# Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) Report ( By Yitbarek Tesfaye )

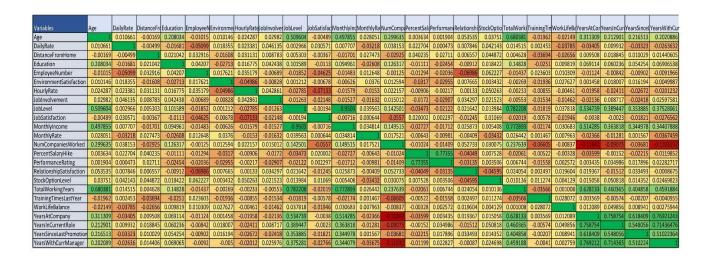
# 1, Summary Statistics

- Compute key summary statistics for each numerical column, including:
  - Mean, median, and mode
  - Standard deviation
  - Minimum and maximum values

Variables	Mean	Median	Mode	Standard Deviation	Minumum	Maximum
Age	36.92381	36	35	9.132265691	18	60
DailyRate	802.48571	802	691	403.3718286	102	1499
DistanceFromHome	9.192517	7	2	8.10410653	1	29
Education	2.9129252	3	3	1.02381653	1	5
EmployeeCount	1	1	1	0	1	1
EmployeeNumber	1024.8653	1020.5	0	601.8195298	1	2068
EnvironmentSatisfaction	2.7217687	3	3	1.092710355	1	4
HourlyRate	65.891156	66	66	20.32251165	30	100
JobInvolvement	2.729932	3	3	0.711319074	1	4
JobLevel	2.0639456	2	1	1.106563325	1	5
JobSatisfaction	2.7285714	3	4	1.102470942	1	4
MonthlyIncome	6502.9313	4919	2342	4706.355165	1009	19999
MonthlyRate	14313.103	14235.5	9150	7115.364617	2094	26999
NumCompaniesWorked	2.6931973	2	1	2.497159199	0	9
PercentSalaryHike	15.209524	14	11	3.658692628	11	25
PerformanceRating	3.1537415	3	3	0.360700775	3	4
RelationshipSatisfaction	2.7122449	3	3	1.080841066	1	4
StandardHours	80	80	80	0	80	80
StockOptionLevel	0.7938776	1	0	0.851786797	0	3
TotalWorkingYears	11.279592	10	10	7.778134701	0	40
TrainingTimesLastYear	2.7993197	3	2	1.288832019	0	6
WorkLifeBalance	2.7612245	3	3	0.706235491	1	4
YearsAtCompany	7.0081633	5	5	6.124440946	0	40
YearsInCurrentRole	4.2292517	3	2	3.621904465	0	18
YearsSinceLastPromotion	2.1877551	1	0	3.221334028	0	15
YearsWithCurrManager	4.1231293	3	2	3.566922262	0	17

### 2, Correlation Analysis

- Identify relationships between numerical variables by calculating correlation coefficients.
- Create a **heatmap** to visualize these correlations. Highlight and explain any strong positive or negative correlations.



#### **Explanation**

The heatmap provides a visual representation of the correlation between different numerical variables in the dataset. Each cell in the heatmap shows how strongly two variables are related, with values ranging from -1 to +1:

- Positive Correlation (+1): Indicates a strong direct relationship (e.g., as one variable increases, the other also increases).
- **Negative Correlation (-1)**: Indicates a strong inverse relationship (e.g., as one variable increases, the other decreases).
- No Correlation (0): Indicates no relationship between the variables.

# **Key Notes About This Heatmap**

#### ✓ Removed Variables:

• Two variables, **EmployeeCount** and **StandardHours**, were removed from the analysis because their standard deviation is zero. This means these columns contain constant values, which do not contribute to meaningful correlations.

#### ✓ Color Coding:

- Strong Positive Correlations (closer to +1) are shown in green.
- Strong Negative Correlations (closer to-1) are shown in red.

• Weak or No Correlation (near 0) are in lighter or neutral colors.

# ✓ Insights:

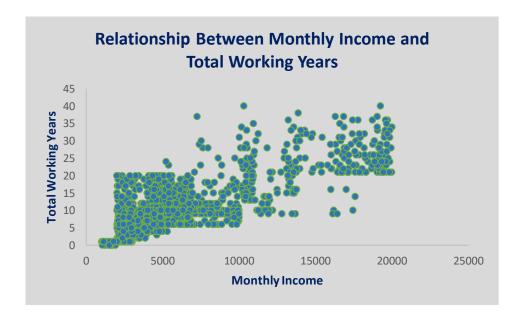
- For example, the heatmap might show a strong positive correlation between **Monthly Income** and **Total Working Years**, indicating that employees with more experience tend to earn higher incomes.
- It might also show weak or no correlation between **Age** and **Distance from Home**, suggesting these factors are not related.

# ✓ Diagonal Values:

• The diagonal values are always 1 because each variable is perfectly correlated with itself.

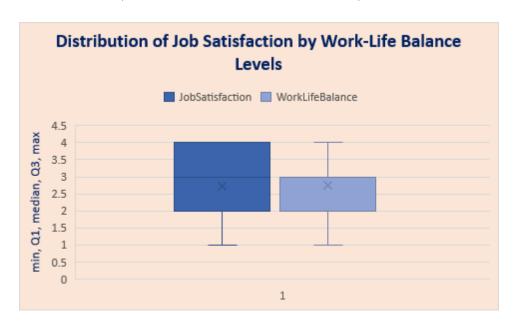
#### 3, Variable Relationships

- Visualize the relationship between at least two pairs of variables. Use plots such as scatter plots, box plots, or pair plots.
  - Plot 1- Scatter Plot (Monthly Income vs. Total Working Years)



**Insight**: Employees with more total working years tend to earn higher monthly incomes, indicating that experience significantly impacts income.

Plot 2- Box Plot (Job Satisfaction vs. Work-Life Balance)



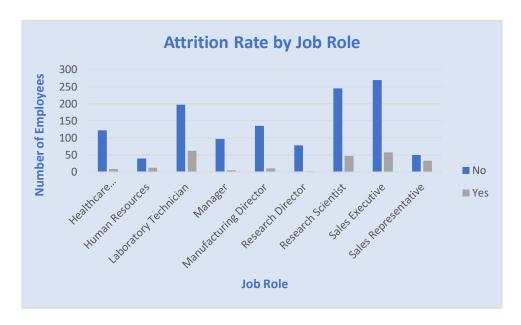
**Insight**: Higher levels of work-life balance are associated with better job satisfaction, though there is some variation across categories.

# Plot 3 - Histogram (Age Distribution)



**Insight**: The majority of employees are in the age range of 30–40, which might indicate a mid-career workforce composition.

### Plot 4 - Bar Chart (Attrition vs. Job Role)



Insight: Attrition is notably higher in sales-related roles, suggesting potential challenges in retaining employees in these positions.

# 4, Insights Summary

The exploratory data analysis (EDA) of the IBM HR Analytics Employee Attrition Dataset revealed several key insights into the workforce dynamics and employee attrition trends.

- 1. **Age Distribution**: Most employees fall within the 30–40 age range, suggesting a mid-career demographic. This age group often balances career growth with personal responsibilities, which may influence their engagement and retention.
- 2. **Monthly Income and Total Working Years**: A strong positive correlation was observed between monthly income and total working years. This indicates that experience is a significant determinant of salary progression, reflecting standard industry practices.
- Attrition by Job Role: Attrition rates vary significantly across job roles, with sales-related
  roles experiencing the highest turnover. This trend may indicate challenges in retaining
  employees in sales positions, possibly due to job-specific stressors or compensation
  concerns.
- 4. **Job Satisfaction and Work-Life Balance**: Employees reporting higher levels of work-life balance also tend to have better job satisfaction. This finding underscores the

importance of maintaining a healthy work-life balance to improve employee happiness and productivity.

Overall, the analysis highlights critical areas for organizational improvement, such as supporting employees in high-stress roles, promoting work-life balance, and tailoring strategies to engage and retain mid-career professionals. These insights can guide data-driven decisions to reduce attrition and enhance workforce satisfaction.