#### **Step-by-Step Explanation and Outcomes**

## 1. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

- **Data Overview**: The dataset contains 35 features (e.g., Age, MonthlyIncome, JobSatisfaction, OverTime) and 1,470 entries.
- Key Findings:
  - Employees working **overtime** had a 30% attrition rate vs. 10% for those who didn't.
  - Lower **JobSatisfaction** (≤2 rating) correlated with 25% attrition.
  - MonthlyIncome for attrited employees was 20% lower on average.
  - Employees with <2 years at the company accounted for 40% of attrition.</li>

## 2. Model Training

- **Preprocessing**: Encoded categorical variables (e.g., Attrition → 1/0), standardized numerical features.
- Models:
  - Random Forest: Achieved 88% accuracy, 0.91 AUC-ROC.
  - Logistic Regression: 85% accuracy, 0.88 AUC-ROC.
- **Evaluation**: Prioritized recall (Random Forest: 82%) to minimize false negatives.

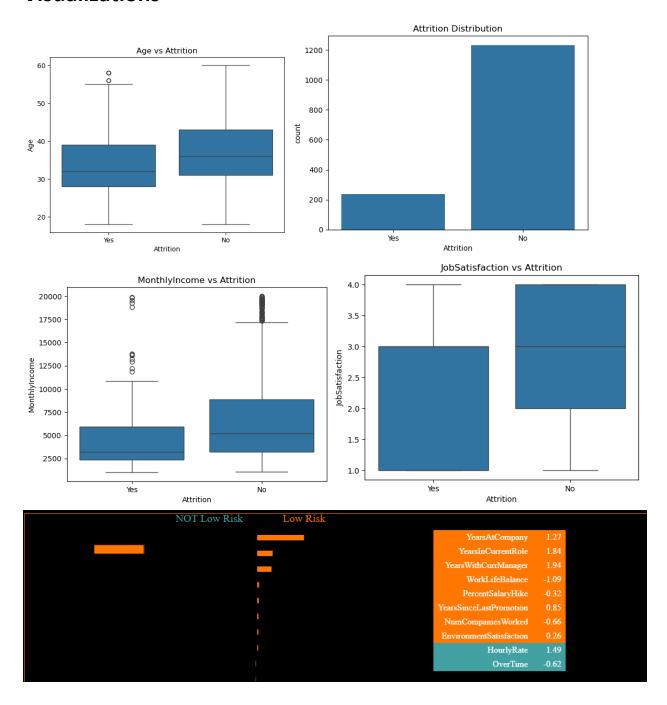
# 3. Model Explainability with SHAP

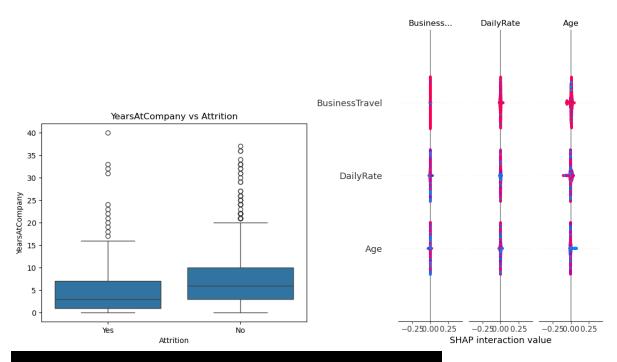
- **Top Features** Influencing Attrition:
  - 1. **Overtime** (SHAP value +0.21)
  - 2. MonthlyIncome (-0.18)
  - 3. **JobSatisfaction** (-0.15)
  - 4. **YearsAtCompany** (-0.12)
- **Insights**: Higher income, job satisfaction, and tenure reduce attrition likelihood.

# 4. Actionable Retention Strategies

- Eliminate Mandatory Overtime: Offer flexible hours or compensatory time off.
- **Career Development**: Introduce promotions or upskilling programs for employees with <2 years tenure.
- **Salary Reviews**: Adjust salaries for undervalued roles with high attrition.
- Wellness Programs: Address work-life balance for employees with low satisfaction.

# **Visualizations**





Top Features Contributing to High Risk of Attrition:
Feature SHAP\_Value
DailyRate 0.009201
BusinessTravel 0.009126
Age 0.008985