Data Science Salaries Analysis

Cheng Ji

Contents

- The Data
- EDA
- Mine
- Refine
- Model
- Conclusion

The Data

- Data Science salary data scraped from indeed.com
- Over 50,000 raw data
- After dropping data without salary info and duplicates, only 294 were used

EDA & Mine

- Create binary variable 'high salary' as Y
- Uniform location data to city level, and categorize it.
- Create 'high_position' feature from 'title'

Refine

- Utilize NLP on summary data
- Due to small dataset, no train test split. K folds cross validation is used.
- Feature selection using Random Forest

Refine

	importance
data	0.069475
analytics	0.046889
team	0.032315
big	0.026158
location_num	0.024852
scientists	0.023610
scientist	0.022645
python	0.015266
high_position	0.013530
learning	0.012604
derivative	0.010777
client	0.010720

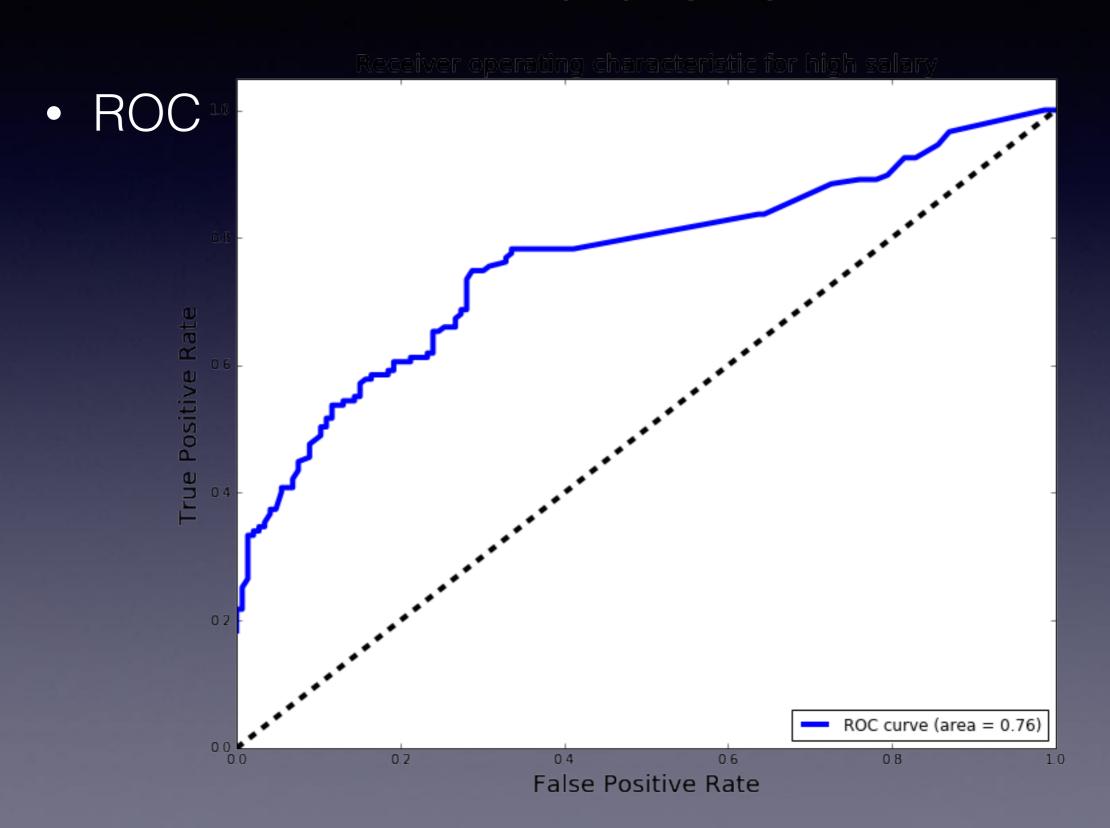
- Random Forest with grid search
- Mean cross validation score: 0.70

Confusion Matrix

	pred high	pred low
high	89	58
low	30	116

Classification report

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.67	0.79	0.72	146
1	0.75	0.61	0.67	147
avg / total	0.71	0.70	0.70	293



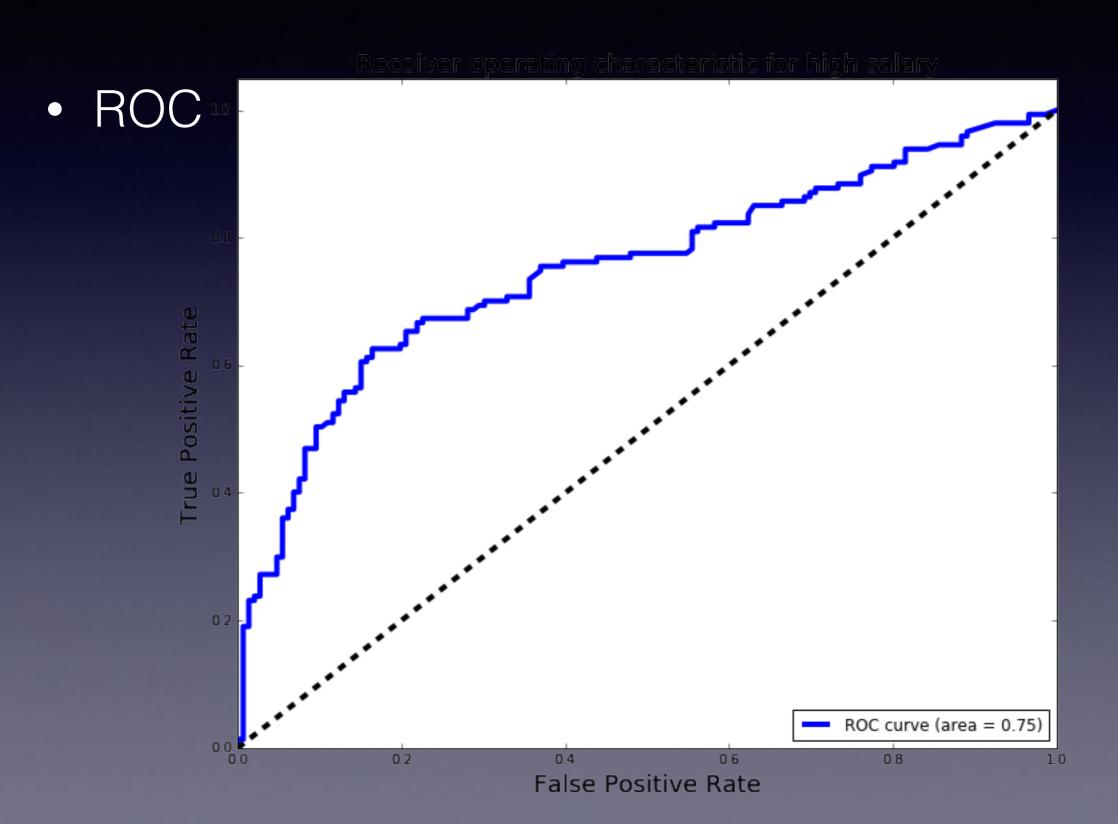
- Gradient Boosting with grid search
- Mean cross validation score: 0.72

Confusion Matrix

	pred high	pred low
high	95	52
low	30	116

Classification report

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.69	0.79	0.74	146
1	0.76	0.65	0.70	147
avg / total	0.73	0.72	0.72	293



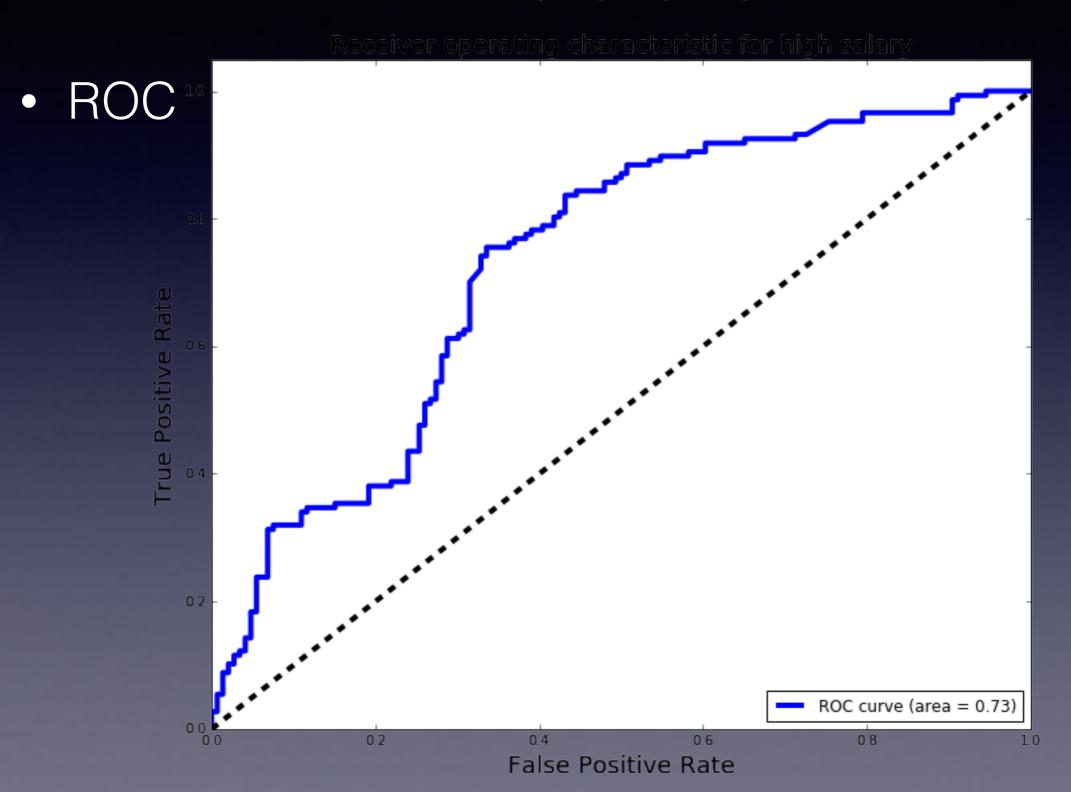
- SVM with ref kernel
- Mean cross validation score: 0.71

Confusion Matrix

	pred high	pred low
high	108	39
low	47	99

Classification report

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.72	0.68	0.70	146
1	0.70	0.73	0.72	147
avg / total	0.71	0.71	0.71	293



Conclusion

- Current median level of data science salaries is about \$105,000
- Judging from the ROC curve, if we focus on controlling false positive rate, random forest (if control fpr<0.4) or gradient boosting (if control fpr<0.2) should be used.
- Limitation: small dataset limits model performance.