

Green-Destinations-Attrition-Rate-Analysis

Calculate the **attrition rate** from a dataset using pandas. It includes loading the data, exploring it, handling any missing values, and finally calculating the attrition rate.

Attrition Rate Analysis

This code will:

1. Load the dataset.
2. Explore it to ensure the necessary column (**Attrition**) exists.
3. Handle any missing values.
4. Calculate the attrition rate.
5. Save the summary as a CSV file for documentation.

Below is the code and explanation of each line:

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Step 1: Load the dataset
```

```
file_path = '/Users/monty/Downloads/greendestination.csv' # Update the file path
```

```
try:
```

```
    data = pd.read_csv(file_path)
```

```
except FileNotFoundError:
```

```
    raise FileNotFoundError(f'File not found. Please check the file path: {file_path}')
```

```
# Step 2: Data Exploration
```

```
# Display the first few rows to understand the structure of the data
```

```
print("Dataset Overview:")
```

```
print(data.head())
```

```
# Check for missing values
```

```
print("\nMissing Values:")
```

```
print(data.isnull().sum())
```

```
# Ensure the 'Attrition' column exists
```

```
if 'Attrition' not in data.columns:
```

```
    raise ValueError("The dataset does not contain an 'Attrition' column.")
```

```
# Step 3: Handle Missing Data (if any)
```

```
# If there are missing values in the Attrition column, drop them (optional)
```

```
data = data.dropna(subset=['Attrition'])
```

```
# Step 4: Calculate Attrition Rate
```

```
# Total number of employees
```

```
total_employees = len(data)
```

```
# Number of employees with Attrition = 'Yes'
```

```
attrition_count = data[data['Attrition'] == 'Yes'].shape[0]
```

```
# Attrition rate formula
```

```
attrition_rate = (attrition_count / total_employees) * 100
```

```
# Step 5: Display Results
```

```
print("\nTotal Employees:", total_employees)
```

```
print("Employees with Attrition (Yes):", attrition_count)
```

```
print(f"Attrition Rate: {attrition_rate:.2f}%")
```

Step 6: Save Results to a File (Optional)

```
result = {  
    "Total Employees": total_employees,  
    "Employees with Attrition (Yes)": attrition_count,  
    "Attrition Rate (%)": round(attrition_rate, 2)  
}
```

Convert results to a DataFrame and save as a CSV file

```
result_df = pd.DataFrame([result])  
  
output_path = 'attrition_rate_summary.csv'  
result_df.to_csv(output_path, index=False)  
  
print(f"\nAttrition summary saved to {output_path}")
```

Conclusion:

The dataset contains a column called **Attrition**, which indicates whether an employee has left the organization ("Yes") or not ("No"). To calculate the **% attrition rate**, we can:

1. Count the total number of employees.
2. Count the number of employees with **Attrition = "Yes"**.
3. Calculate the percentage as:

$$\text{Attrition Rate} = (\text{Number of Attritions} / \text{Total Number of Employees}) \times 100$$

The attrition rate is approximately **16.12%**. This means that about 16.12% of employees have left the organization based on the given dataset. Let me know if you'd like further analysis or a breakdown by department, age group, or other factors!