EMPLOYEE DATA ANALYSIS

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TYPES OF DATA

There are two main types of data: qualitative data and quantitative data.

Qualitative data is descriptive. It includes things like color, texture, and taste.

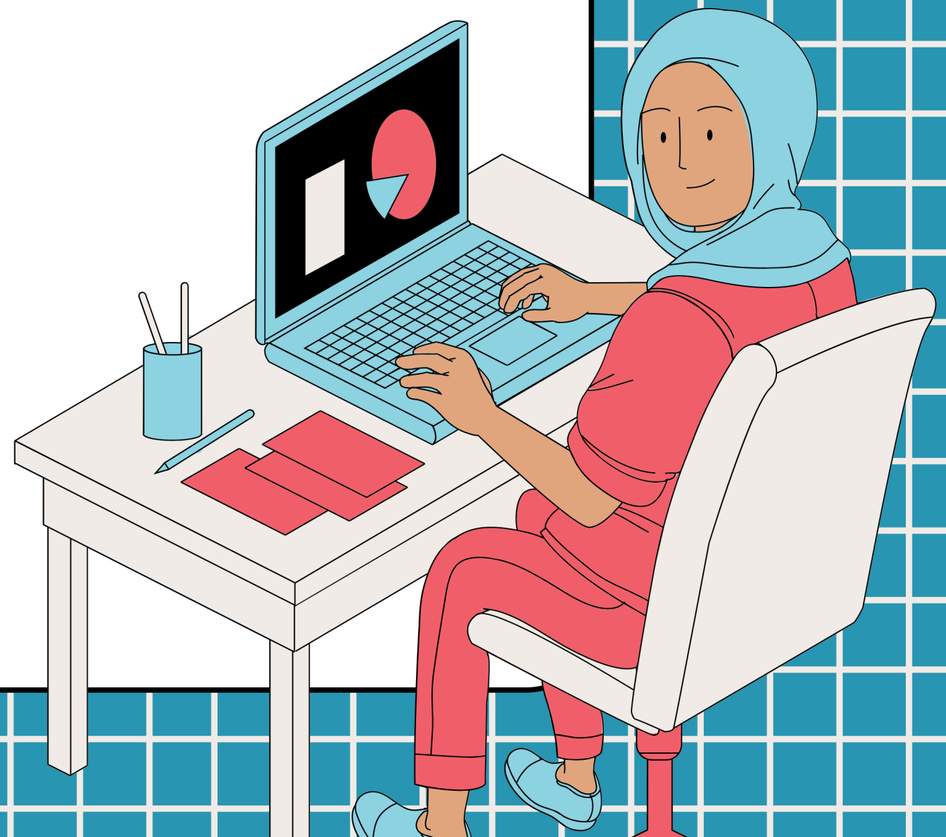
Quantitative data is numerical. It includes things like height, rate, and speed.

EXPERIMENTAL DATA

When designing an experiment, you must decide what type of data you will collect. This is related to your **dependent variable**. It should be the goal of all researchers to report data that is both **accurate** (matching known results) and **reliable** (matching other experimental results), no matter what type of data it is.

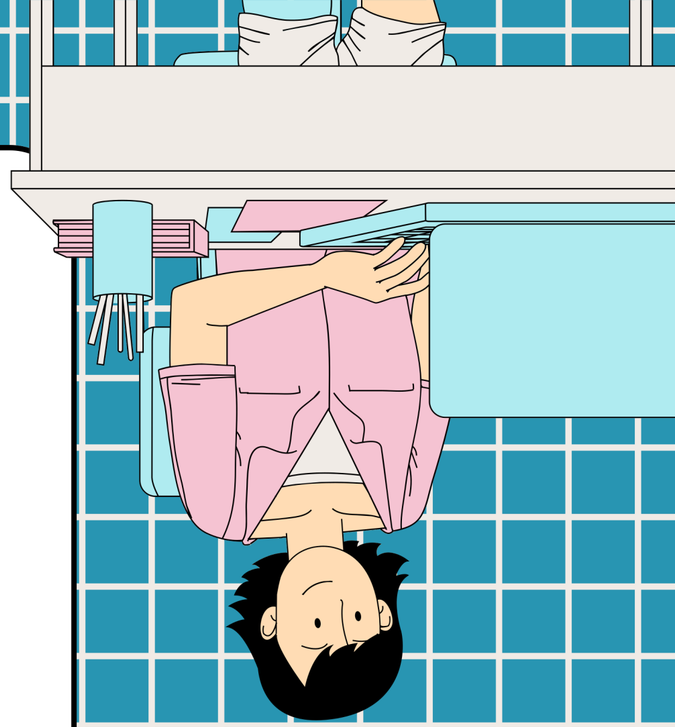
ACCURACY & RELIABILITY

You can increase the accuracy and reliability of your data and decrease **error** by ensuring you have an appropriate **sample size** (the number of subjects being tested during an experiment) and making your experiment **repeatable** so you can gain more data points when you conduct it again.



DATA TABLES

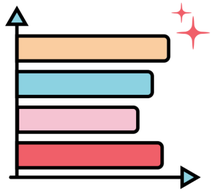
During an experiment, data is typically collected and organized using data tables with the independent variable on the left side and the dependent variable on the right side -- with units included!



ANALYZING GRAPHS

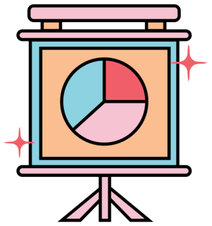
Statistics provide single values to represent data sets, but graphs are another tool for analyzing data. Graphs represent data visually, and serve to make trends in data more clear. There are three main types of graphs: line graphs, bar graphs, and pie charts.

TYPES OF GRAPHS



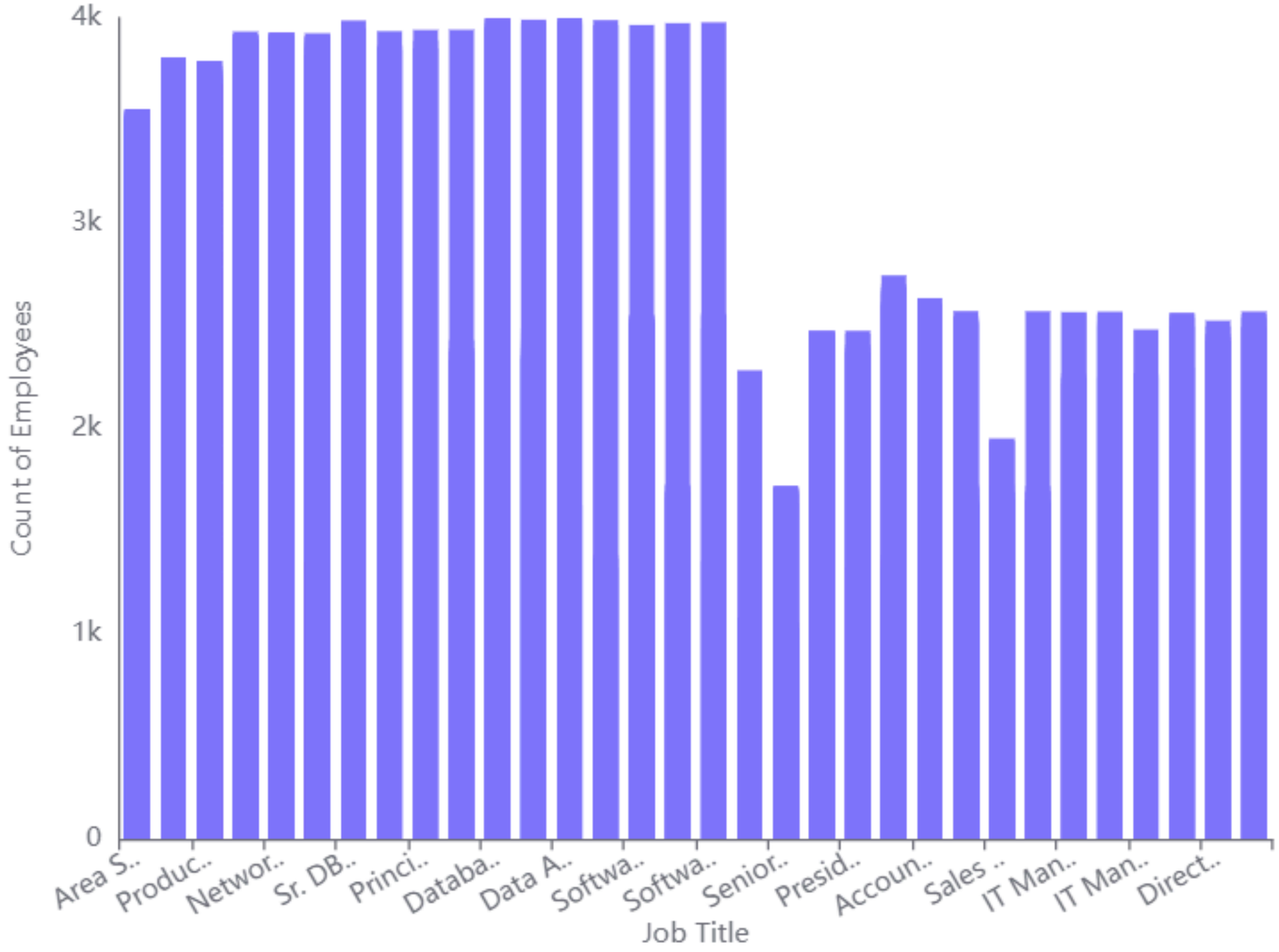
Bar Graphs: Used to compare groups

Line Graphs: Used to show changes over time



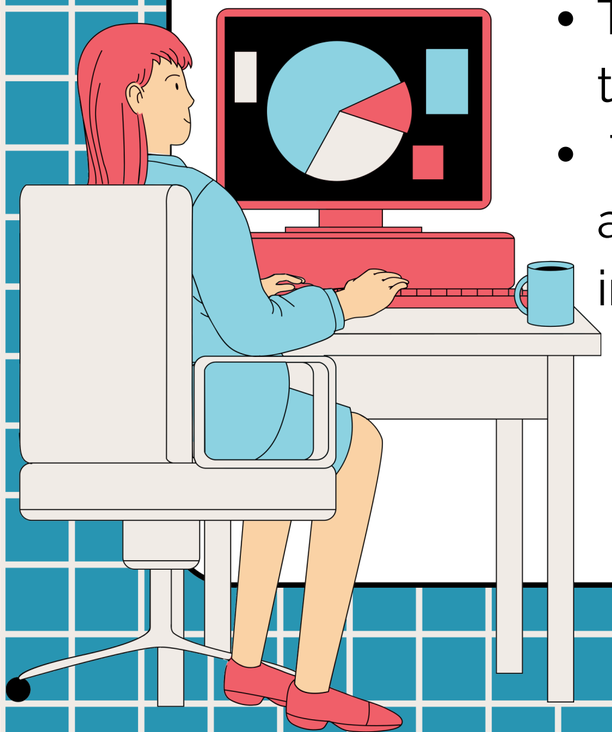
Bar Graphs: Used to depict parts of a whole

EMPLOYEE BAR GRAPH



EMPLOYEE DATA DEFINITION

- An employee dataset represented by a bar graph visually displays categorical data related to the workforce, such as the distribution of employees across different departments, age groups, gender, or years of service.
- The X-axis typically represents the categories, while the Y-axis shows the number of employees within each category.
- This format allows for easy comparison and analysis of employee attributes, helping organisations identify trends, imbalances, or patterns in their workforce composition.



A bar graph would be best for this data set because she is comparing groups of plants.

CONCLUSION

- The analysis of employee data provides valuable insights into the workforce composition, helping organisations make informed decisions regarding resource allocation, talent management, and diversity initiatives.
- Ultimately, data-driven strategies derived from employee analysis can enhance overall organisational performance and employee satisfaction.!