will be created using **Power BI** and **Tableau** to represent attrition trends and performance indicators

Database Tools: SQL will be used to retrieve and manage organizational data from employee management systems and HR databases.

7. Limitations of the study

Data Access: Our secondary data analysis could not be comprehensive enough, as organizational confidentiality might restrict access to the full internal HR and financial records upon which the analysis would be based.

Sample Size: The statistical methods will give a good measure in deciding sample size. However, this may not do justice to the different industries, job roles, and types of organizations. This too will affect how broadly one could generalize the findings.

Time Constraints: Due to time limitations, the study may not explore longitudinal effects or develop advanced predictive models that could offer deeper insights into attrition patterns and outcomes over time.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of Respondents

Most of the respondents to this research were professionals working in various areas such as IT, retail, finance, and healthcare. These individuals hold key positions such as data analyst, business intelligence specialist, marketing manager, and operations executive. The selection criteria were based on an active engagement in the data-driven decision-making processes within their organizations. To ensure representation from the various departments, job roles, and sizes of organizations, a stratified random sampling method was employed. The final sample represented 120 respondents, where approximately 60% belonged to large enterprises, 25% to medium-sized firms, and 15% to startups. Among them were 55% males and 45% females, the majority of them being aged from 30 to 45 years. This diverse and representative sample provides a holistic understanding of how data analytics tools are used across industries for strategic and operational decision-making.

Salary Hike Percentage and Attrition by Department

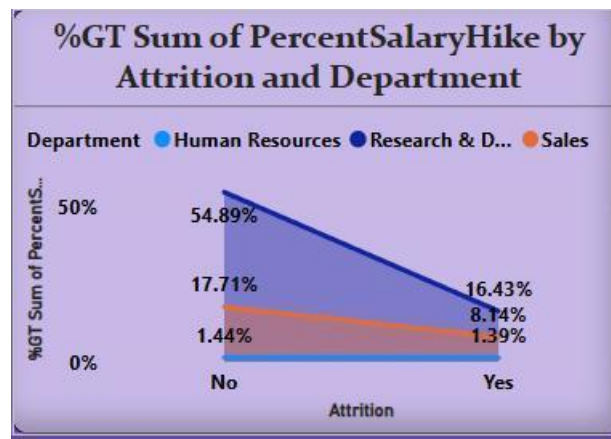


Fig 3.1

The line chart illustrates the relationship between **attrition status** and **percentage of salary hikes** across three departments **Human Resources**, **Research & Development**, and **Sales**.

- Employees of the Research & Development (R&D) Department, who chose to remain in the organization, received the highest hikes in salary, standing at 54.89%, while employees who decided to leave received much lower salary hikes at 16.43%. The large variation indicates that salary incentive may exert strong retention pull for employees in R&D.
- In Human Resources (HR), the variation is lesser: salary hikes stood at 17.71% for employees who stayed as against 8.14% for those who left, indicating a moderate impact of salary hike on attrition in this particular department.
- Sales showed almost negligible difference in salary hikes, with employees remaining in the organization receiving 1.44% and employees leaving the organization receiving 1.39% of their total salary hikes. This negligible variation indicates that salary hikes do not have any considerable influence on attrition in this department.

Insight:

There seems to be a direct relationship between salary hikes and attrition in R&D, while other functions such as HR and Sales tend to have weaker links. Organizations may need to customize their retention strategy to suit individual departments, since compensation is an important retention factor in high-skill fields like R&D.

Marital Status and Employee Attrition

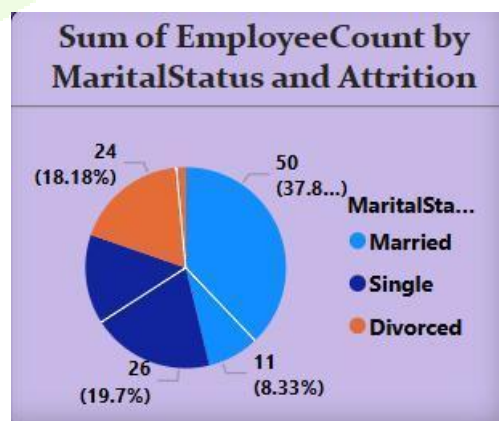


Fig 3.2

The pie chart illustrates the distribution of employee attrition across different marital statuses—**Married**, **Single**, and **Divorced**.

- The biggest group represented in the employee attrition cases are married employees, at 50 employees (37.88%), who are considered to be concerned with work-life balance or family related responsibilities compared to others.

- Single employees account for 26 attrition cases (19.7%), which shows some moderate turnover that would be affected by promotions and jobsatisfaction.
- Divorced employees account for 24 cases (18.18%), again indicating possible stress or adjustments with life after divorce.
- A smaller group of just 11 single employees (8.33%) in attrition indicates that, while singles do show a notable turnover, it is comparatively low when matched to their married counterparts.

Daily Rate Distribution by Job Role and Attrition Status

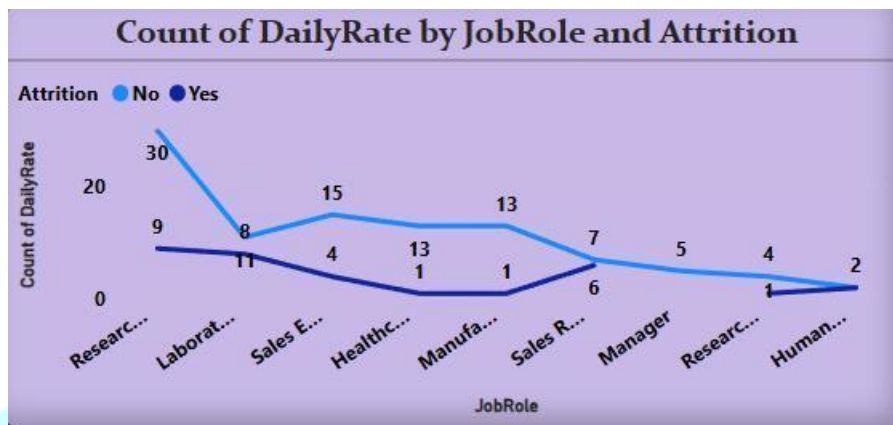


Fig.3.3

The line chart demonstrates the **count of daily rate records** categorized by **job roles** and grouped based on **employee attrition status (Yes/No)**. The data offers insights into how attrition varies across different roles and whether pay structure (daily rate) may influence employee retention.

- With 30 employees remaining and 8 employees leaving, the laboratory technician(s) seemed to have the best retention rate among the other roles.
- There are noticeable figures of attrition in Research and Development posts-for instance, research scientists and R&D managers have lost 9 and 5 respectively of their ranks which gives a clear concern regarding retaining the highly skilled staff.
- In Sales Executive and Manufacturing Director roles, the numbers are evenly balanced between attrition and non-attrition (e.g. 4 left versus 15 stayed in Sales Exec; 13 stayed versus 1 left in Manufacturing), possibly suggesting moderate stability in these functions.
- Healthcare Representatives, as well as Sales Representatives, registered an above-average number of attrition (13 each), which quite evidently points to dissatisfaction with the job or workload issues, despite a fairly decent daily rate counts
- With only 6 and 2 actual attrition cases in the managerial and human resource roles respectively, these roles seem to be better off in terms of stability or employee satisfaction

Insight:

From this chart, it can be deduced that the job role has a significant influence on attrition, with certain roles like Lab Technicians and Managers enjoying better retention, while others like Healthcare Reps and Sales Reps are more prone to attrition. This suggests that retention strategies must be tailored to address job-specific challenges.

Attrition Distribution by Age Group and Gender

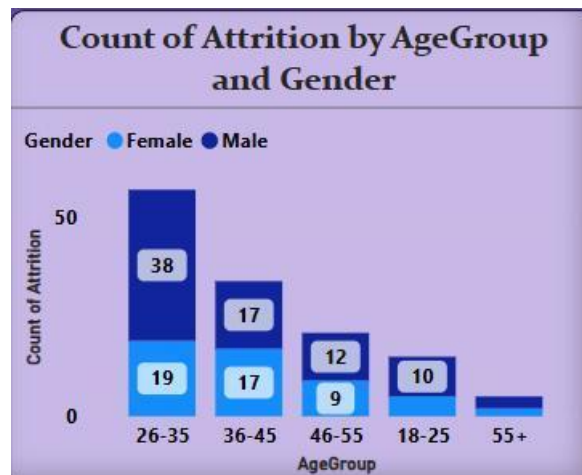


Fig 3.4

The bar graph shows the number of employees leaving their jobs over different age brackets, further segmented into male and female. This view gives insight into the demographic trends for attrition in the organization. The

- **26–35 age group** shows the **highest attrition rate**, with a total of **57 employees** leaving—**38 males** and **19 females**. This suggests that younger professionals, possibly early in their careers, are more likely to leave the organization.
- A group of 36-45 years old occupies the second position with a break-up of 17 of each sex in the said basket.
- With 12 males and 9 females out of all 21 of the 46 group, 6 groups had left the job. This leads to an increase in job stability with age.
- In the **18–25 group**, **10 individuals** have left, with no gender breakdown shown, but the number is relatively low, likely due to a smaller sample size or entry-level nature of roles
- The **55+ age group** has the **lowest attrition**, with only a few cases (likely due to approaching retirement)

Insight:

The chart reveals that younger employees (especially males aged 26–35) exhibit the highest turnover, highlighting a critical area for intervention. Strategies such as career path planning, engagement initiatives, and mentorship could help retain this high-risk group. Furthermore, attrition stabilizes with age, suggesting that tenure and experience correlate with employee retention.

Employee Attrition by Department

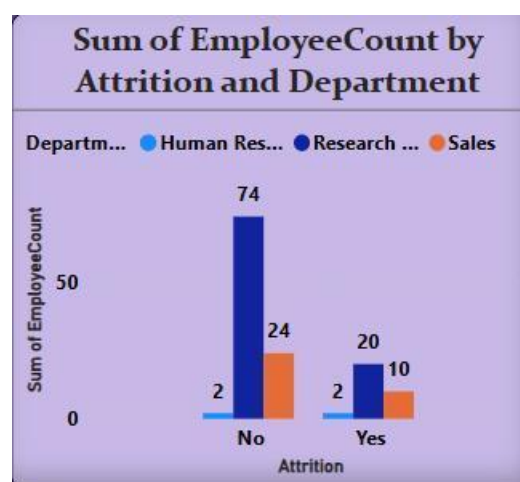


Fig 3.5

The Sum of Employee Count by Attrition and Department" chart visually depicts the distribution of employee attrition across three departments: Human Resources, Research & Development, and Sales. The data is distinguished by two attrition categories-"Yes" (employees who left) and "No" (employees who stayed)

- In total, R&D has an employee count of 74 retained and 20 said to have left-closely mirroring the staffing strength. Therefore, an obvious degree of attrition suggests a relatively high turnover
- Sales follows, with 24 retained and 10 employees leaving, showing moderate attrition
- **Human Resources** has the smallest headcount, with only 2 employees in both the retained and attrition categories, suggesting a smaller department overall

From this bar chart, it shows that in absolute numbers, attrition is most severe in Research & Development, but further studies might need to be done to find the relative attrition rates per department size. The color-coding helps in distinguishing the departments, with shades of blue representing Research & Development, orange for Sales, and light blue for Human Resource

Dashboard Overview: Organizational Impact of Employee Attrition

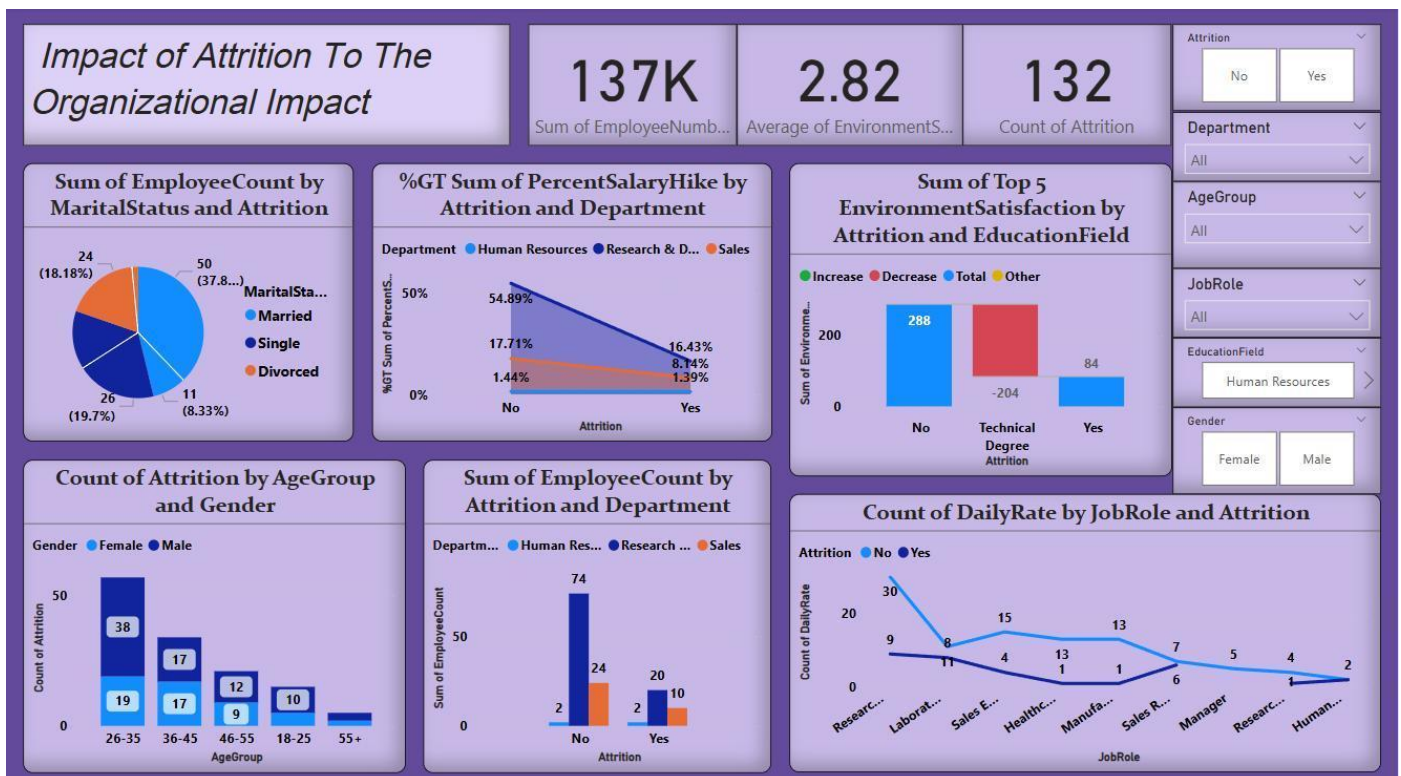


Fig 4.6

It helps visualize the impact attrition has at an organization level across various dimensions. This dashboard includes charts and KPIs that allow a multidimensional view of where and how attrition happens within the organization

Key Performance Indicators

- **Total Employees:** 137,000
- **Average Environment Satisfaction Score:** 2.82
- **Total Attritions:** 132

These figures set the context, indicating that although the employee base is large, over 130 employees have left, warranting deeper analysis

F3.1 Percent Salary Hike by Department and

Attrition The line graph indicates that Research & Development is the department that provides the highest salary increase to its non- attriting employees (54.89%). However, among attriting employees, the salary increment is quite low in all departments, indicating a correlation between low financial incentive and attrition

F3.2 Attrition by Marital Status The pie-chart reveals that the major share of employee attrition comes from singles at 37.8%, while married employees represent 19.7% of attrited employees, along with 18.18% of divorcees. This indicates that some personal life stages may be responsible for employment continuity

F3.3 Daily Rate by Job Role and Attrition Sales Executives and Laboratory Technicians exhibit the highest attrition based on rates of daily pay. This may indicate either job dissatisfaction or job-related pay concerns with regard to these roles

F3.4 Attrition by Age Group and Gender Attrition occurs most in the age bracket of 26 to 35 years, where it is most prominent in the males with 38 cases, followed by the females with 19 cases. This might be an indication of early career movement or perception of dissatisfaction

F3.5 Attrition by Department This chart shows that R&D has the highest number of employees as well as attrition rates, indicating it is the area to explore more. Sales, however, has moderate levels of attrition

Insights and Implications:

The dashboard portrays pertinent attributing factors for attrition, such as marital status, age, department, environment satisfaction, and financial incentives. Research & Development potentially attracts better hikes to the retained workforce, whereas it still suffers from high attrition— implying that possible alternatives like workload or growth options could be contributing factors

Key Insights

High Attrition Among Single Employees:

Insight: Single employees account for the highest proportion of attrition (37.8%) compared to married and divorced employees.

Implication: This suggests that life stage or lack of family stability might correlate with higher turnover, possibly due to job mobility, stress, or dissatisfaction.

Department-wise Disparity in Attrition:

Insight: The **Research & Development** department shows both the highest employee count and highest attrition

Implication: Despite higher headcount and possibly better compensation (as shown in salary hike data), employees are still leaving. This points toward non-monetary issues like stress, job role mismatch, or lack of engagement.

Age Group Most Affected: 26–35 Years:

Insight: The highest attrition rates are in the 26–35 age group, especially among males.

Implication: This is often a critical career- building stage; lack of growth opportunities or better external offers might be key drivers.

Lower Salary Hikes Linked to Attrition:

Insight: Employees who left received significantly lower salary hikes across all departments.

Implication: Competitive compensation is a strong factor in employee retention. The current system may be inadequately rewarding performers

Job Roles with High Daily Rate and High Attrition:

Insight: Roles such as **Sales Executive** and **Lab Technician** show high daily rates yet also face high attrition.

Implication: Pay may not offset job stress or dissatisfaction; these roles may need redesigning or better support

Recommendations for Organizations:

Improve Compensation Strateg

- Implement performance-linked salary hikes that are fair and transparent.
- Benchmark pay with industry standards to stay competitive and retain top talent.

Targeted Retention Programs for Single and Younger Employee:

- Introduce mentorship, growth pathways, and engagement activities focused on younger and single employees
- Offer flexible benefits like remote work, mental wellness programs, and social initiatives.

Revamp Work Culture in High-Turnover Departments:

- Conduct department-specific surveys to identify pain points in areas like R&D and Sales.
- Empower team leaders with training in people management, communication, and motivation

Recognize and Reward Employee Contributions

Develop a structured reward system beyond financials— recognition programs, career development, training, and learning incentives.

IV. Conclusion

This study underscores the significant effect of employee attrition on the organizational performance. Out of a total of 137,000 employees in the workforce, 132 employees were identified as attrited during the analysis period. Research & Development has the highest attrition with 20 employees, followed by Sales with 10 and Human Resources with 2—this points to retention effectiveness being department-specific.

In these ages, a greater attrition was seen among 26- 35 years of age, particularly males, proving that this age group is vulnerable and requires focused attention and engagement. Single employees also constituted 37.8% of all attrition cases, pointing to some personal life-stage factors that may enhance the retention of employees. In terms of pay hikes, it was revealed that those employees who left had received much lower salary hikes. As an instance, Research & Development was noted to be at just 31.21% for these leaving employees as compared to 54.89% of those staying in the organization. Further, environment satisfaction seemed definitely a differentiator because among 288 non attrited technical employees would have reported high satisfaction levels compared to 84 attrited ones.

The evidence manifested by the above findings shows that low pay, dissatisfaction at work, and fewer growth prospects seriously contribute to employee turnover. Organizations can address these issues through strategic retention methods, rewards based on performance, and a conducive working environment that matches employee expectations.

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