

HR Dataset Analysis Project

Context:

The transition from higher education to employment is a critical phase for graduates. Institutions in Singapore, such as universities and specialized colleges, produce a diverse pool of talent each year. However, the employment outcomes (including employment rates and salaries) vary significantly across fields of study, universities, and individual demographic factors. Recently, we have been reading news about premature retrenchments from many companies, especially those from the tech sector. Meanwhile, there is an increasing trend of graduates not finding jobs as per reported by The Straits Times. Although our chosen dataset is not a local dataset, understanding these trends is essential for enhancing educational programs, supporting graduates, and aligning their skills with market demands. We chose this dataset due to its extensive number of records and diverse predictors that can truly help us to find as many factors as possible that can help those seeking employment.

Problem Statement

What factors significantly influence graduate employment outcomes amid a more competitive job market?

Objective:

To address this gap, we aim to leverage predictive analytics and machine learning techniques to analyze factors influencing graduate employment outcomes. This project seeks to identify key trends and predictors that can be used to forecast the following:

1. **Attrition:** If an employee has left the company, regardless of cause, i.e. retrenched, resigned, etc.
2. **MonthlyIncome:** Prediction of monthly income for graduates.

In this notebook, we will:

- **Load and inspect** the HR dataset.
- **Clean and prepare** the data (including type conversion and handling duplicates).
- **Detect outliers** in numerical features.
- **Engineer new features** (for example, creating tenure buckets).
- **Perform Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)** including univariate, categorical, and bivariate analyses.
- **Save the cleaned data** for further modeling if needed.

The dataset includes features like Age, Attrition, BusinessTravel, DailyRate, Department, DistanceFromHome, and many more.

Data Loading & Initial Inspection

We start by importing the necessary libraries and loading the dataset from a CSV file. Then we inspect the first few rows and check basic information.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# Set plotting style and default figure size
sns.set(style="whitegrid")
plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = (12, 8)

# Load the dataset (ensure 'hr_data.csv' is in your working directory)
df = pd.read_csv("data.csv")

# Display the first few rows
print("Head of the DataFrame:")
df.head()
```

Head of the DataFrame:

	Age	Attrition	BusinessTravel	DailyRate	Department
0	41	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1102	Sales
1	49	No	Travel_Frequently	279	Research & Development
2	37	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1373	Research & Development
3	33	No	Travel_Frequently	1392	Research & Development
4	27	No	Travel_Rarely	591	Research & Development

	DistanceFromHome	Education	EducationField	EmployeeCount
EmployeeNumber \				
0	1	2	Life Sciences	1
1				
1	8	1	Life Sciences	1
2				
2	2	2	Other	1
4				
3	3	4	Life Sciences	1
5				
4	2	1	Medical	1
7				

... RelationshipSatisfaction StandardHours StockOptionLevel \

0	...	1	80	0
1	...	4	80	1
2	...	2	80	0
3	...	3	80	0
4	...	4	80	1

	TotalWorkingYears	TrainingTimesLastYear	WorkLifeBalance
0	8	0	1
6			
1	10	3	3
10			
2	7	3	3
0			
3	8	3	3
8			
4	6	3	3
2			

	YearsInCurrentRole	YearsSinceLastPromotion	YearsWithCurrManager
0	4	0	5
1	7	1	7
2	0	0	0
3	7	3	0
4	2	2	2

[5 rows x 35 columns]

Data Inspection

We examine the dataset's structure, check data types, and look for missing values.

```
# DataFrame basic information
print("\nDataFrame Info:")
print(df.info())

# Summary statistics for numerical features
print("\nSummary Statistics (numerical features):")
print(df.describe())

# Check for missing values in each column
print("\nMissing values by column:")
print(df.isnull().sum())
```

```
DataFrame Info:
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1470 entries, 0 to 1469
Data columns (total 35 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Age	1470 non-null	int64
1	Attrition	1470 non-null	object
2	BusinessTravel	1470 non-null	object
3	DailyRate	1470 non-null	int64
4	Department	1470 non-null	object
5	DistanceFromHome	1470 non-null	int64
6	Education	1470 non-null	int64
7	EducationField	1470 non-null	object
8	EmployeeCount	1470 non-null	int64
9	EmployeeNumber	1470 non-null	int64
10	EnvironmentSatisfaction	1470 non-null	int64
11	Gender	1470 non-null	object
12	HourlyRate	1470 non-null	int64
13	JobInvolvement	1470 non-null	int64
14	JobLevel	1470 non-null	int64
15	JobRole	1470 non-null	object
16	JobSatisfaction	1470 non-null	int64
17	MaritalStatus	1470 non-null	object
18	MonthlyIncome	1470 non-null	int64
19	MonthlyRate	1470 non-null	int64
20	NumCompaniesWorked	1470 non-null	int64
21	Over18	1470 non-null	object
22	OverTime	1470 non-null	object
23	PercentSalaryHike	1470 non-null	int64
24	PerformanceRating	1470 non-null	int64
25	RelationshipSatisfaction	1470 non-null	int64
26	StandardHours	1470 non-null	int64
27	StockOptionLevel	1470 non-null	int64
28	TotalWorkingYears	1470 non-null	int64
29	TrainingTimesLastYear	1470 non-null	int64
30	WorkLifeBalance	1470 non-null	int64
31	YearsAtCompany	1470 non-null	int64
32	YearsInCurrentRole	1470 non-null	int64
33	YearsSinceLastPromotion	1470 non-null	int64
34	YearsWithCurrManager	1470 non-null	int64

dtypes: int64(26), object(9)
memory usage: 402.1+ KB
None

Summary Statistics (numerical features):

	Age	DailyRate	DistanceFromHome	Education
EmployeeCount \				
count	1470.000000	1470.000000	1470.000000	1470.000000
1470.0				
mean	36.923810	802.485714	9.192517	2.912925
1.0				
std	9.135373	403.509100	8.106864	1.024165

0.0				
min	18.000000	102.000000	1.000000	1.000000
1.0				
25%	30.000000	465.000000	2.000000	2.000000
1.0				
50%	36.000000	802.000000	7.000000	3.000000
1.0				
75%	43.000000	1157.000000	14.000000	4.000000
1.0				
max	60.000000	1499.000000	29.000000	5.000000
1.0				

	EmployeeNumber	EnvironmentSatisfaction	HourlyRate
JobInvolvement \			
count	1470.000000	1470.000000	1470.000000
1470.000000			
mean	1024.865306	2.721769	65.891156
2.729932			
std	602.024335	1.093082	20.329428
0.711561			
min	1.000000	1.000000	30.000000
1.000000			
25%	491.250000	2.000000	48.000000
2.000000			
50%	1020.500000	3.000000	66.000000
3.000000			
75%	1555.750000	4.000000	83.750000
3.000000			
max	2068.000000	4.000000	100.000000
4.000000			

	JobLevel	...	RelationshipSatisfaction	StandardHours	\
count	1470.000000	...	1470.000000	1470.0	
mean	2.063946	...	2.712245	80.0	
std	1.106940	...	1.081209	0.0	
min	1.000000	...	1.000000	80.0	
25%	1.000000	...	2.000000	80.0	
50%	2.000000	...	3.000000	80.0	
75%	3.000000	...	4.000000	80.0	
max	5.000000	...	4.000000	80.0	

	StockOptionLevel	TotalWorkingYears	TrainingTimesLastYear	\
count	1470.000000	1470.000000	1470.000000	
mean	0.793878	11.279592	2.799320	
std	0.852077	7.780782	1.289271	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	6.000000	2.000000	
50%	1.000000	10.000000	3.000000	
75%	1.000000	15.000000	3.000000	
max	3.000000	40.000000	6.000000	

	WorkLifeBalance	YearsAtCompany	YearsInCurrentRole	\
count	1470.000000	1470.000000	1470.000000	
mean	2.761224	7.008163	4.229252	
std	0.706476	6.126525	3.623137	
min	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	2.000000	3.000000	2.000000	
50%	3.000000	5.000000	3.000000	
75%	3.000000	9.000000	7.000000	
max	4.000000	40.000000	18.000000	

	YearsSinceLastPromotion	YearsWithCurrManager
count	1470.000000	1470.000000
mean	2.187755	4.123129
std	3.222430	3.568136
min	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	2.000000
50%	1.000000	3.000000
75%	3.000000	7.000000
max	15.000000	17.000000

[8 rows x 26 columns]

Missing values by column:

Age	0
Attrition	0
BusinessTravel	0
DailyRate	0
Department	0
DistanceFromHome	0
Education	0
EducationField	0
EmployeeCount	0
EmployeeNumber	0
EnvironmentSatisfaction	0
Gender	0
HourlyRate	0
JobInvolvement	0
JobLevel	0
JobRole	0
JobSatisfaction	0
MaritalStatus	0
MonthlyIncome	0
MonthlyRate	0
NumCompaniesWorked	0
Over18	0
OverTime	0
PercentSalaryHike	0
PerformanceRating	0
RelationshipSatisfaction	0

StandardHours	0
StockOptionLevel	0
TotalWorkingYears	0
TrainingTimesLastYear	0
WorkLifeBalance	0
YearsAtCompany	0
YearsInCurrentRole	0
YearsSinceLastPromotion	0
YearsWithCurrManager	0

dtype: int64

Removing Duplicates

If there are any duplicate rows, we remove them to ensure data quality.

```
df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
print("Shape after removing duplicates:", df.shape)
```

Shape after removing duplicates: (1470, 36)

```
# List of columns you want to treat as categories
cat_cols = ["Attrition", "BusinessTravel", "Department",
            "EducationField", "Gender", "MaritalStatus",
            "Over18", "OverTime", "JobRole"]

# Convert each to 'category' dtype
for col in cat_cols:
    df[col] = df[col].astype("category")

# Verify the new dtypes
print(df.dtypes)
```

Age	int64
Attrition	category
BusinessTravel	category
DailyRate	int64
Department	category
DistanceFromHome	int64
Education	int64
EducationField	category
EmployeeCount	int64
EmployeeNumber	int64
EnvironmentSatisfaction	int64
Gender	category
HourlyRate	int64
JobInvolvement	int64
JobLevel	int64
JobRole	category
JobSatisfaction	int64

```

MaritalStatus          category
MonthlyIncome          int64
MonthlyRate            int64
NumCompaniesWorked     int64
Over18                 category
OverTime               category
PercentSalaryHike      int64
PerformanceRating      int64
RelationshipSatisfaction int64
StandardHours          int64
StockOptionLevel       int64
TotalWorkingYears      int64
TrainingTimesLastYear  int64
WorkLifeBalance        int64
YearsAtCompany         int64
YearsInCurrentRole     int64
YearsSinceLastPromotion int64
YearsWithCurrManager   int64
dtype: object

```

Feature Engineering

We create another category `TenureBucket`, by categorizing employees based on their years at the company.

```

# Define bins and labels for tenure buckets
bins = [0, 3, 6, 10, 20, np.inf]
labels = ["<3", "3-6", "6-10", "10-20", "20+"]
df["TenureBucket"] = pd.cut(df["YearsAtCompany"], bins=bins,
labels=labels)
df["TenureBucket"] = df["TenureBucket"].astype('category')

# Display the value counts for the new feature
print("\nValue counts for TenureBucket:")
print(df["TenureBucket"].value_counts())

```

```

Value counts for TenureBucket:
TenureBucket
<3          426
3-6          382
6-10         372
10-20        180
20+           66
Name: count, dtype: int64

```

Save Data

Finally we save the data to be used in part 2 of our EDA


```
df.to_csv("hr_data_cleaned.csv", index=False)  
print("Cleaned data saved to 'hr_data_cleaned.csv'.")
```

Cleaned data saved to 'hr_data_cleaned.csv'.