

IE6600 Computation and Visualization SEC 01 Fall 2024

Project 1

Data Visualization Project on Work-from-Home vs. Back- to-Office Policies

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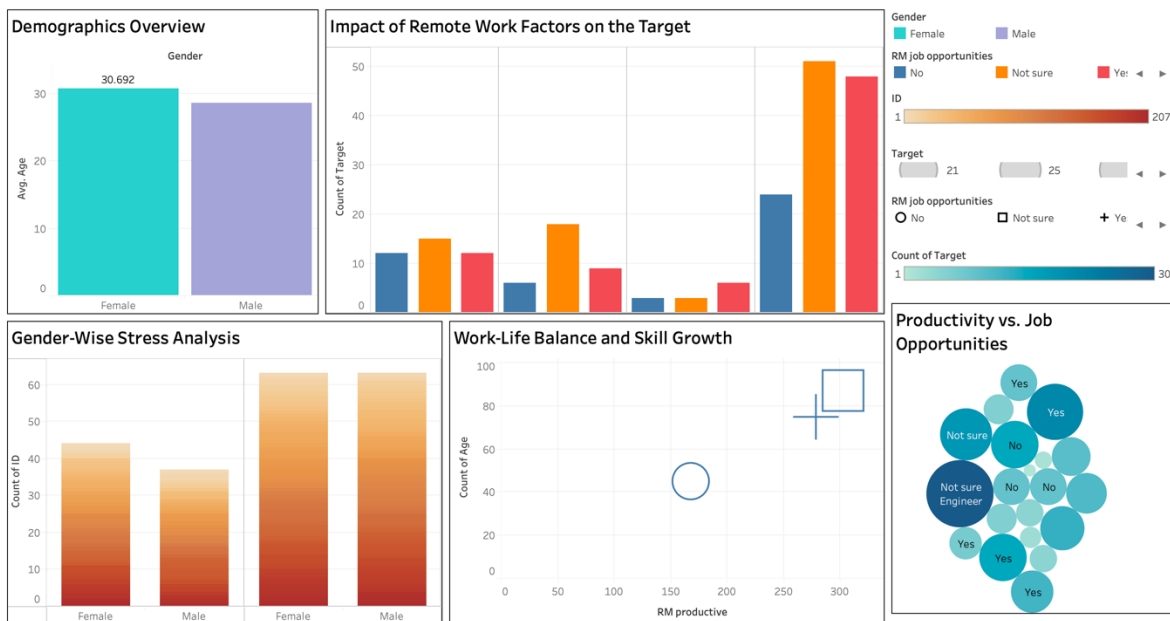
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- Report**
- Tableau Visualization**

Tableau Visualizations

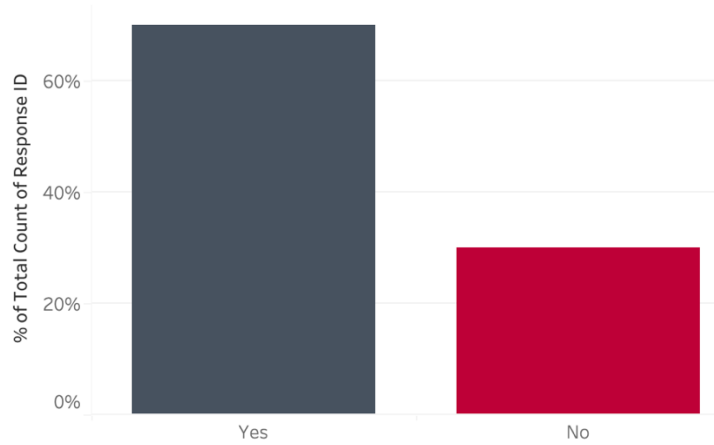
Work-from-Home vs. Back-to-Office Policies



Report

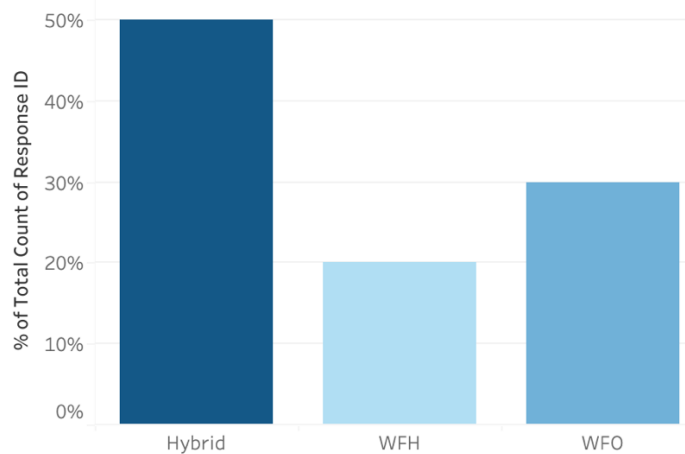
The above Tableau represents the Work from home v/s Work from office policies.

1) WFH Impact on Productivity:



The bar chart is representing work from home productivity that clearly tell that people think that work from home increase the productivity of work. Majority (70%) of employees thinks that working from home boost the productivity. The minority with just 30% of employees disagrees according to them working from office is best and will increase the productivity.

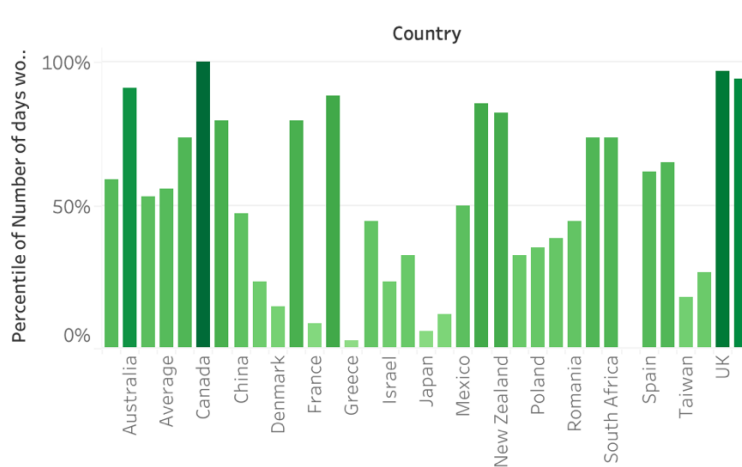
2) Work Type Preferred:



The bar chart is representing that people opting work from home, hybrid or work from office options. The workforce shows a multiple range of preference. More than 50% of employees prefer hybrid arrangement, which mean combination of both work from home and office interaction. Work from office preferred more than work from home but lag from hybrid work

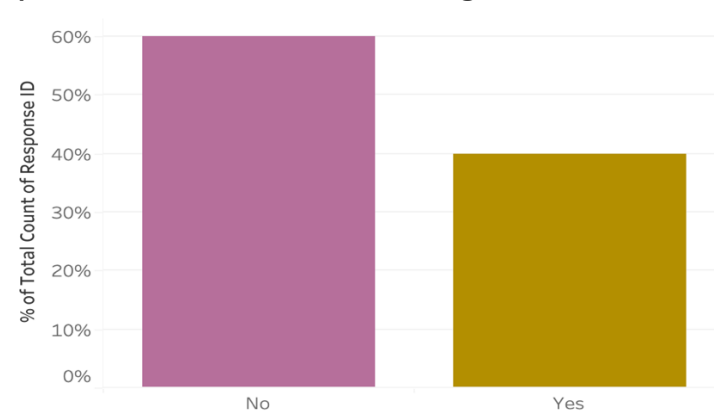
arrangement. This suggests that employees prefer in person interaction for work but also would love to have flexibility of remote work

3) Work from home days by Country:



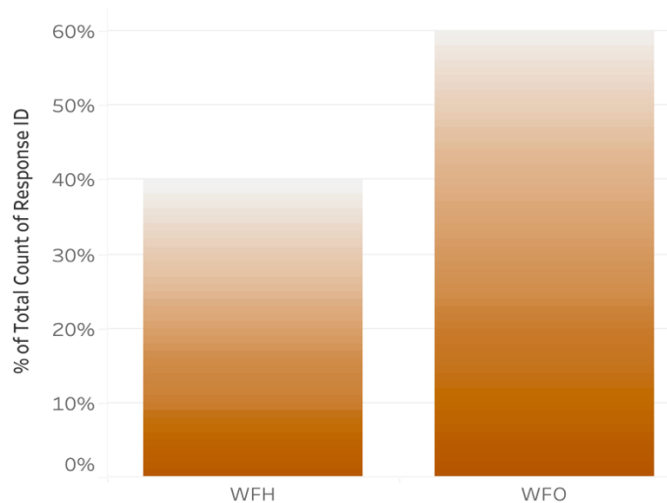
The bar chart represents the percentile visualization of Work from home days across different countries. Countries like Australia, Canada, UK, USA, Japan in at the peak of work from home arrangement, Countries such as Greece, France and Denmark show relatively lower work from home percentile than the other countries.

4) Is work from home time saving?:



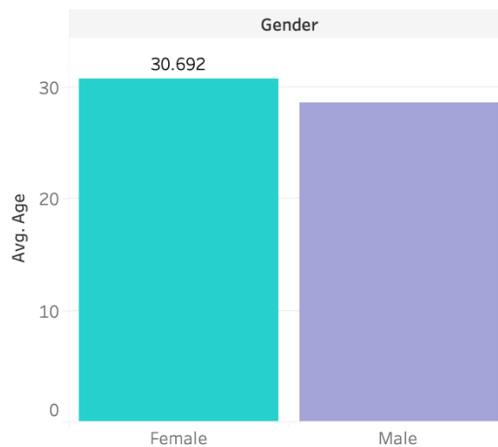
The bar chart represents the percentage of employees voted for whether work from home helps to save time or not. Employee's point of view is divided. Majority of employee's (60%) disagree with that remote setup does not save time and minority of employee's (40%) agrees that work from home saves time.

5) Focus and work type relation:



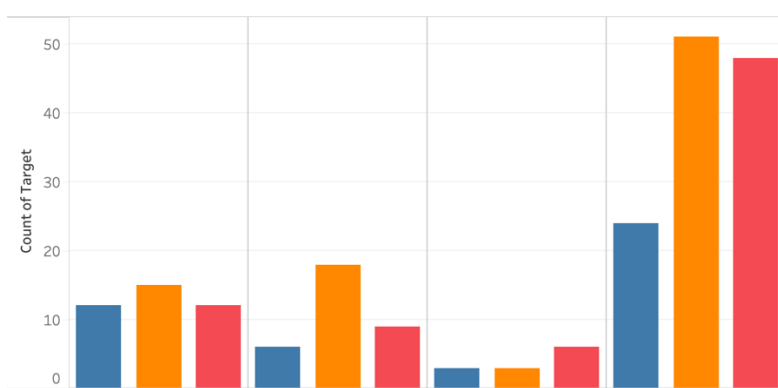
The bar chart represents the focus and work relation between work from home and work from office working arrangement. Many employees (60%) states that the working from office helps them to focus and helps to interact with other employees. The 40% of employee's states that working from home helps them to focus more on the work.

6) Demographics Overview:



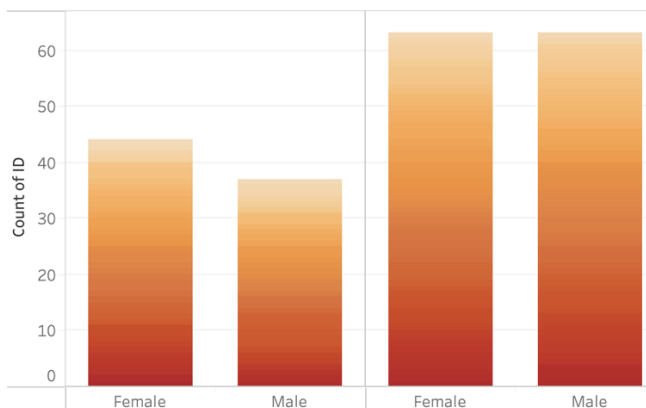
The above bar graph represents average age of employees is approximately 31 years, with female overtaking males. Females have a slightly higher average age of 30.692, compared to 28.570 for males. The visualization provides insights into the age distribution of participants, which can be relevant for tailoring strategies or interventions to suit the represented groups.

7) Impact of Remote work factors on the target:



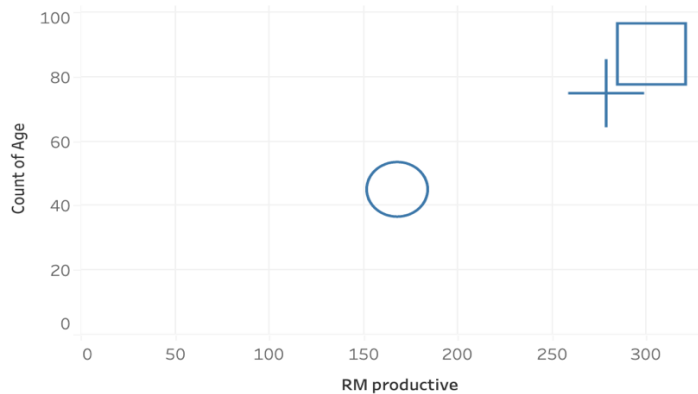
The above bar chart represents the impact of remote work factor on the target, focusing three aspects: job opportunities, quality time, and saving money. It shows that employees are uncertain about work from home opportunities but has improvement in quality time and savings represents the biggest group, with target count of 51 and lowest with target count of 3. This suggests remote work's appeal is significantly influenced by personal lifestyle benefits.

8) Gender Wise Stress Analysis:



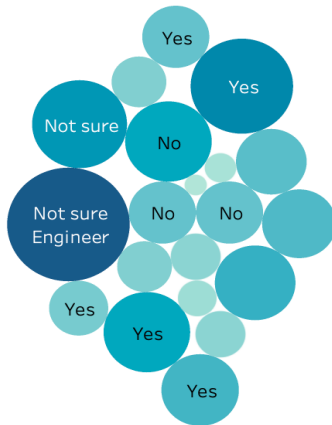
The above bar chart represents calm and stress level between male and female. The first two bars indicate calmer individuals and other two represents the stress level. Females outnumbered males in both cases.

9) Work-Life Balance and Skill Growth:



The above scatter plot represents work life balance and skill growth, visualization relationship between age and productivity. Each data point shows a unique combination of productivity level and age count. Circle, Cross and Square represents different dimensions such as job opportunities and targets. The plot tells variation across age groups in achieving productivity, potentially highlighting insights for balancing work-life factors with opportunities for skill development.

10) Productivity v/s Job Opportunities:



The above bubble chart compare productivity with job opportunities across different categories. Categories such as “Engineer”, “Business”, “Manager”, “Marketing”, “Tutor” and "HR". Each bubble represents a specific combination of these variables, with its size indicating the frequency or impact of the data point. Also, Yes or No for job opportunities tells weather individual has growth in their respective field. The chart highlights show how productivity is linked to career roles and job prospects, serving as a visual tool for analyzing career-driven productivity trends.