

DATA PROFESSIONAL SURVEY BREAKDOWN

Here are some key insights derived from the dashboard:

1. **Country of Survey Takers:**

- The majority of the survey participants are from India and the United States, with a significant representation from Canada and the United Kingdom as well. This indicates a strong global interest in data-related fields, especially in these regions.

2. **Average Salary by Job Title:**

- **Data Scientists** tend to have the highest average salary among the surveyed job titles, followed by Data Engineers and Data Architects.
- **Data Analysts** and **Database Developers** have lower average salaries compared to these roles, indicating the difference in pay based on specialization within the data field.

3. **Favorite Programming Language:**

- **Python** is overwhelmingly the favorite programming language among data professionals, reflecting its popularity and versatility in data science and analysis.
- Other programming languages like **R** and **C/C++** have a smaller, but still significant, number of followers, showing that while Python is dominant, there's still a diverse set of languages being used in the industry.

4. **Difficulty to Break into Data:**

- A large proportion of respondents (42.7%) find it neither easy nor difficult to break into the data field, indicating that while the field is competitive, many find the entry manageable.
- However, about 25% of respondents consider it difficult, and nearly 7% find it very difficult, suggesting that barriers to entry still exist for some individuals.

5. **Happiness with Work/Life Balance:**

- The average score for work-life balance happiness is 5.74 out of 10. This indicates a moderate level of satisfaction, suggesting that while many data professionals are somewhat content, there is room for improvement in balancing work demands with personal life.

6. **Happiness with Salary:**

- The average score for salary happiness is 4.27 out of 10, which is lower than the work-life balance score. This suggests that many data professionals feel undercompensated relative to their expectations or industry standards, indicating a potential area of concern for employers.