

SALARY TRENDS & INSIGHTS ANALYSIS

Using R

Team Members :

- 2022UCM2305 (Prabhmeet)
- 2022UCM2372 (Tisha)
- 2022UCM2374 (Adithyan)
- 2022UCM2684 (Chinmay)

INTRODUCTION

- For this project, we worked with a **salary dataset** consisting of around 6,700 entries.
- Throughout the analysis, we made use of R's powerful tools for:
 - data manipulation,
 - statistical analysis, and
 - visualizationto produce clear, informative charts and graphs.

INTRODUCTION

The analysis is divided into four main sections:

1. Understanding demographics of Dataset.

2. Exploring relationship between salary and key factors

1

- Education
- Years of Experience
- Job Titles
- Gender

3. Effects of YoE on salary by gender, education level & job title.

4. Gender Specific trends in Education Level & Job Titles.

ANALYSIS PROCESS OVERVIEW

DATA READING & PREPROCESSING

UNDERSTANDING THE DEMOGRAPHICS

PLOTS for Salary vs A Single Factor

SALARY vs YoE

LOOKING INTO GENDERS

DATA READING & PREPROCESSING

- Taking a look at the data.
- We loaded the necessary libraries (readr, ggplot2)
- Read the CSV File
- Check by printing the head & summary of dataset.

Head of Dataset



A tibble: 6 × 6

Age	Gender	Education Level	Job Title	Years of Experience	Salary
<dbl>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>
32	Male	Bachelor's	Software Engineer	5	90000
28	Female	Master's	Data Analyst	3	65000
45	Male	PhD	Senior Manager	15	150000
36	Female	Bachelor's	Sales Associate	7	60000
52	Male	Master's	Director	20	200000
29	Male	Bachelor's	Marketing Analyst	2	55000

Summary of Dataset

Age	Gender	Education Level	Job Title
Min. :21.00	Length:6704	Length:6704	Length:6704
1st Qu.:28.00	Class :character	Class :character	Class :character
Median :32.00	Mode :character	Mode :character	Mode :character
Mean :33.62			
3rd Qu.:38.00			
Max. :62.00			
NA's :2			
Years of Experience	Salary		
Min. : 0.000	Min. : 350		
1st Qu.: 3.000	1st Qu.: 70000		
Median : 7.000	Median :115000		
Mean : 8.095	Mean :115327		
3rd Qu.:12.000	3rd Qu.:160000		
Max. :34.000	Max. :250000		
NA's :3	NA's :5		


DATA CLEANING

- Out of 6704 entries, only 6 had NULL values.
- So, we removed those rows.

```
Missing Rows
# A tibble: 6 x 6
  Age Gender `Education Level` `Job Title` `Years of Experience` Salary
  <dbl> <chr> <chr> <chr> <dbl> <dbl>
1    NA NA    NA    NA    NA    NA
2    NA NA    NA    NA    NA    NA
3    27 Male  NA    Developer 7 100000
4    31 Male  Master's Degree Full Stack Engine... 8 NA
5    26 Female Bachelor's Degree Social M NA NA
6    36 Male  Bachelor's Degree Sales Director 6 NA
```


INCONSISTENT VALUES

- Different values (e.g. PhD and phD) were used to refer to the same degree in the 'Education Level' column.
- We made them consistent.



Bachelor's	Bachelor's Degree	High School	Master's
756	2265	448	288
Master's Degree	phD	PhD	
1572	1	1368	

INCONSISTENT VALUES

- Final values, after making them consistent.



Bachelor	High School
3021	448

Master
1860

PhD
1369

DUPLICATE ENTRIES

- Identified and removed duplicate rows using duplicated() and distinct() functions.
- Grouped the data by key variables and calculated the frequency of each unique combination.
- Sorted and identified the top 10 most common combinations.

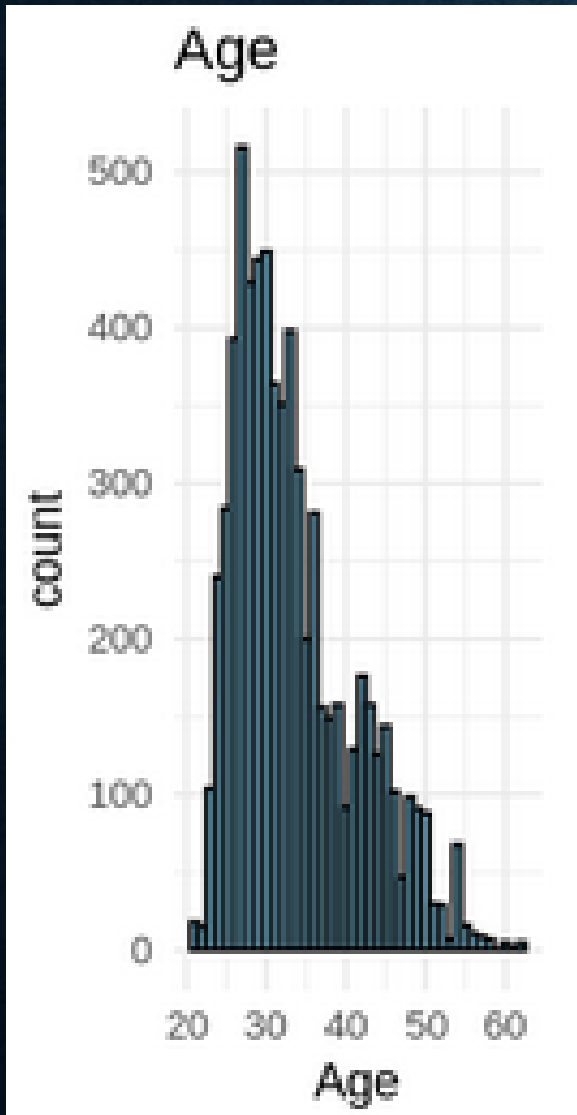
DUPLICATE ENTRIES

```
# A tibble: 10 x 7
  Age Gender `Education Level` `Job Title` `Years of Experience` Salary Freq
  <dbl> <chr> <chr> <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <int>
1    24 Female High School Receptioni...      0  25000     45
2    27 Male Bachelor Software E...      3  80000     45
3    32 Male Bachelor Product Ma...      7 120000     45
4    32 Male Bachelor Software E...      8 190000     39
5    33 Female Master Product Ma...     11 198000     38
6    27 Male Bachelor Software E...      4 140000     37
7    29 Female Master Data Scien...      6 180000     37
8    25 Male Bachelor Product Ma...      1  60000     36
9    26 Male Bachelor Data Analy...      3 130000     35
10   29 Male Bachelor Marketing ...      4  70000     33
```

It shows that there are duplicates, but since it is possible that 2 people have the same Age, education levels, gender, etc, we didn't remove them.

WHO PARTICIPATED IN SURVEY ?

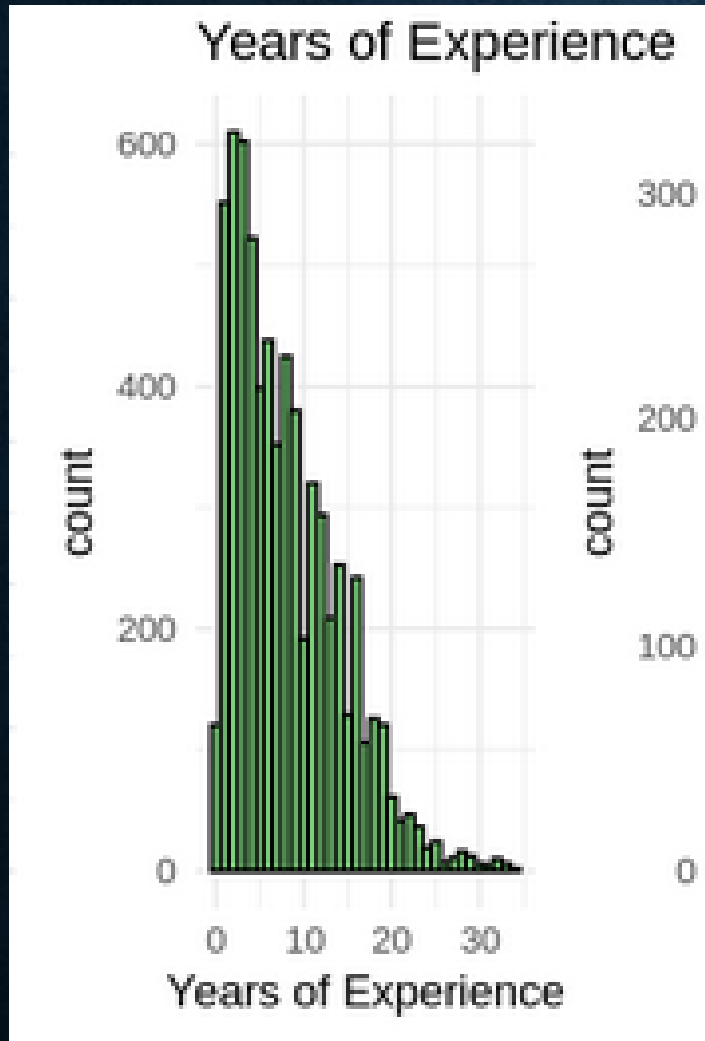
- OBJECTIVE: To understand the demographic and participant characteristics of Survey Participants.
- Ensured **Age** and **Years of Experience** columns had Integers only.
- Created **histograms** for **Age**, **Years of Experience**, and **Salary**.
- Created **bar plots** for **Gender** and **Education Level**.
- Visualized the **top 20 most frequent job titles**.



This showed that:

Most of the participants are
Young

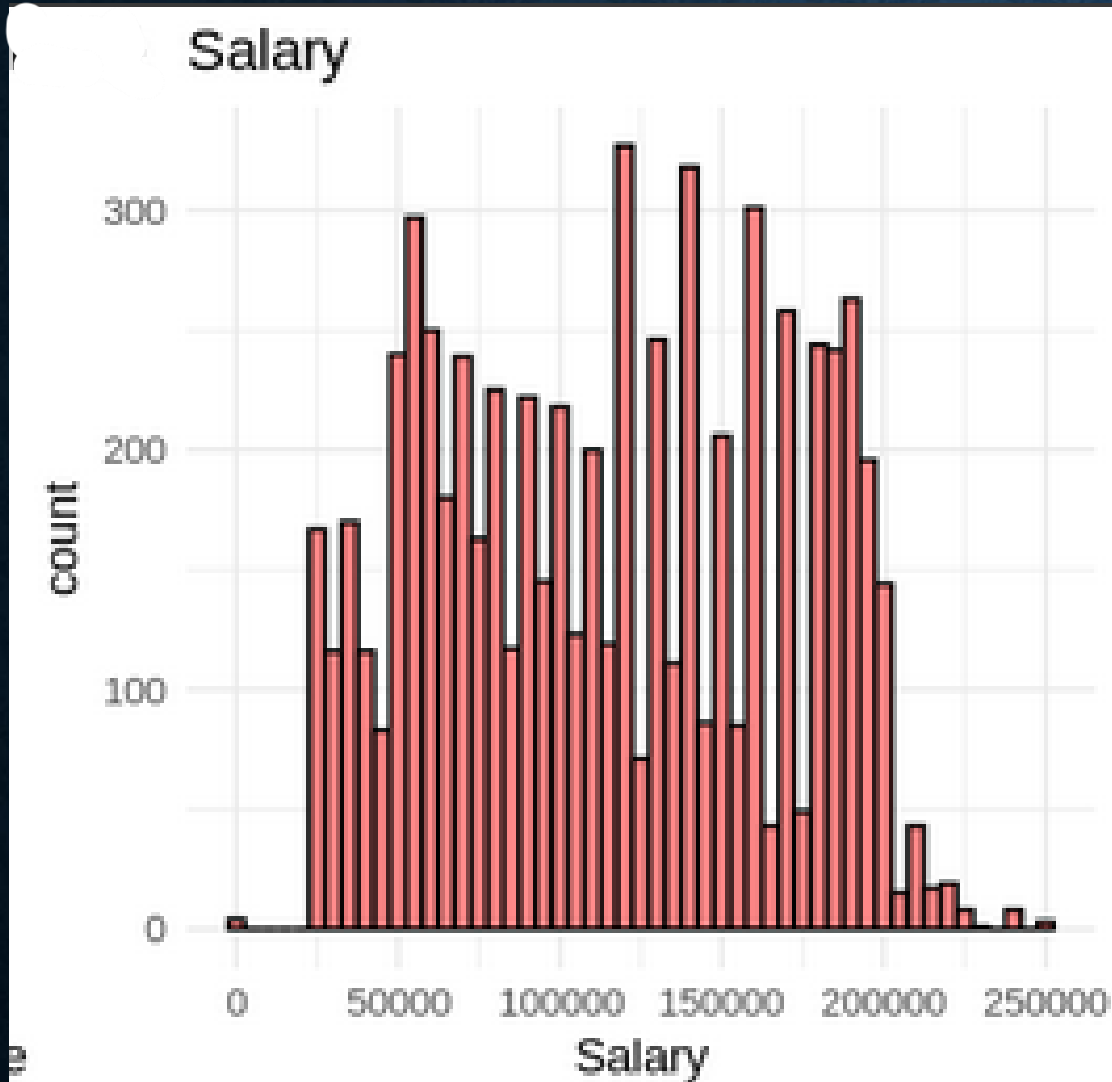
(aged 25 to 35)



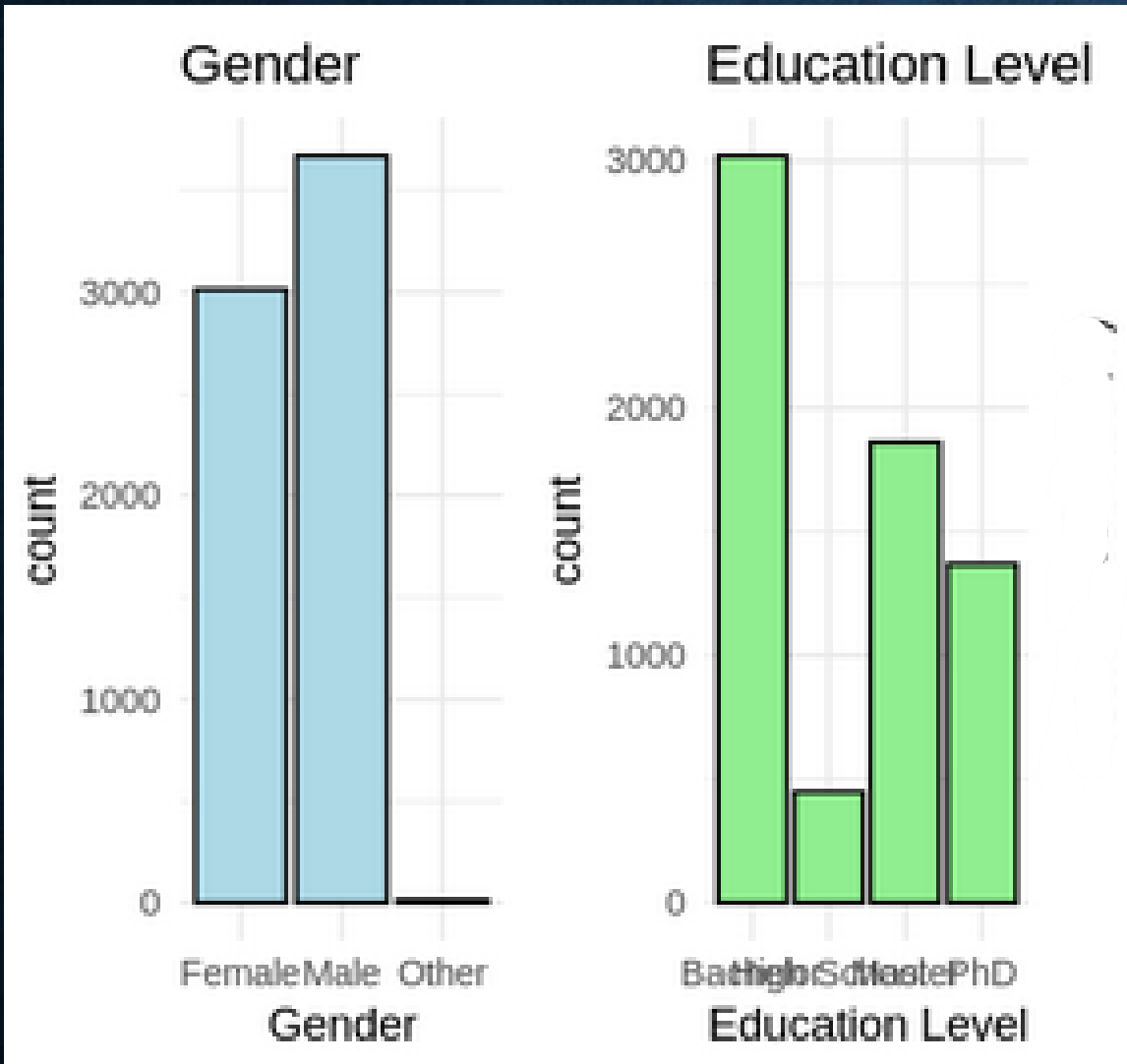
Around 2000 people

had less than 5 years of

experience



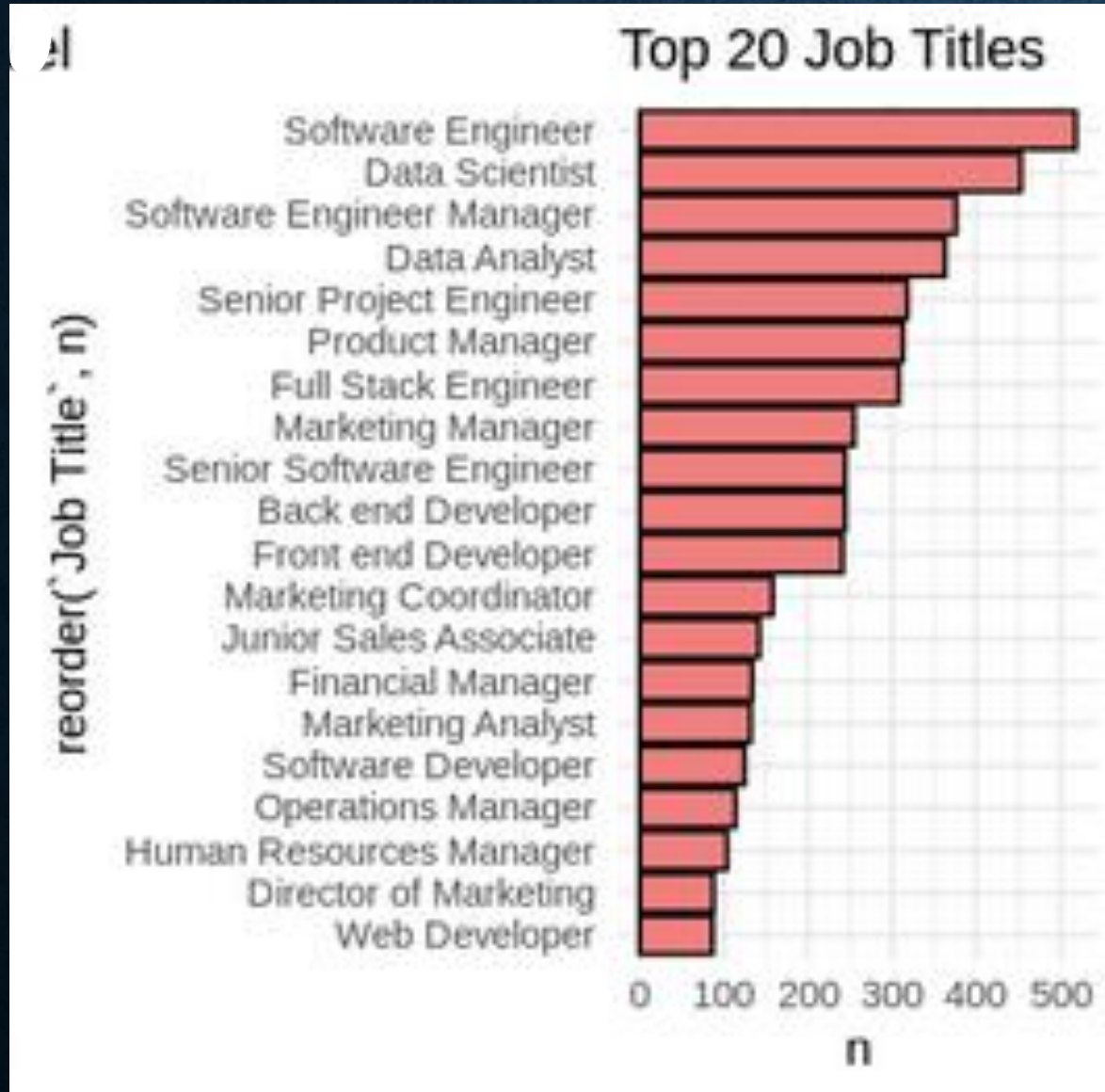
Most Salary offered is
between
50,000 and 2,00,000



Number of Male participants
were more than number of
Female participants.

People with Bachelor's Degree are
roughly 45%,

And 30% have Master's Degree.



The Survey focused more
on IT industry

Top 3 popular Job Titles :

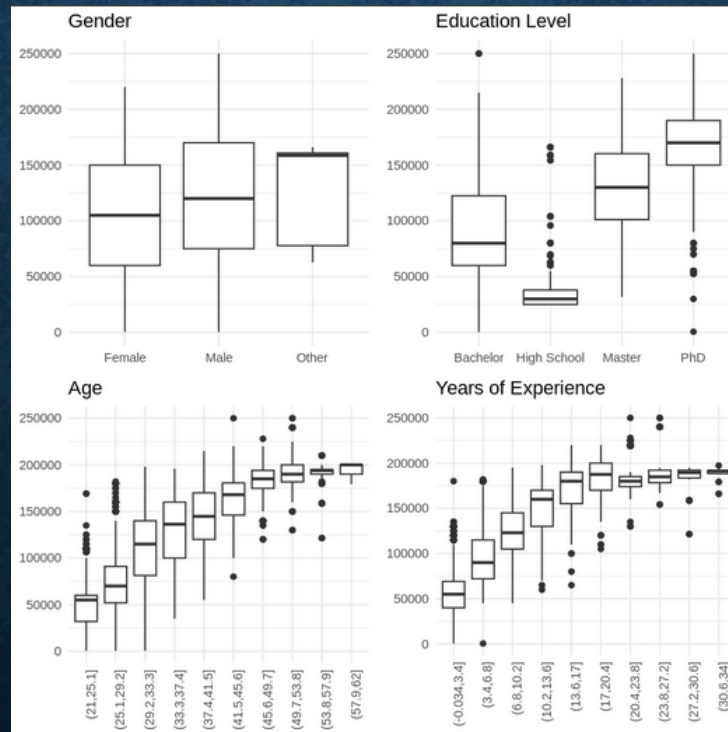
Software Engineer

Data Scientist

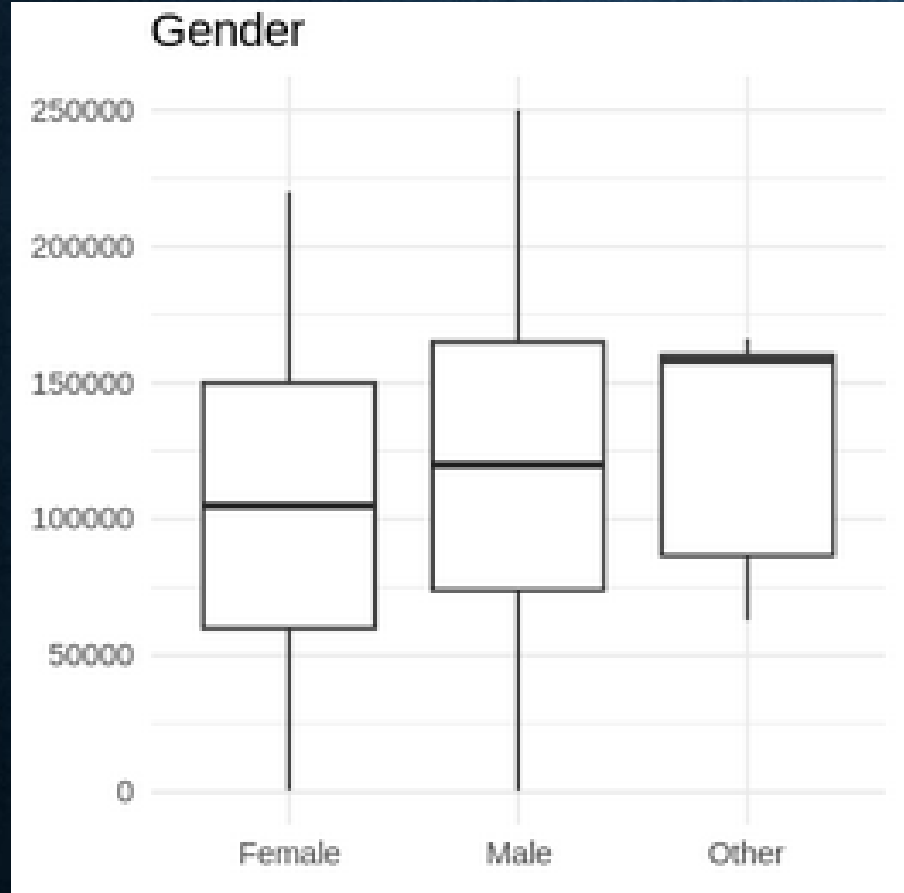
Software Engineer Manager

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SALARY & OTHER FACTORS

- Factors : Gender, Education Level, Age, Years of Experience



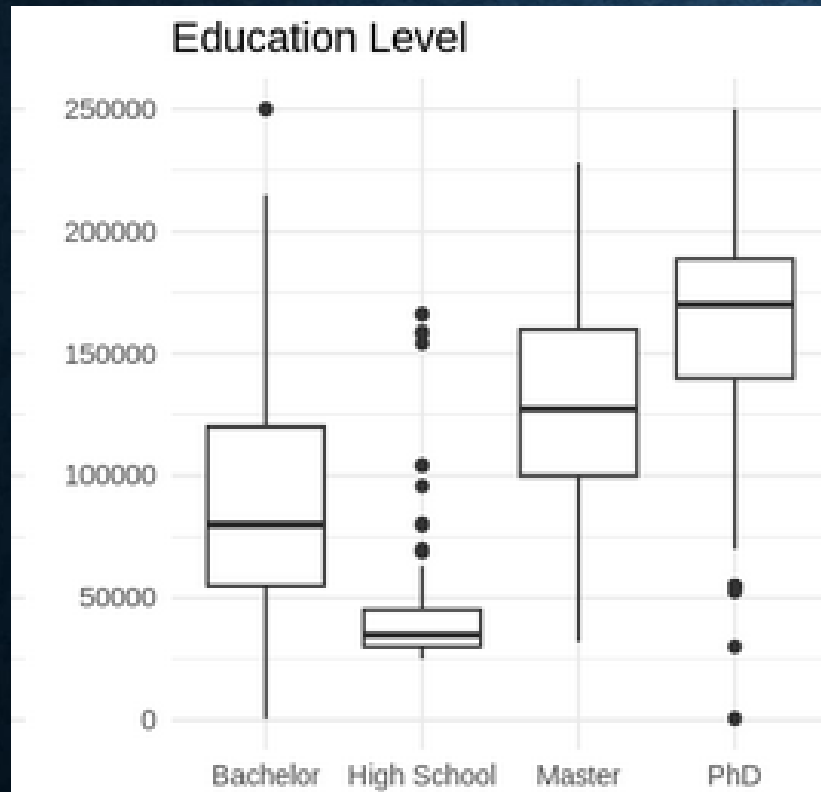
Gender vs Salary



Visualized with Box Plots to compare Salary distributions across genders.

Salary of Male participants were slightly higher than Females

Education Level vs Salary

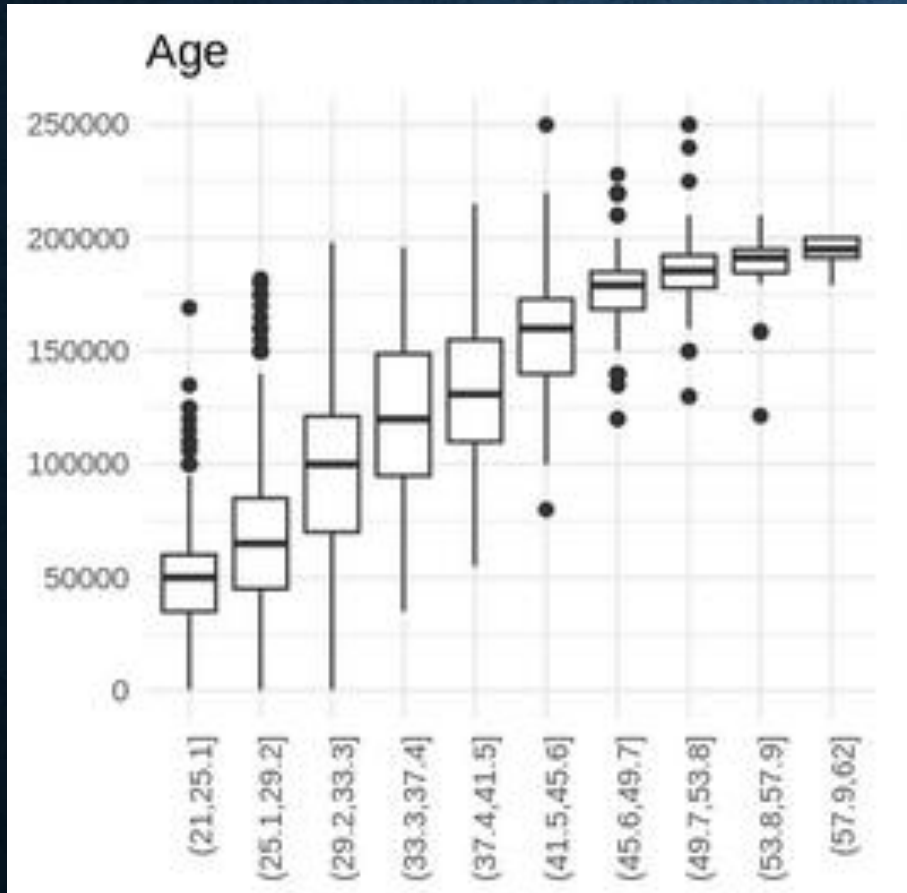


Used a **boxplot** to examine salary variations by education level.

The salary of participants with a higher degree is higher.

(Phd > Master > Bachelor > High School)

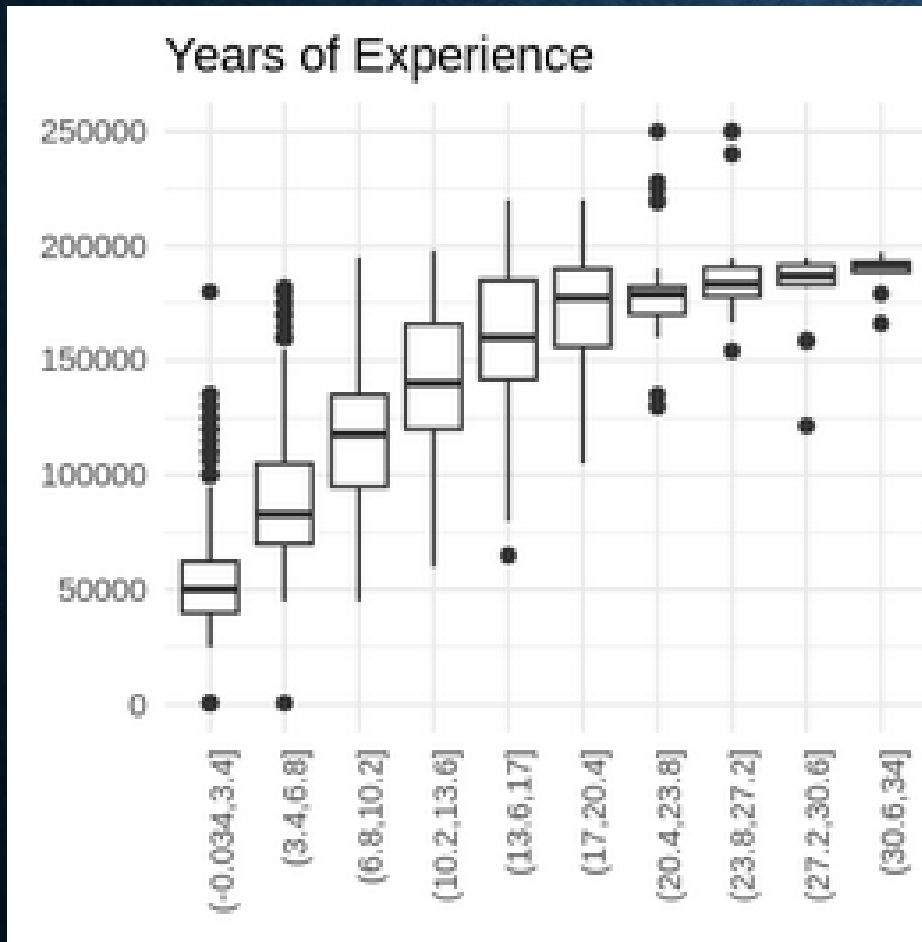
Age vs Salary



Age was binned into groups and visualized with a **boxplot** to explore salary differences across age groups.

Salary roughly Increases as Age increases

Years of Experience vs Salary

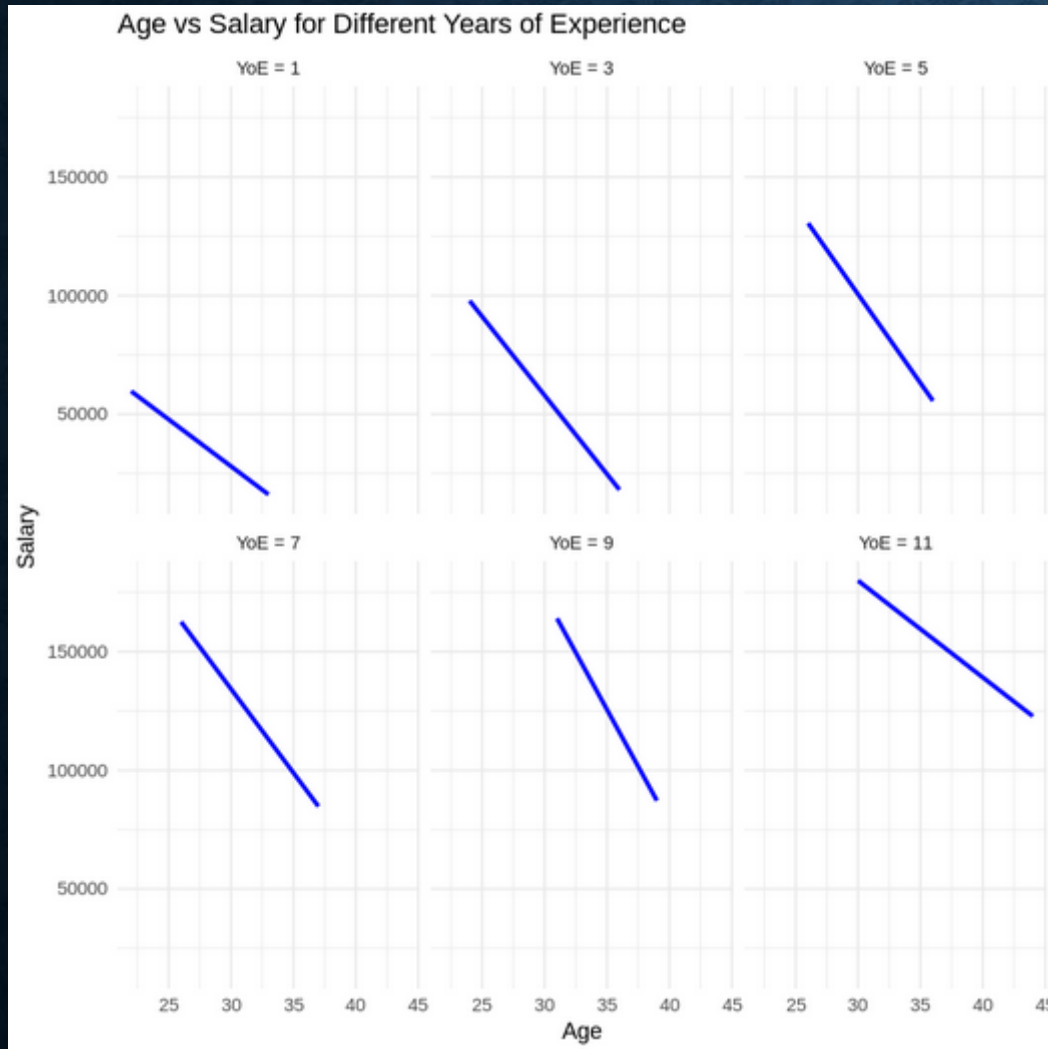


Years of Experience were binned and visualized with a **boxplot** to analyze salary trends based on experience.

The salary roughly increases as YoE increases.

AGE VS SALARY FOR DIFFERENT YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

- We saw that there was a Positive Correlation between YoE & Salary.
- There is also a Positive Correlation between YoE & Age.
- As people age, they typically accumulate more Experience.
- So, by Transitivity (Age \rightarrow YoE \rightarrow Salary), we might expect that Age and Salary are positively correlated as well.
- But our analysis showed otherwise. Age & Salary are Negatively Correlated.



Method:

The data was filtered for different for specific YoE values (1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 11)

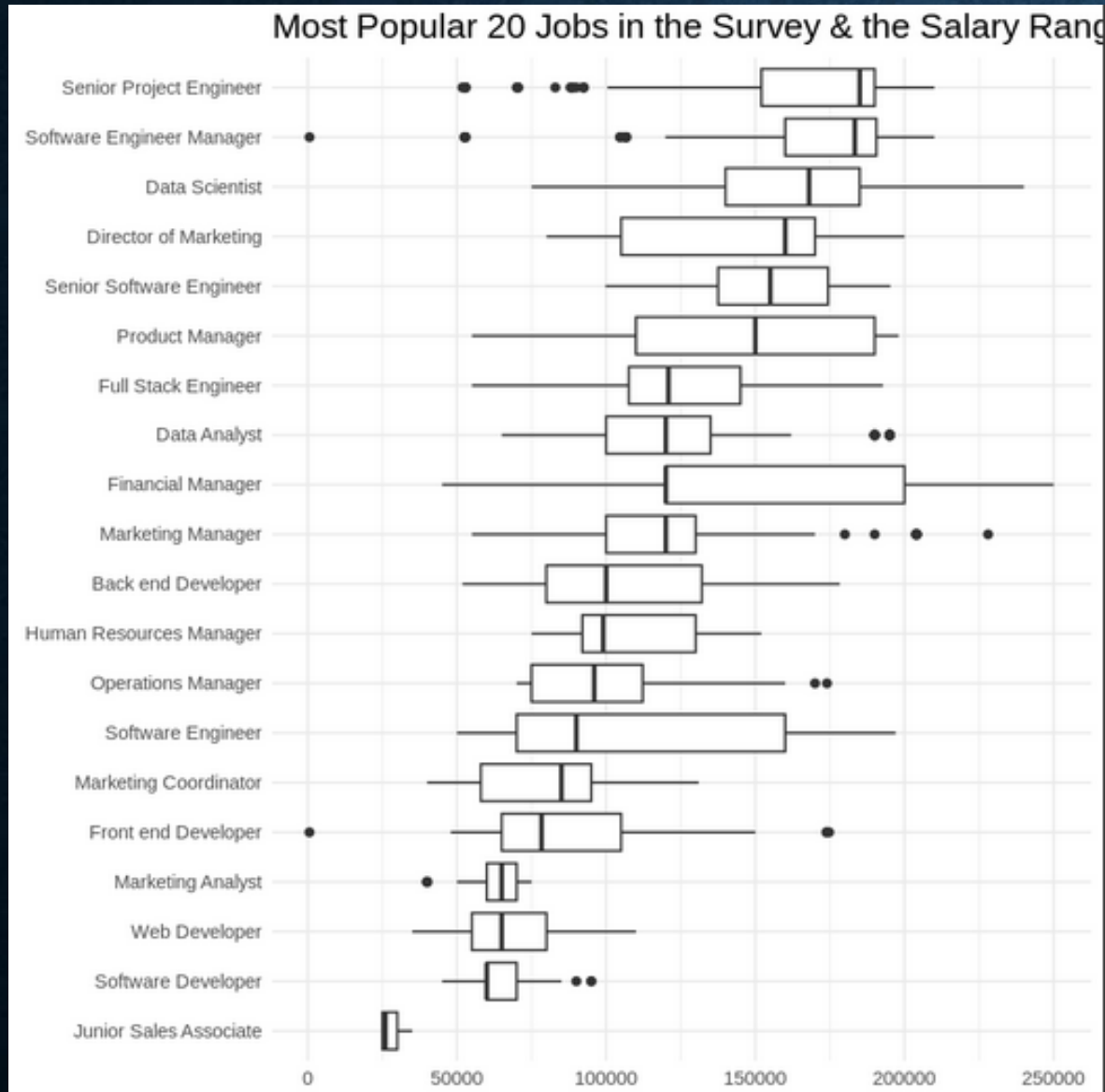
Linear Regression Model (**geom_smooth(method = "lm")**) was used to visualize the relationship between Age & Salary

Older Individuals with same YoE as Younger Individuals may earn less.

Younger workers are seen to have more potential for growth. Thus, their Higher Salary.

MOST POPULAR JOBS AND THEIR SALARY RANGES

- To Analyze the salary distribution for 20 most popular Jobs in the dataset.
- Top 20 Jobs were identified based on Frequency using **top_n()**
- **Data was** filtered to include only these jobs.
- To show Salary Ranges, boxplot was created for each, with Jobs ordered by Median Salary.



This Plot shows the Most Popular Jobs and the Salary Ranges of them in decreasing order of the Median Salaries.

Top 5 Highest Paying Jobs are:

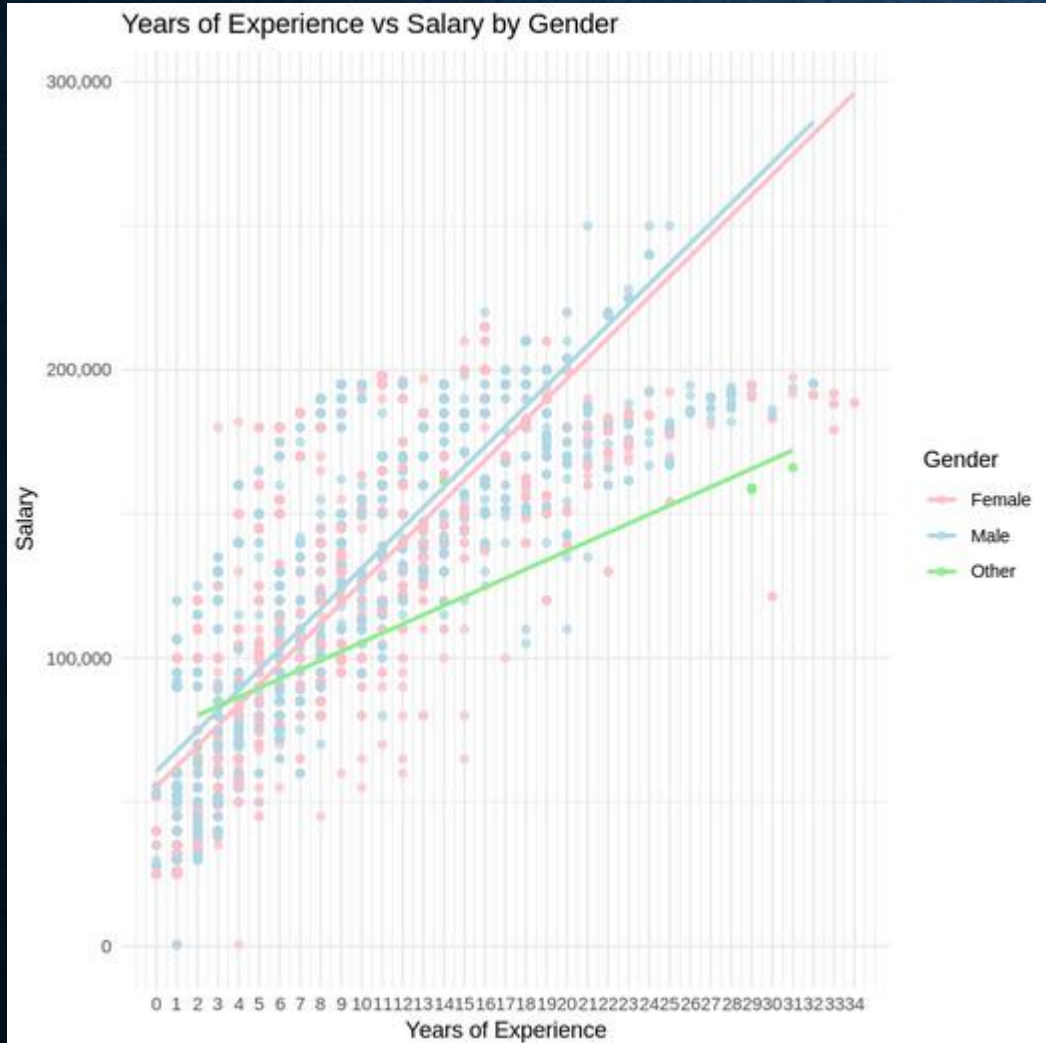
Senior Project Engineer
Software Engineer Manager
Data Scientist
Director of Marketing
Senior Software Engineer

Median Salaries of top 5 Jobs are all above Rs. 1, 50, 000

SALARY VS YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

- In the previous analysis, we found that salary and YoE have positive correlation - the higher YoE, the higher salary.
- Now checking the potential Growth rate w.r.t.:
 - Gender
 - Education Level
 - Job Title

YoE vs Salary by Gender

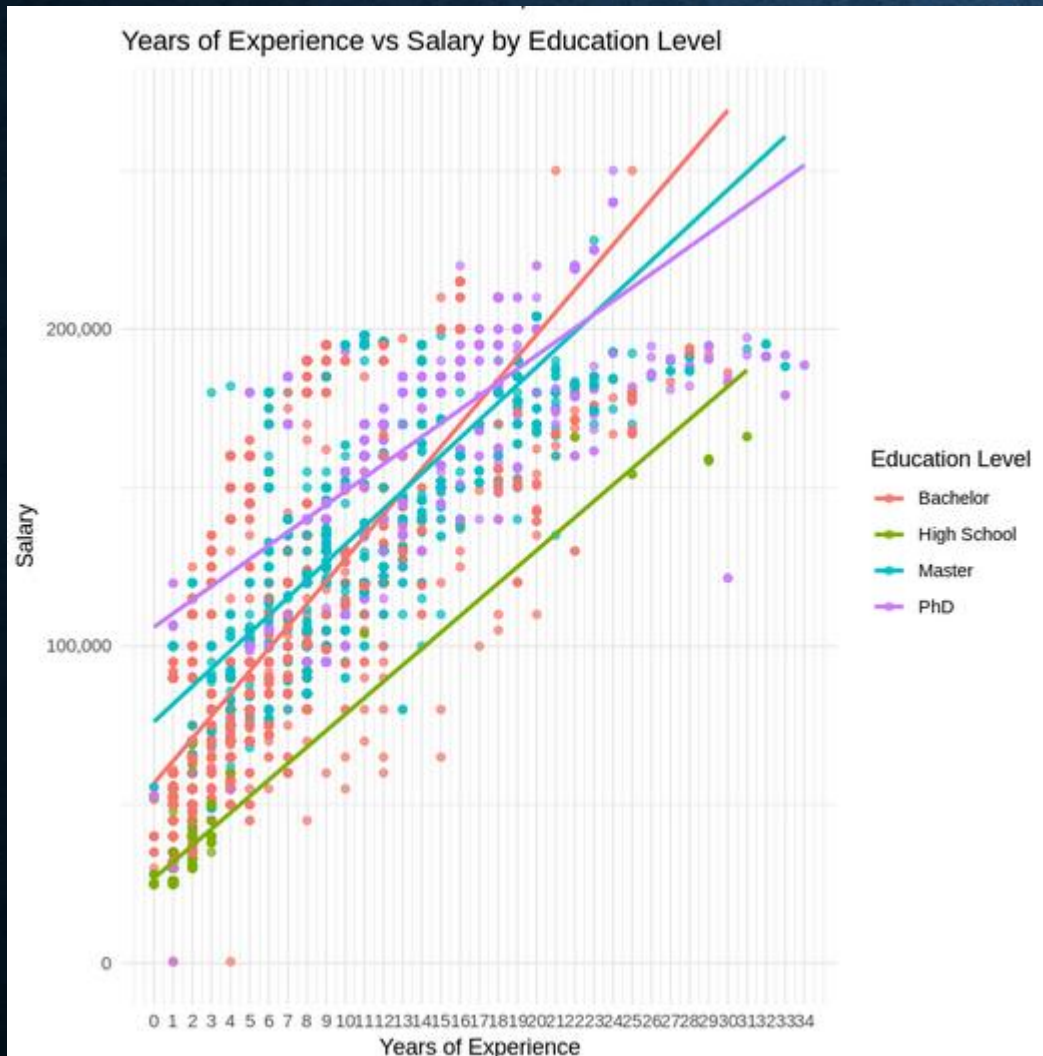


Displays data points and Linear Regression lines for Males and Females.

Growth Rates of Salary for Males & Females look the same.

YoE vs Salary by Education Level

Similar Plot grouped by different Education Levels, showing the trend across various degrees.



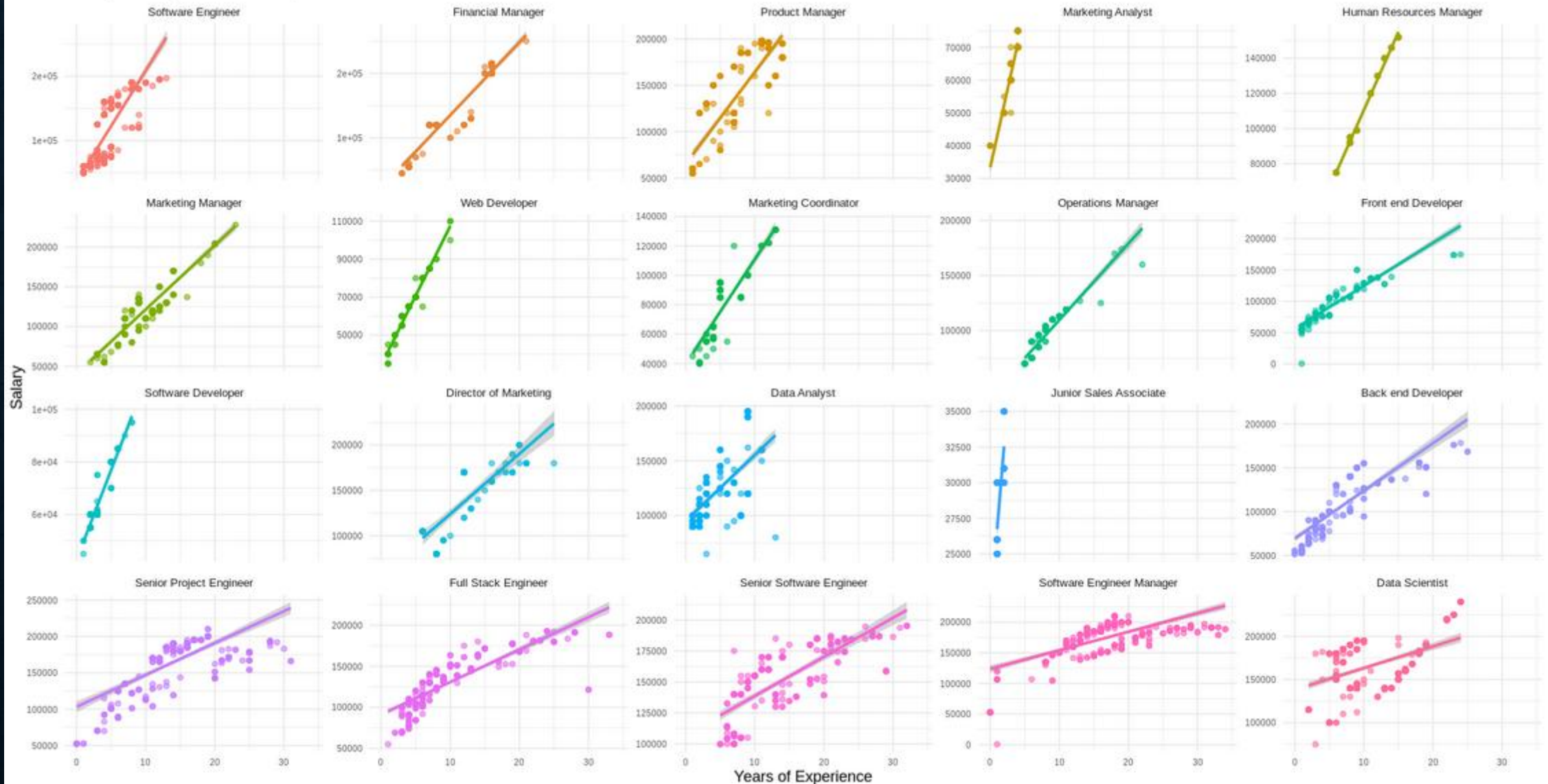
Growth Rates of Salary of Different education levels are not that different.

PhD has the lowest Rate.

YOE VS SALARY FOR DIFFERENT JOB TITLES

- For each of top 20 Job Titles:
 - Built **linear regression models** to calculate slopes (rate of salary growth with experience) and intercepts.
 - Displayed individual scatter plots with regression lines and confidence intervals.
- Job titles are ranked by the slope of their regression line, indicating how quickly salaries grow with experience.

Salary vs. Experience for Top 20 Job Titles



The top 3/20 Jobs with highest growth rates are:

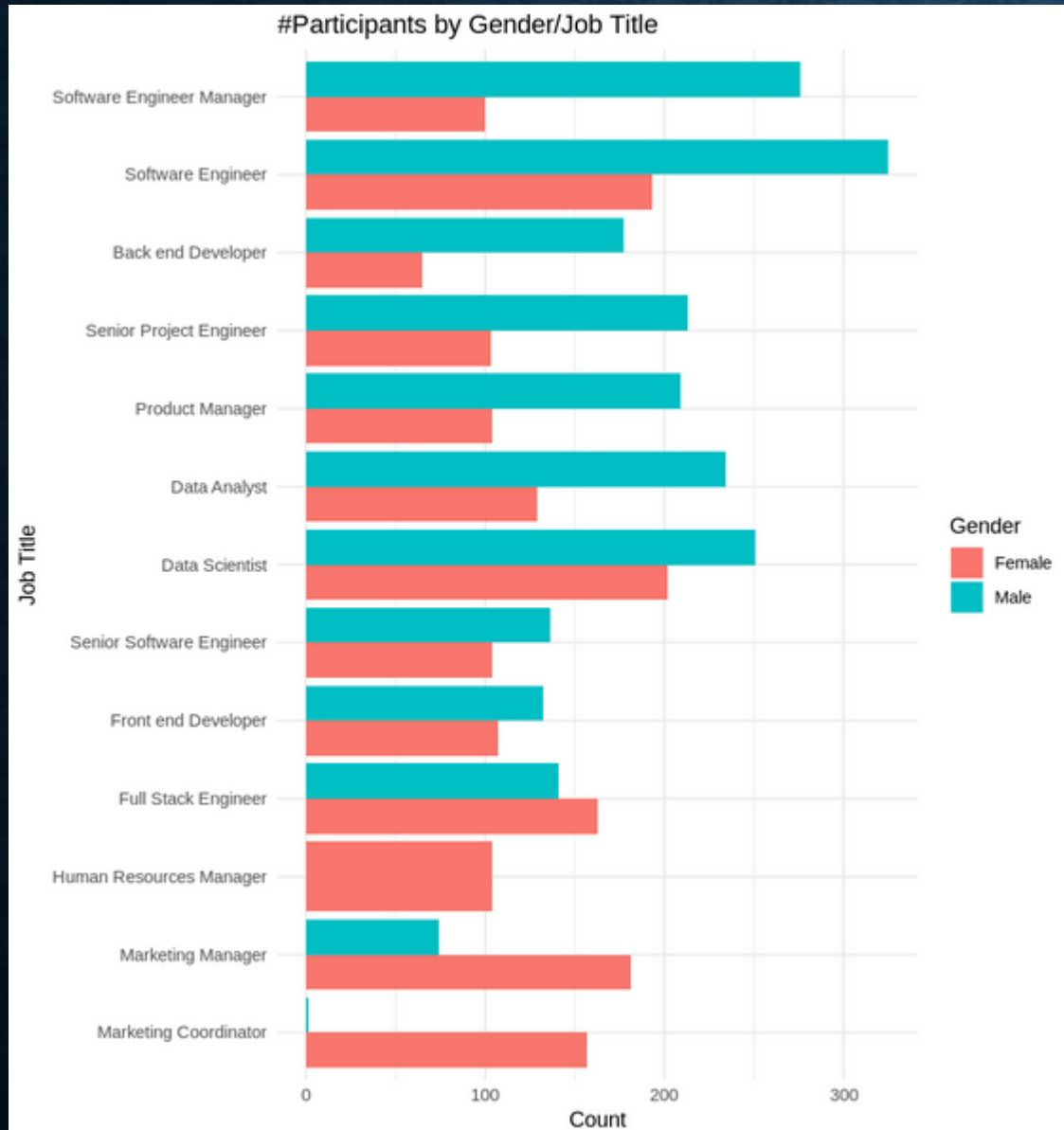
Software Engineer
Financial Manager
Product Manager

The Bottom 3/20 Jobs with Lowest growth rates are:

Senior Software Engineer
Software Engineer Manager
Data Scientist

GENDER DISTRIBUTION AND SALARY ANALYSIS

- Identified the most common Job Titles among Males and Females.
- Plotted a Bar graph to show the number of Male & Female participants for each Job title.
- Job titles are ordered by difference in participation.
- Used a Box plot to show salary distribution for each popular job title, categorized by gender.
- Job titles are ordered by Median Salary.

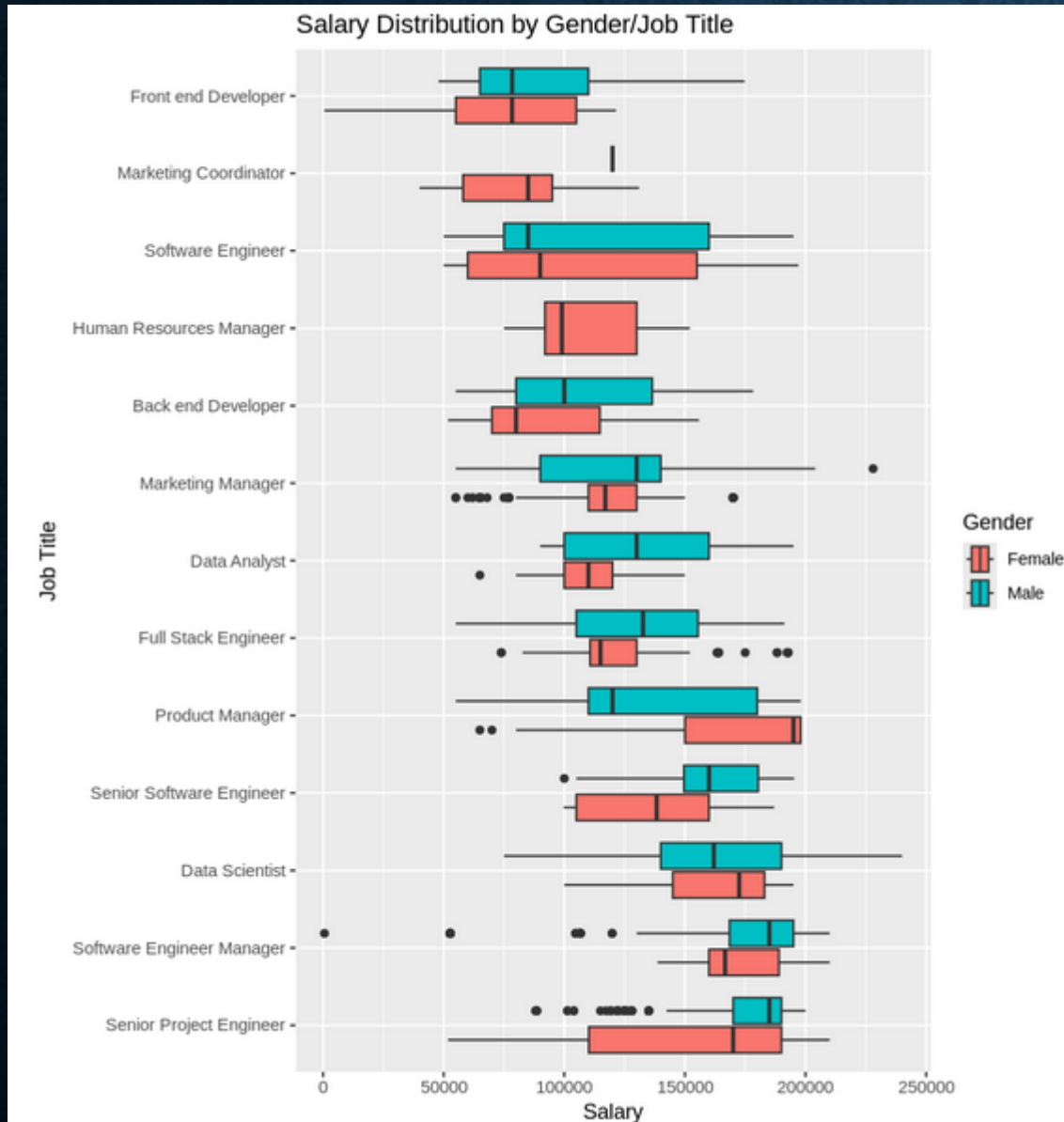


Female participants are higher in Jobs like:

Full Stack Engineer (Tech)
Human Resource Manager (Non-Tech)
Marketing Manager (Non-Tech)
Marketing Coordinator (Non-Tech)

Male Representation more in
Tech Fields

Female representation more in
Non-Tech Fields



This shows that Salary Ranges for Males and Females overlap for most roles.

Generally,

Tech Roles : higher salaries

Non-Tech Roles: Lower salaries

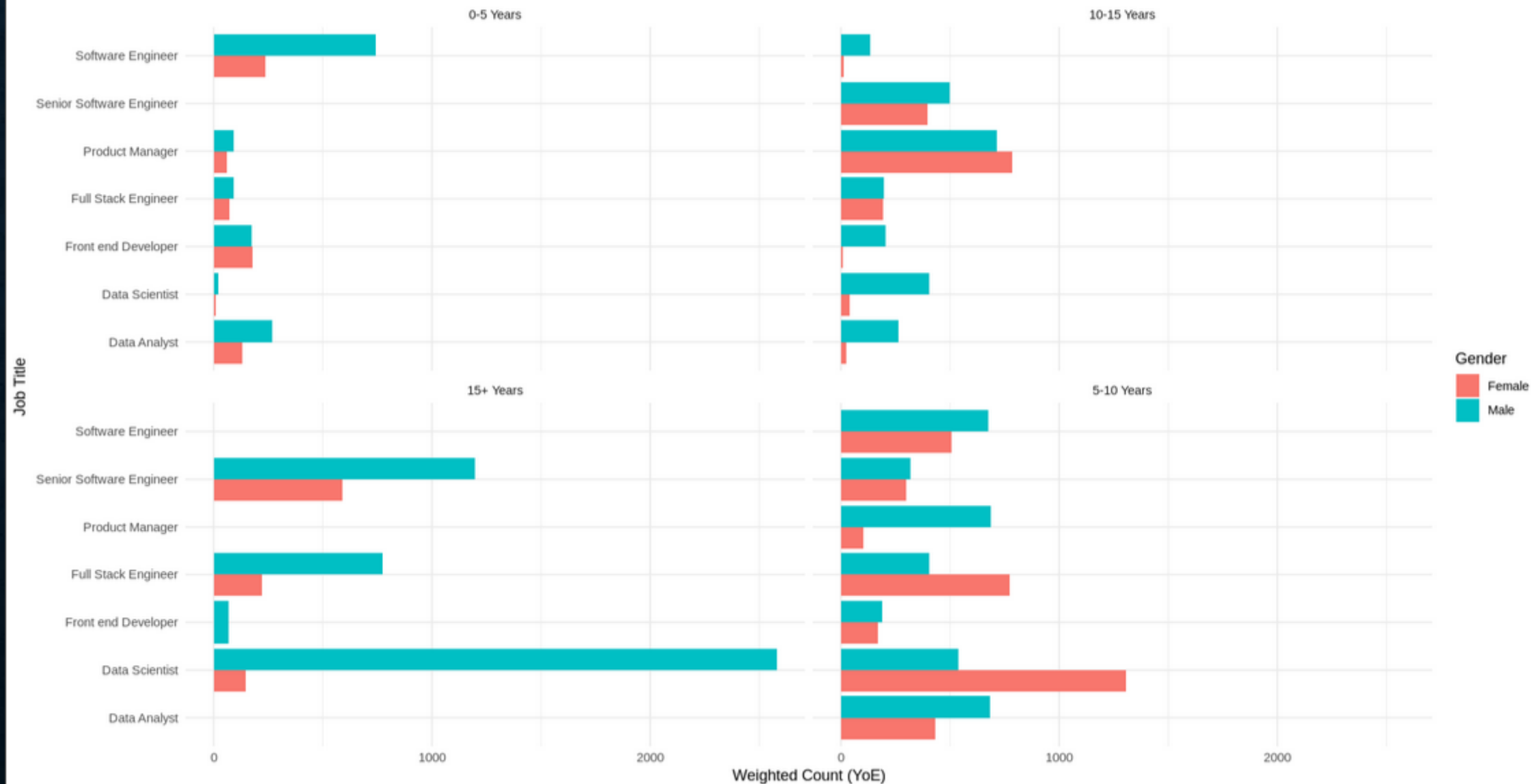
We also found some Pay Gaps.

Men earned more for same Job Titles.

UNCOVERING THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THESE PAY GAPS

- We considered Years of Experience, as it could have been a factor.
- Instead of counting each participant equally, the count was adjusted based on the number of YoE they had.
- Data was categorized into Experience Levels: 0-5 Years, 5-10 Years, 10-15 Years and 15+ Years.
- Analysed for the Jobs which were popular among both Males & Females.

#Participants by Gender, Job Title, and Experience Group



Findings

Among the survey Participants, Males in general had more YoE, except for 5-10 YoE group.

So, this could have been the reason for Pay Gaps.

However, we cannot be entirely sure yet.

To draw more accurate conclusions, we need to consider additional factors and gather more data.

This will be part of our **Future Work**.

THANK YOU !!