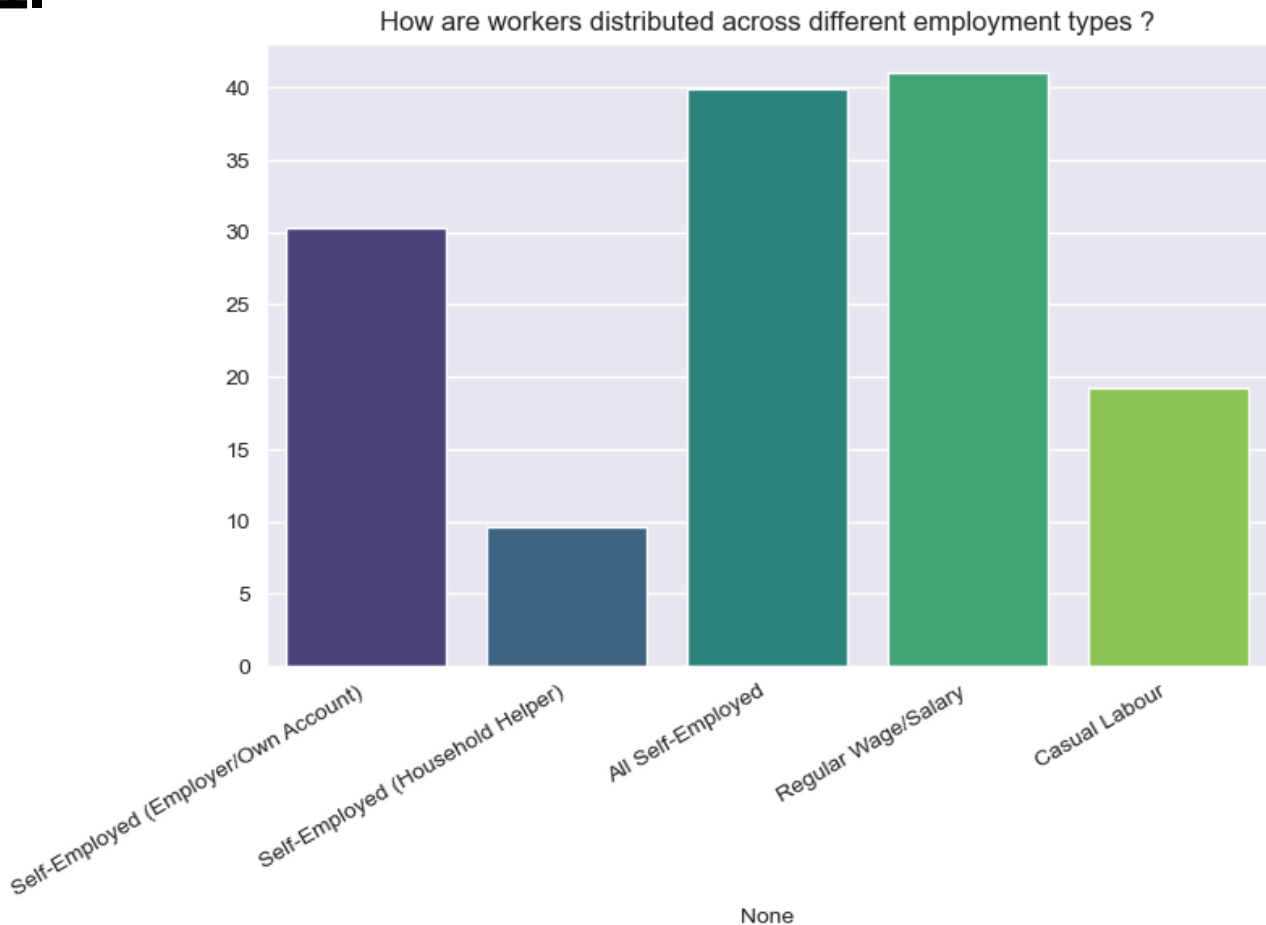


Visualizations Documentation

1.



How are workers distributed across different employment types?

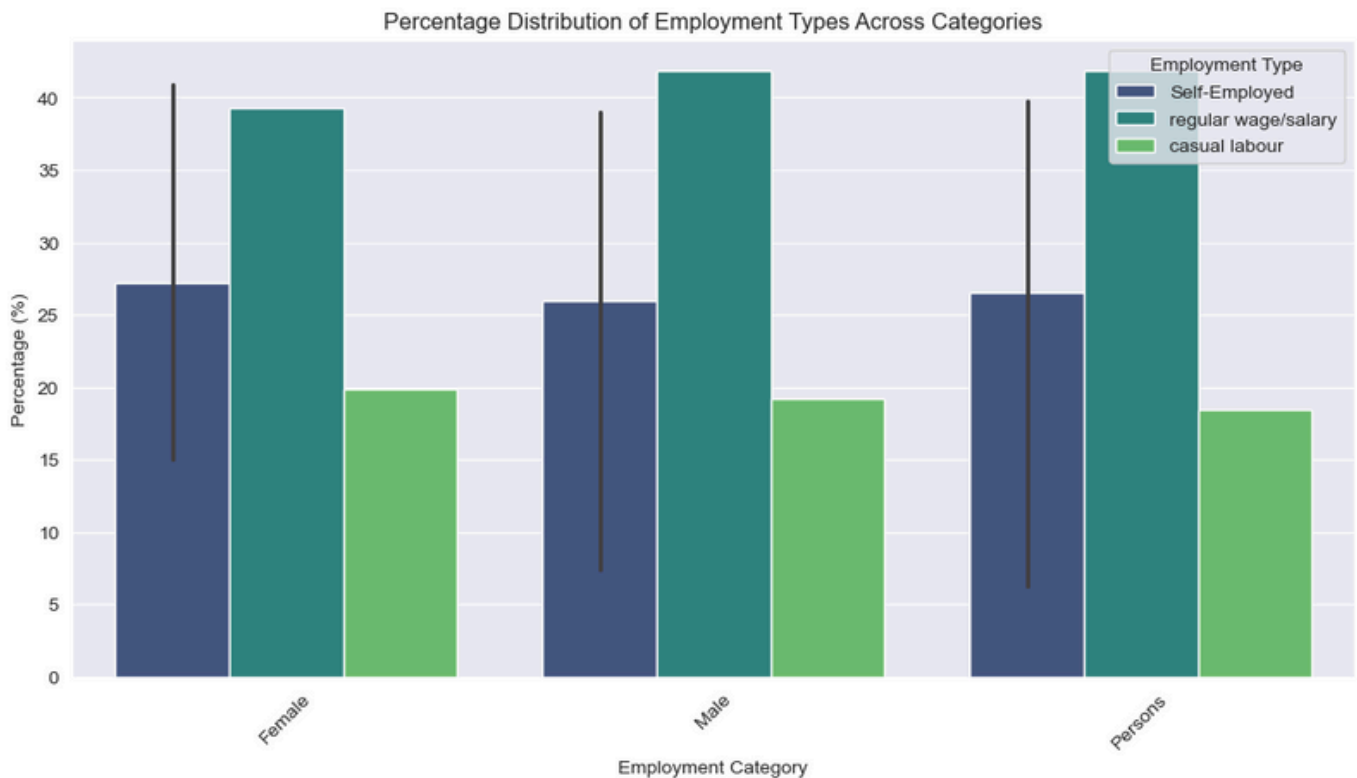
(This bar chart is made using the PLFS employment by industry dataset.)

Key Insights:

- **Which employment type has the highest percentage?:** Regular Wage/Salary Employment type
- **Which one is the least common?:** Self-Employed(Household Helper)
- **How do the employment types compare in terms of gender?:** There is a greater number of females in self-employed type and for regular wage/salary majority is male and in casual labor too number of female worker is greater than male workers
- **Does any type have an outlier (very high or low percentage)?:** Yes, Out of all the employment types, Helper in Household enterprise and casual labors have outliers. The reason we have outliers in Household enterprise is because majority of workers are female and similar majority workers are female in the casual labour type

Visualizations Documentation

2.



Percentage Distribution of Employment Types Across Categories

(This bar chart is made using the PLFS employment by industry dataset.)

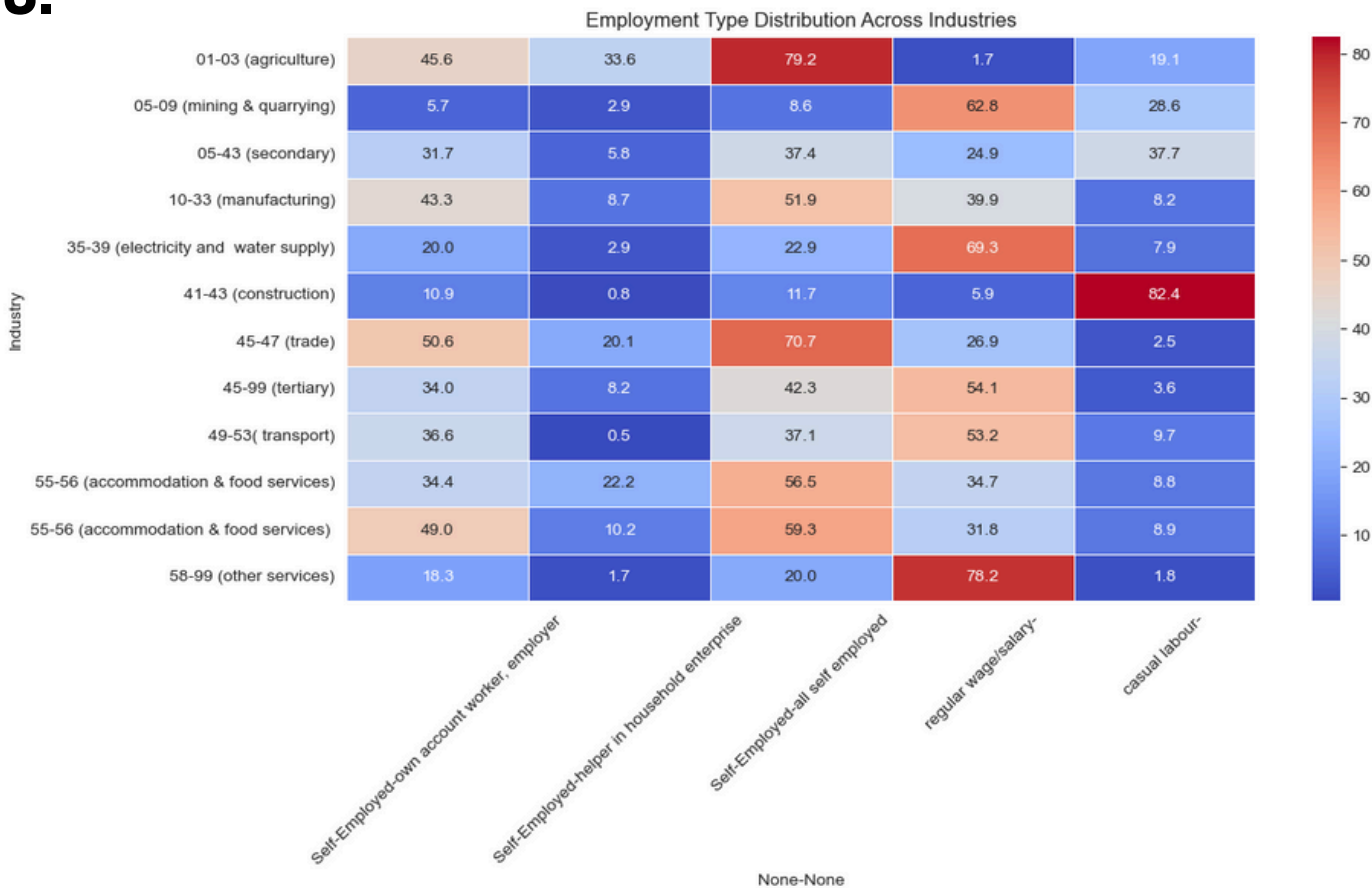
Key Insights:

This graph illustrates the percentage distribution of employment types (Self-Employed, Regular Wage/Salary, Casual Labour) across gender categories (Male, Female, and Persons). Here's what stands out:

- **Regular Wage/Salary** has the highest percentage across all categories (Male, Female, Persons), indicating a dominant employment type.
- **Self-Employed** comes second, showing significant representation among employment types.
- **Casual Labour** consistently has the lowest percentage, suggesting less prevalence across all categories.
- The error bars highlight variability in the data.

Visualizations Documentation

3.



Employment Type Distribution Across Industries

(This chart is made using the PLFS employment by industry dataset.)

Key Insights:

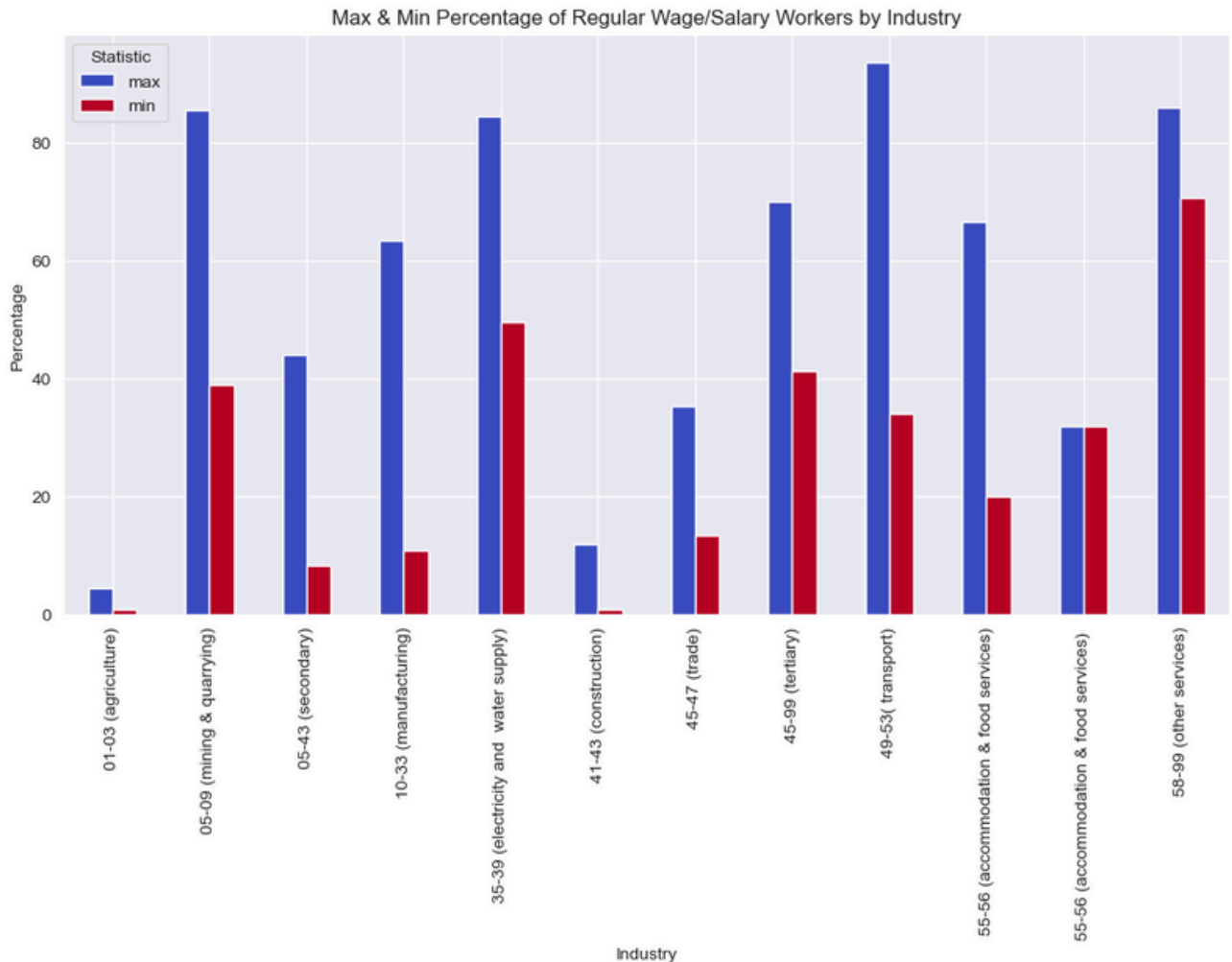
This heatmap showcases the distribution of different employment types across various industries, using a color gradient from blue (low percentages) to red (high percentages).

- **Agriculture** dominates in employment categories like self-employed (own account worker and helpers in household enterprises).
- **Regular Wage/Salary** employment has a stronger presence in industries like manufacturing, electricity and water supply, and other services.
- **Casual Labour** is particularly prevalent in construction and mining & quarrying industries.

The visual highlights how specific industries lean towards certain employment types, offering insight into sector-based labor patterns.

Visualizations Documentation

4.



Max & Min Percentage of Regular/Wage Salary Workers by Industry

(This chart is made using the PLFS employment by industry dataset.)

Key Insights:

The bar chart compares the maximum and minimum percentages of regular wage/salary workers across various industries..

- **Highest Variability:**

- Industries like Agriculture (01-03) and Construction (41-43) show significant gaps between maximum and minimum percentages, suggesting large disparities in employment types.

- **Consistently High Percentages:**

- Electricity and Water Supply (35-39) and Other Services (58-99) have high maximum values, reflecting strong regular wage employment in these sectors.

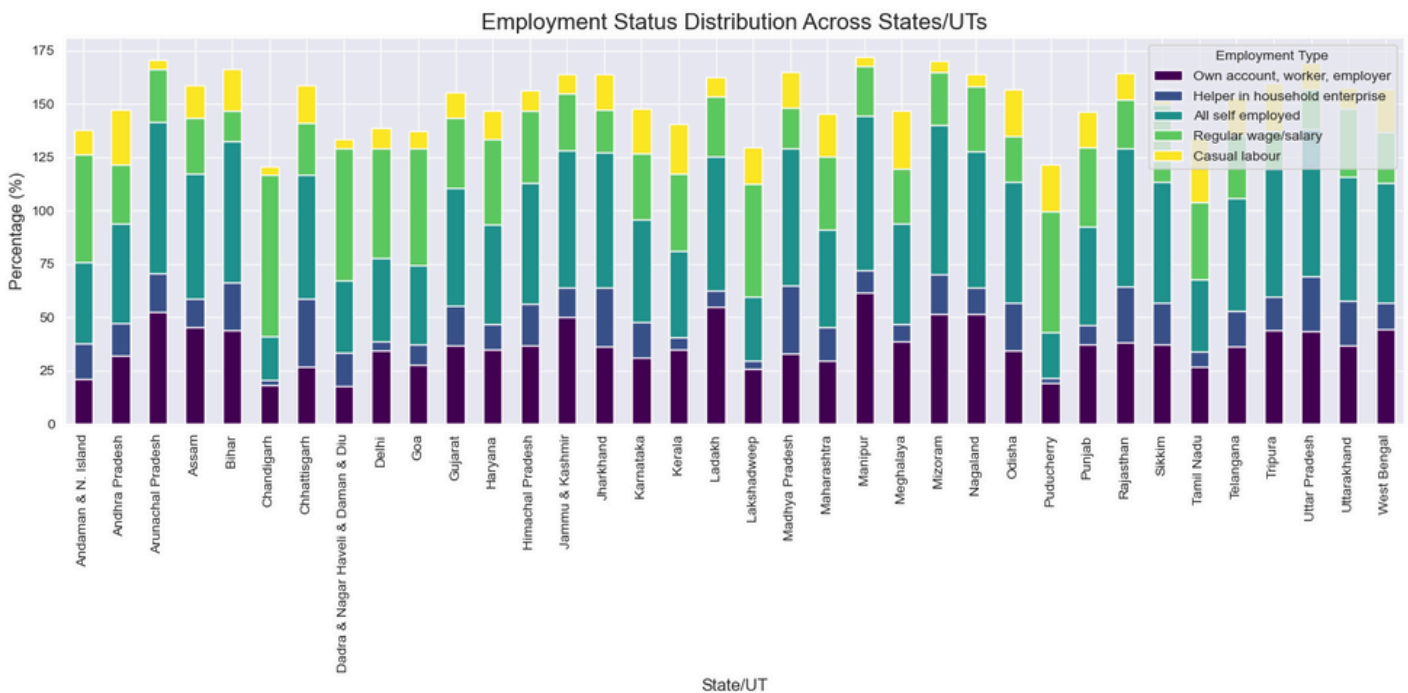
- **Lower Percentages:**

- Mining & Quarrying (05-09) and Transport (49-53) display lower maximum and minimum percentages, indicating fewer regular wage/salary workers in these industries.

This chart highlights industry-specific employment trends and the variability within them.

Visualizations Documentation

5.



Employment Status Distribution Across States/UT

(This chart is made using the PLFS employment by industry dataset.)

Key Insights:

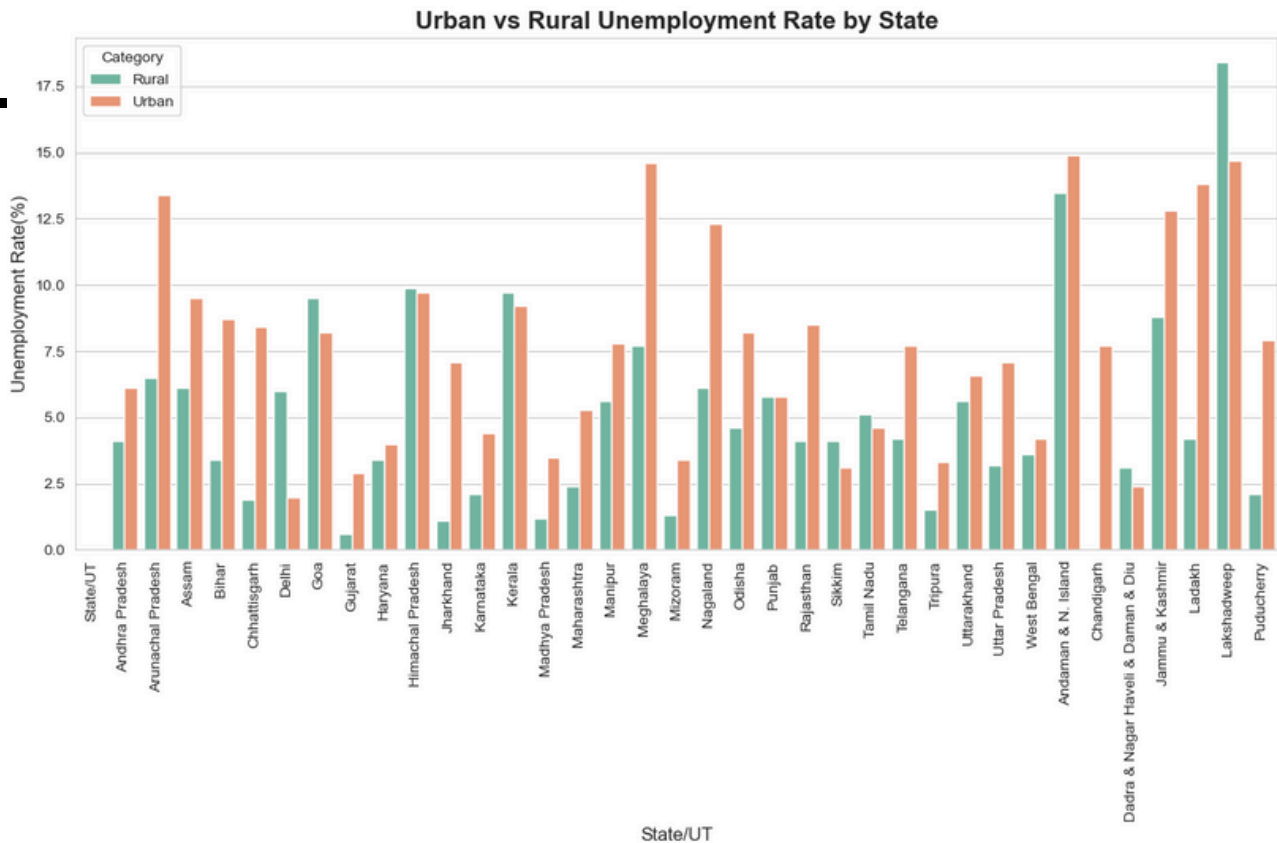
This bar chart visualizes the employment status distribution across states and union territories in India, with different employment types represented by color-coded segments.

- **Self-Employment:** The "All Self-Employed" category (green) dominates in most states, suggesting a strong reliance on self-employment across regions.
- **Regular Wage/Salary:** States like Delhi and Punjab show higher proportions of regular wage/salary employment (yellow), indicative of more formal employment structures.
- **Casual Labour:** This category (light green) is significant in some states, such as Bihar and Odisha, reflecting a prevalence of informal and less stable jobs

The chart highlights regional disparities and employment trends, useful for understanding workforce composition and socioeconomic diversity

Visualizations Documentation

6.



Urban & Rural Unemployment Rate by State

(This chart is made using the PLFS employment by industry dataset.)

Key Insights:

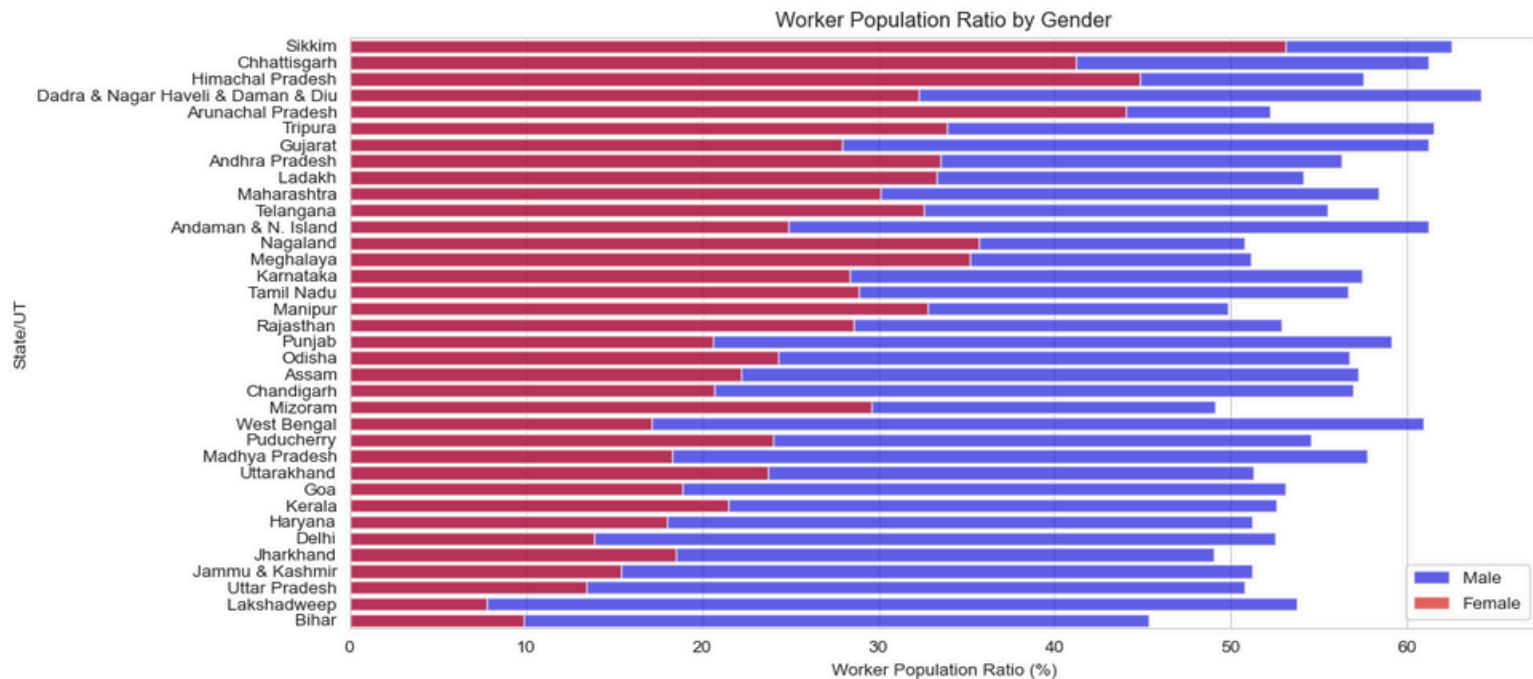
This bar chart compares urban (orange) and rural (green) unemployment rates across various states and union territories in India.

- **Urban Unemployment:** Generally higher than rural unemployment, reflecting challenges in job availability or competition in urban areas.
- **Rural Unemployment:** While lower, it shows considerable variation across states, indicating disparities in rural employment opportunities.
- **Regional Disparities:** States like Bihar and Jharkhand exhibit significant gaps between urban and rural rates, pointing to differing labor market dynamics

This analysis offers valuable insights into unemployment patterns across regions, helping policymakers address location-specific employment issues

Visualizations Documentation

7.



Worker Population Ratio by Gender

Key Insights:

This bar chart showcases the Worker Population Ratio (WPR) by Gender across various states and union territories (UTs) in India.

- **Gender Disparity:** In almost all states and UTs, the WPR for males (blue bars) is significantly higher than that for females (red bars), highlighting a persistent gender gap in workforce participation.
- **Highest WPR for Males:** States like Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland show the highest WPR among males.
- **Lowest WPR for Females:** UTs such as Delhi and Chandigarh have some of the lowest WPR for females.
- **Notable Exceptions:** States such as Nagaland and Meghalaya exhibit relatively smaller gender disparities compared to others.

This visualization emphasizes the need for targeted policies to boost female workforce participation and reduce gender inequality.