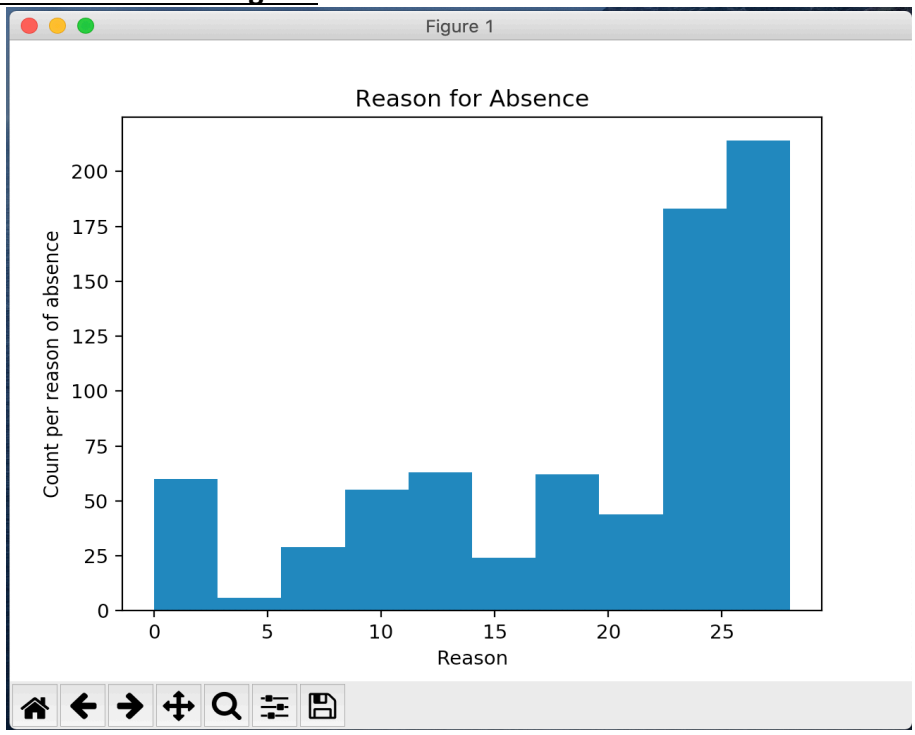
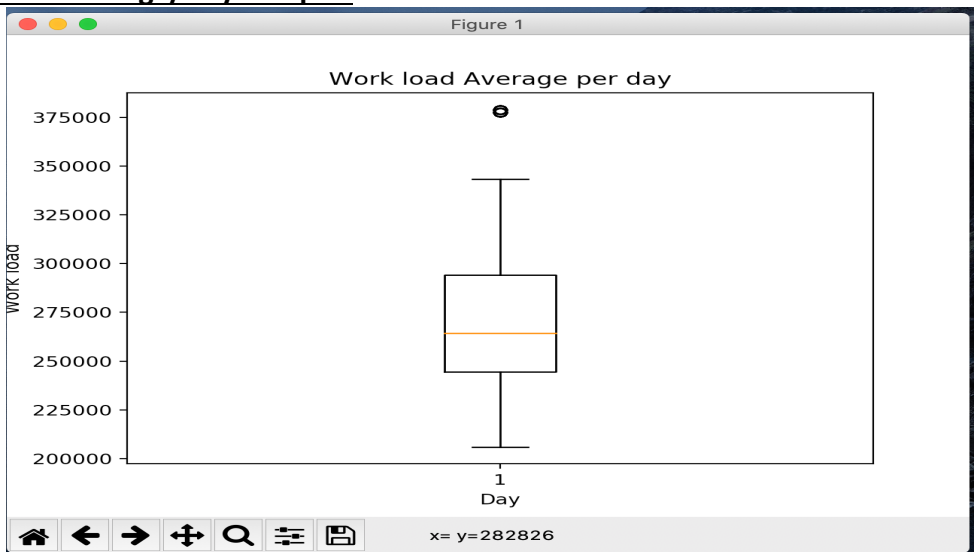
Reason for Absence Histogram



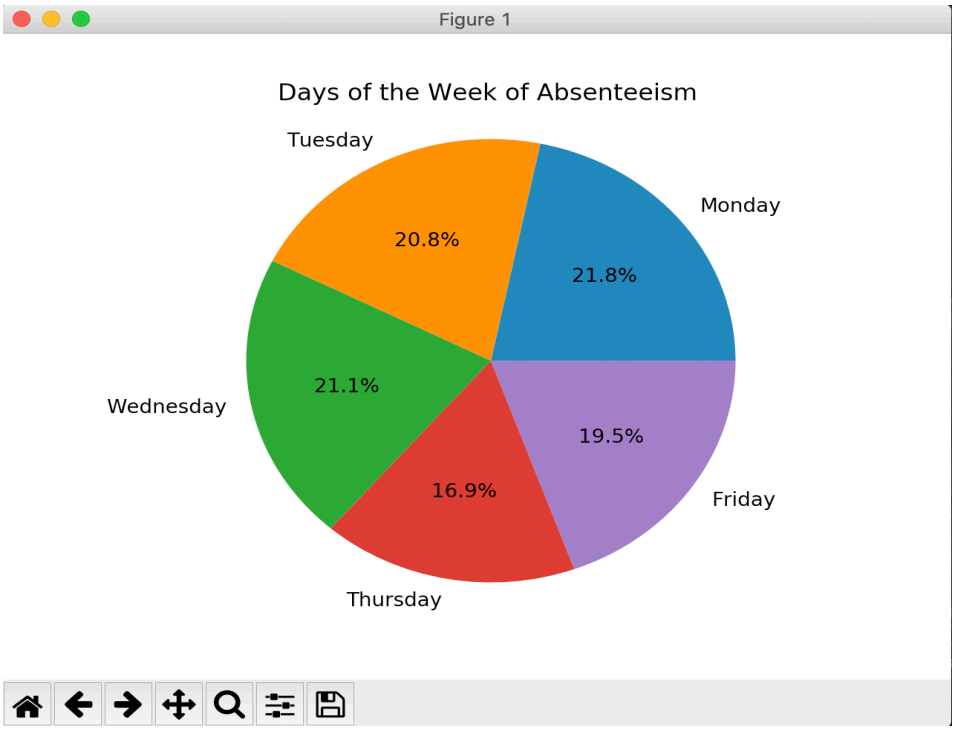
The histogram for “Reason of Absence” seems to follow more of a negatively skewed shape. The data shows that most of the data falls upon the x-axis between 23 to 28. The data has a peak that falls a little higher than 200 and a minimum between the 3 and 6 mark of the x axis. The histogram was used to display the reasons for absence in the best possible manner which gives a visualization of how the data is spread. This data clearly shows most workers are absent due to laboratory examinations, unjustified absences, physiotherapy, and dental consultations. So, this allows an employer to know that typically more workers are out for these exact reasons then any of the other ones.

Work Load Average/Day Box plot



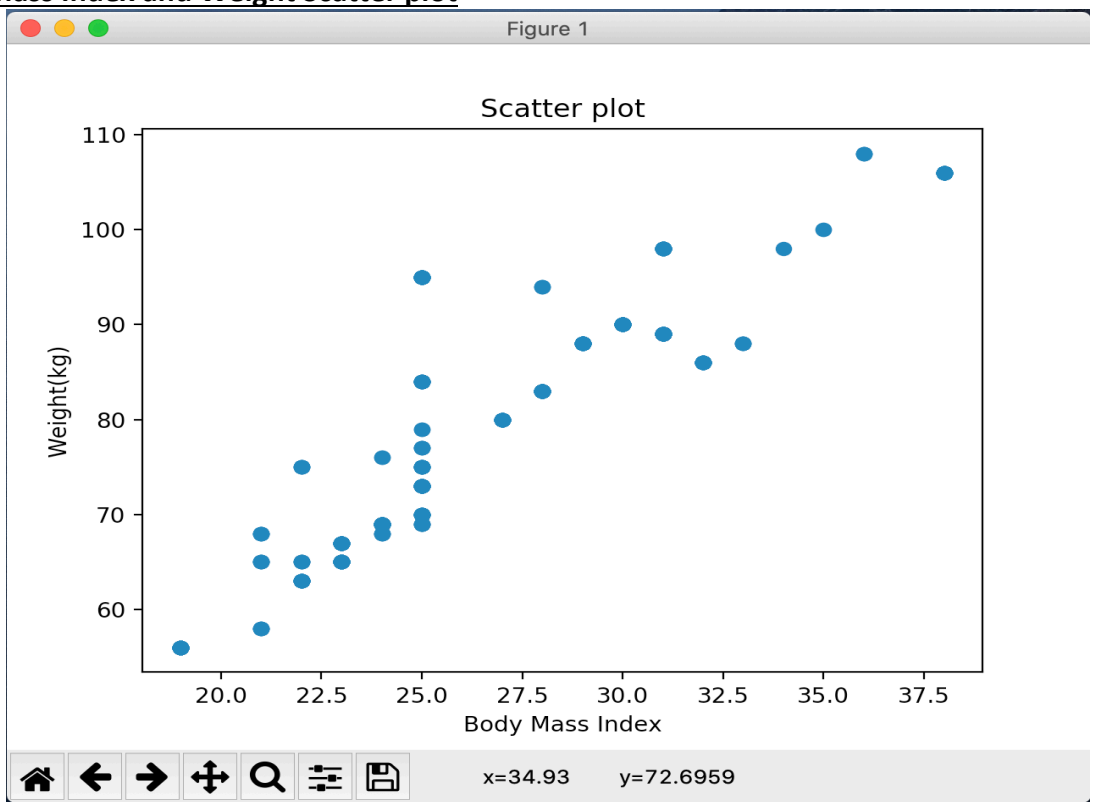
The boxplot for "Work load Average/Day" helps display a lot of important data. We are shown the average interquartile range between 244,387 and 294,217. The boxplot shows that there is a median of 264,294 and a minimum of 205,917 and a maximum of 378,884. However, it shows that any value above 343,313 is an outlier so it shows that this data set has outliers. This visualization tells employers that there are some workers who skew the data for the work load average since their work load is above many other workers.

Days of the Week Pie-chart



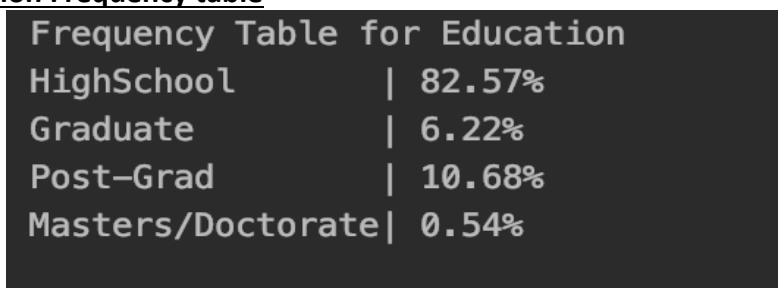
The pie chart for “Days of the Week” shows employers the percentage on which days employees tend to take off. From the data it shows that the most common day employees are absent from work is typically Mondays (21.8%). Then follows Wednesday with a percentage of 21.1%, followed by Tuesday at 20.8%, then Friday at 19.5% and lastly Thursday at 16.9%.The importance of this data allows employers to facilitate a method in which they can find out the reason or causes for why their employees are taking off Mondays more frequently compared to other days of the week for instance, and maybe find a manner in order to reduce the percentage.

Body Mass Index and Weight Scatter plot



The scatter plot between “Body mass Index” and “Weight” shows a strong positive relationship. The data shows that an employee with a higher weight tends to have a higher body mass index and vice versa. There seems to be a giant cluster towards the lower end between 21 and 25 body mass index and between the weights of 60 to 80 kilograms. This scatter plot allows the employer to see the how much Body mass index and weight correlates with each other.

Education Frequency table



The frequency table for “Education” shows that 82.57% of the total employees who have been absent from work have only reached an education level of High School. 6.22% of the total employees who have been absent have reached graduate level of education, 10.68% have reached post graduate level and .54% have reached masters or doctorate level. This tells the employer that it is typically an outlier for any of their employees who have an education level higher than High school to be absent from work. This information might be useful for employers to know when it comes to the hiring process as well.