

SALARY SURVEY DATASET REPORT SUMMERY

Project Objective:

The objective of this project is to analyze and interpret salary survey data using Excel & SQL. Excel for advanced data visualization and reporting data. SQL for data extraction, transformation, and basic analysis. Clean and structure the raw salary Survey dataset to ensure data integrity and consistency. Visualize findings using excel charts, pivot tables, and dashboards for easier interpretation by stakeholders.

Dataset Description:

The dataset contains **5,092 entries** and **16 columns**, including:

- **Demographics:** Gender, Age Range, Country, State, City.
- **Compensation:** Annual Salary, Additional Compensation, Currency.
- **Professional Info:** Industry, Job Title, Years of Experience, Education Level.

Steps Involved:

Step 1: Data Cleaning:

- Identify columns with missing data & to clean the dataset by handling missing values, standardizing data types, handling inconsistent values.
- For numerical columns (like Annual Salary), either fill the missing values with the mean or median, or to remove rows with missing values.
- For categorical columns (like Industry, Job Title), to replace missing values with a placeholder like "Unknown" or remove the rows.

Handle Inconsistent Values:

Review each column for inconsistencies, such as:

1. Create a Database in MySQL:

- o Open MySQL Workbench.
- o Create a new database.

2. Create a Table:

- o Design a table to hold the dataset with appropriate column names and data types.

3. Upload the Data:

- o Import the cleaned data from the CSV or Excel file into the MySQL table using the LOAD DATA command or the MySQL Workbench import tools.

Step 3: Query The Data Required For Dashboard Creation:

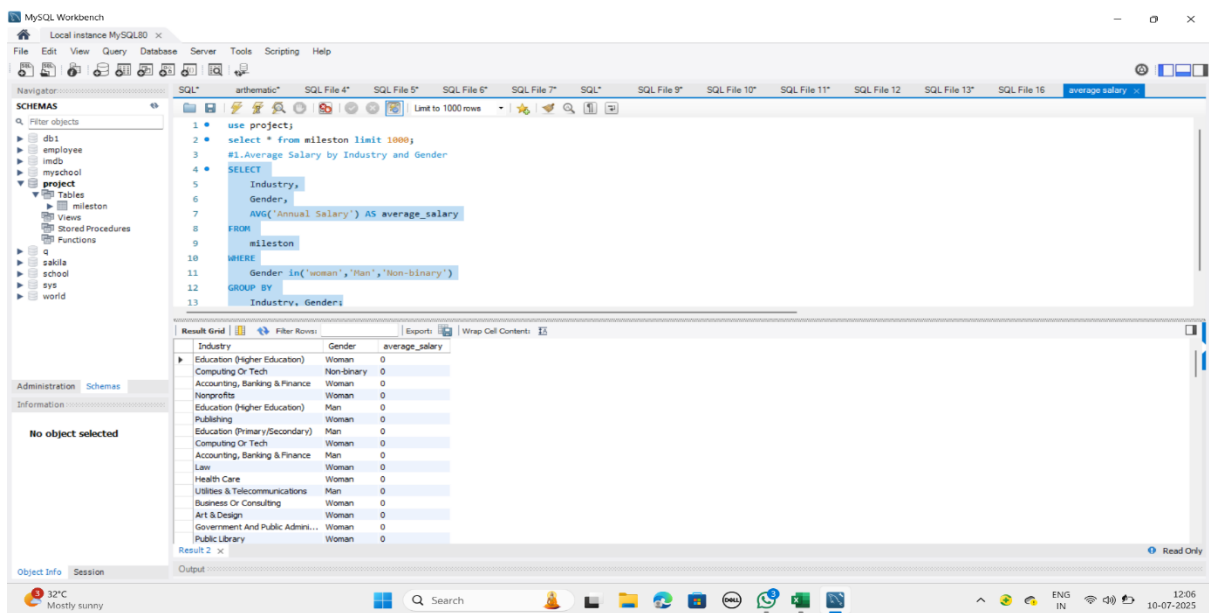
1. Average Salary by Industry and Gender

```
SELECT
    Industry,
    Gender,
    AVG('Annual Salary') AS average_salary
FROM
    mileston
WHERE
    Gender in('woman','Man','Non-binary')
GROUP BY
    Industry, Gender;
```

Explanation:

- Calculates the average salary for each combination of industry and gender.
- Filters only rows with valid gender values. Make sure the case matches the data.
- Groups the data by both industry and gender to calculate the average for each group.

Result:



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
1 use project;
2 select * from milestone limit 1000;
3 #1.Average Salary by Industry and Gender
4 SELECT
5     Industry,
6     Gender,
7     AVG(Annual Salary) AS average_salary
8 FROM
9     milestone
10 WHERE
11     Gender In('woman','Man','Non-binary')
12 GROUP BY
13     Industry, Gender;
```

The results are displayed in a table with the following data:

Industry	Gender	average_salary
Education (Higher Education)	Woman	0
Computing Or Tech	Non-binary	0
Accounting, Banking & Finance	Woman	0
Nonprofits	Woman	0
Education (Higher Education)	Man	0
Publishing	Woman	0
Education (Primary/Secondary)	Man	0
Computing Or Tech	Woman	0
Accounting, Banking & Finance	Man	0
Law	Woman	0
Health Care	Woman	0
Utilities & Telecommunications	Man	0
Business Or Consulting	Woman	0
Art & Design	Woman	0
Government And Public Admin...	Woman	0
Public Library	Woman	0

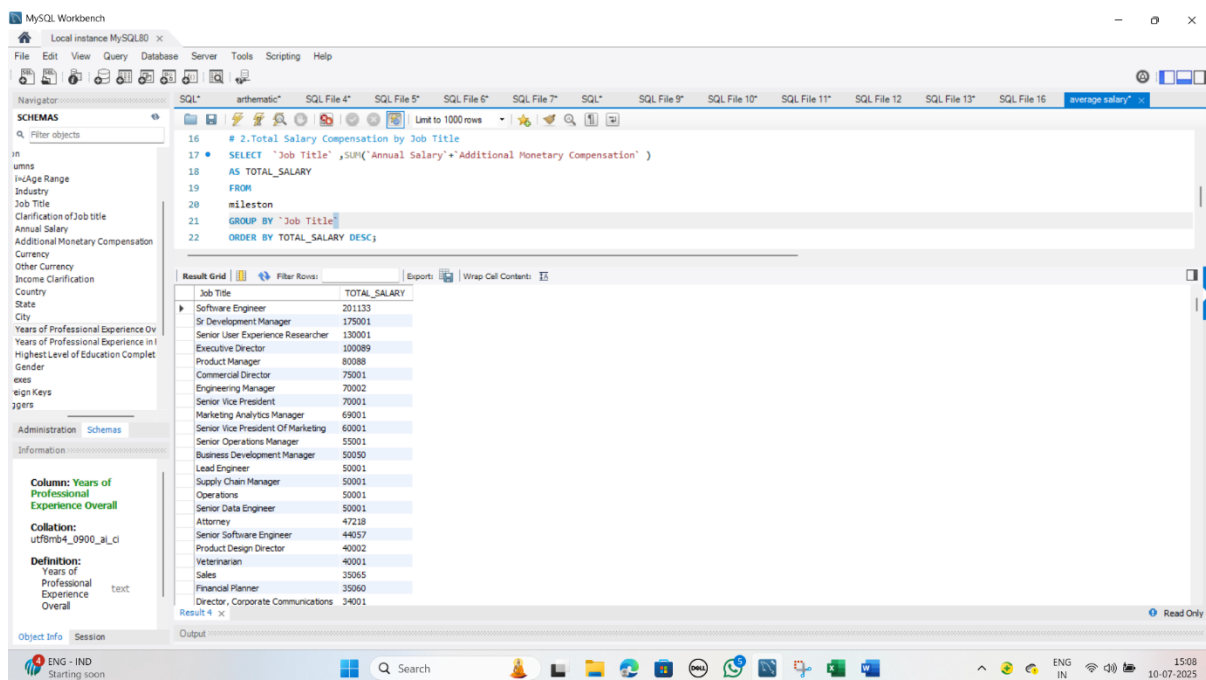
2.Total Salary Compensation by Job Title

```
SELECT    `Job Title` ,SUM(`Annual Salary`+`Additional Monetary  
Compensation` )  
  
AS TOTAL_SALARY  
  
FROM  
  
mileston  
  
GROUP BY `Job Title`  
  
ORDER BY TOTAL_SALARY DESC;
```

Explanation:

- Returns the job title from the dataset.
- Calculates the total of base salary plus extra compensation for each job title.
- Assigns a name to the calculated column.
- Groups all rows that have the same job title together, so the sum can be computed per job.
- Sorts the results from highest to lowest total salary.

Result:



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
16 # 2.Total Salary Compensation by Job Title
17 • SELECT `Job Title` ,SUM("Annual Salary"+"Additional Monetary Compensation" )
18 AS TOTAL_SALARY
19 FROM
20 milestone
21 GROUP BY `Job Title`
22 ORDER BY TOTAL_SALARY DESC;
```

The Results tab displays the output of the query as a table with two columns: Job Title and TOTAL_SALARY. The results are sorted in descending order of total salary.

Job Title	TOTAL_SALARY
Software Engineer	201133
Sr Development Manager	175001
Senior User Experience Researcher	130001
Executive Director	100089
Product Manager	80088
Commercial Director	75001
Engineering Manager	70002
Senior Vice President	70001
Marketing Analytics Manager	69001
Senior Vice President Of Marketing	60001
Senior Operations Manager	55001
Business Development Manager	50090
Lead Engineer	50001
Supply Chain Manager	50001
Operations	50001
Senior Data Engineer	50001
Attorney	47218
Senior Software Engineer	44657
Product Design Director	40002
Veterinarian	40001
Sales	35065
Financial Planner	35060
Director, Corporate Communications	34001

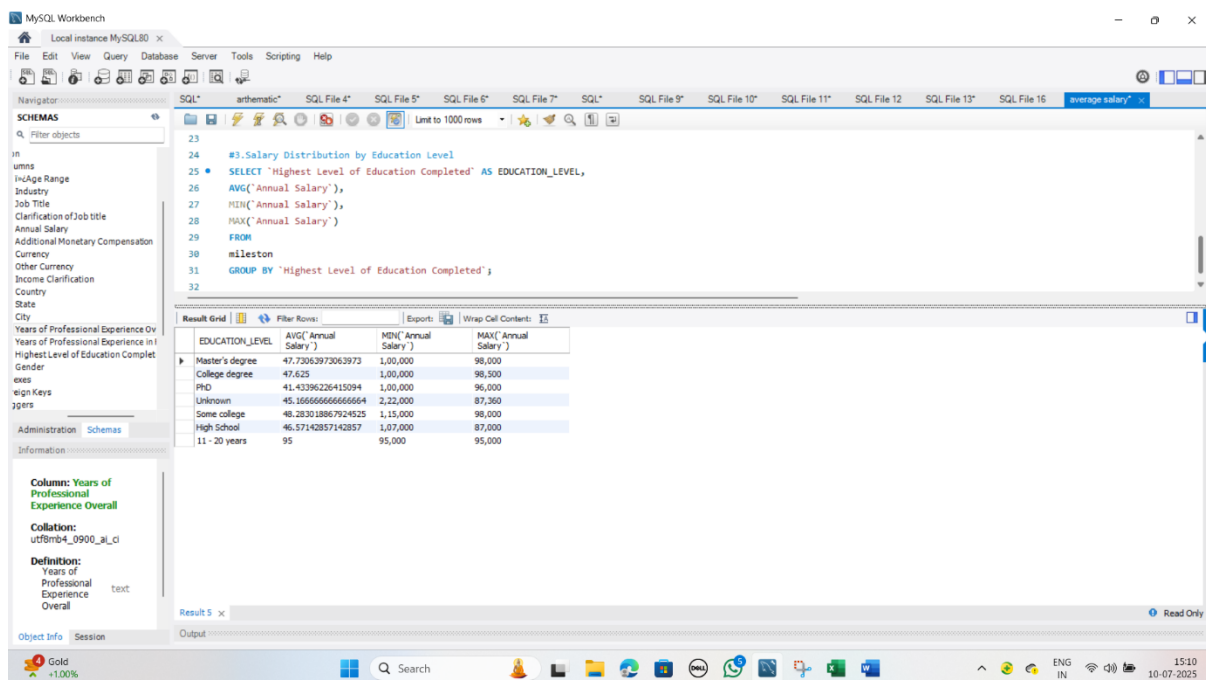
3.Salary Distribution by Education Level

```
SELECT `Highest Level of Education Completed` AS EDUCATION_LEVEL,
AVG(`Annual Salary`),
MIN(`Annual Salary`),
MAX(`Annual Salary`)
FROM
mileston
GROUP BY `Highest Level of Education Completed`;
```

Explanation:

- Calculates the average salary for each education level.
- Finds the minimum salary reported for each level.
- Finds the maximum salary reported for each level.
- Groups the results by each distinct education level so aggregation functions (AVG, MIN, MAX) work per group.

Result:



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains a query titled '#3. Salary Distribution by Education Level'. The query is as follows:

```
SELECT 'Highest Level of Education Completed' AS EDUCATION_LEVEL,  
AVG('Annual Salary'),  
MIN('Annual Salary'),  
MAX('Annual Salary')  
FROM  
mileston  
GROUP BY 'Highest Level of Education Completed';
```

The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: EDUCATION_LEVEL, AVG('Annual Salary'), MIN('Annual Salary'), and MAX('Annual Salary').

EDUCATION_LEVEL	AVG('Annual Salary')	MIN('Annual Salary')	MAX('Annual Salary')
Master's degree	47,730,397,306,397,3	1,00,000	98,000
College degree	47,625	1,00,000	98,500
PHD	41,433,962,264,150,94	1,00,000	98,000
Unknown	45,166,666,666,666,664	2,22,000	87,360
Some college	48,283,018,679,245,25	1,15,000	98,000
High School	46,571,428,571,428,57	1,07,000	87,000
11 - 20 years	95	95,000	95,000

4.Number of Employees by Industry and Years of Experience

```
SELECT `Industry`, `Years of Professional Experience Overall`  
AS OVERALL_EXPERIENCE,  
COUNT(*) AS NUMBER_OF_EMPLOYEES  
FROM mileston  
GROUP BY `Industry`, `Years of Professional Experience Overall`  
ORDER BY  
`Industry`, `Years of Professional Experience Overall` DESC;
```

Explanation:

- Selects the industry and total years of experience columns for analysis.
- Counts the number of rows (i.e., people) in each group — how many pepoles fall into that experience level within that industry.
- Groups data by each unique pair of Industry + Experience, so that COUNT(*) applies to each group.

- Sorts first by Industry name, and then within each industry, by experience level in descending order (most experienced first).

Result:

MySQL Workbench

Local instance MySQL80

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator

Filter objects

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in
umes
InAge Range
Industry
Job Title
Clarification of Job title
Annual Salary
Additional Monetary Compensation
Currency
Other Currency
Income Clarification
Country
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Years of Professional Experience Ov
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Administration Schemas

Information

Column: Years of Professional Experience Overall
Collation: utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci
Definition: Years of Professional Experience Overall text

SQL*

arithmetic*

SQL File 4*

SQL File 5*

SQL File 6*

SQL File 7*

SQL*

SQL File 9*

SQL File 10*

SQL File 11*

SQL File 12

SQL File 13*

SQL File 16

average salary*

Limit to 1000 rows

33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42

```

# 4.Number of Employees by Industry and Years of Experience
SELECT `Industry`,`Years of Professional Experience Overall`
AS OVERALL_EXPERIENCE,
COUNT(*) AS NUMBER_OF_EMPLOYEES
FROM milestone
GROUP BY `Industry`,`Years of Professional Experience Overall`
ORDER BY
`Industry`,`Years of Professional Experience Overall` DESC;

```

Result Grid

Filter Rows

Export

Wrap Cell Contents

Industry	OVERALL_EXPERIENCE	NUMBER_OF_EMPLOYEES
"Government Relations" (Lobbying)	5-7 years	1
Academic Medicine	8 - 10 years	1
Academic Research (Psychology)	2 - 4 years	1
Accounting, Banking & Finance	8 - 10 years	12
Accounting, Banking & Finance	5-7 years	13
Accounting, Banking & Finance	31 - 40 years	2
Accounting, Banking & Finance	21 - 30 years	10
Accounting, Banking & Finance	2 - 4 years	7
Accounting, Banking & Finance	11 - 20 years	16
Accounting, Banking & Finance	1 year or less	1
Aerospace	11 - 20 years	1
Aerospace Contracting	11 - 20 years	1
Agriculture Or Forestry	8 - 10 years	1
Agriculture Or Forestry	11 - 20 years	2
Agriculture Or Forestry	1 year or less	1
Animal Health Product Manufacturing	11 - 20 years	1
Archaeology / Cultural Resource Ma...	11 - 20 years	1
Architecture	11 - 20 years	1
Art & Design	5-7 years	3
Art & Design	71 - 10 years	2

Read Only

Object Info Session

Output

Trending videos
Downton Abbey...

Search

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IN

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10-07-2025

5. Median Salary by Age Range and Gender

WITH ranked_salaries AS (

SELECT

`i»¿Age Range`,

Gender,

`Annual Salary`,

ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY `i»¿Age Range`, Gender
ORDER BY `Annual Salary`) AS rn,

COUNT(*) OVER (PARTITION BY `i»¿Age Range`, Gender) AS
total_rows

FROM milestone

)

SELECT

```

        `inAge Range`,
        Gender,
        AVG(`Annual Salary`) AS Median_Salary
FROM ranked_salaries
WHERE rn IN (
    FLOOR((total_rows + 1) / 2),
    CEIL((total_rows + 1) / 2)
)
GROUP BY `inAge Range`, Gender
ORDER BY `inAge Range`, Gender;
Median Salary by Age Range and Gender

```

Explanation:

- Assigns a row number to each entry **within each age range and gender group**, sorted by salary.
- This helps us identify the **middle salary or salaries**.
- Counts how many entries are in each group.
- We use this to know which row(s) represent the median.
- Returns one row per **Age Range + Gender**.
- Shows the **median salary** in that group.

Result:

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```

SELECT
    `inAge Range`,
    Gender,
    AVG(`Annual Salary`) AS Median_Salary
FROM ranked_salaries
WHERE rn IN (
    FLOOR((total_rows + 1) / 2),
    CEIL((total_rows + 1) / 2)
)
GROUP BY `inAge Range`, Gender
ORDER BY `inAge Range`, Gender;

```

The Results Grid shows the following data:

inAge Range	Gender	Median_Salary
18-24	Man	50
18-24	Non-binary	33
18-24	Woman	46
25-34	Man	57.5
25-34	Non-binary	46
25-34	Woman	56
35-44	Man	52
35-44	Non-binary	9.5
35-44	Woman	52
45-54	Man	1
45-54	PTD	95
45-54	Woman	56
55-64	Man	1
55-64	Woman	54
65 or over	Man	1

6. Job Titles with the Highest Salary in Each Country.

SELECT

 `Country`,

 `Job Title`,

 `Annual Salary`

FROM

 mileston

WHERE

 (`Country`, `Annual Salary`) IN (

 SELECT

 `Country`,

 MAX(`Annual Salary`)

 FROM

 mileston

 GROUP BY `Country`);

Explanation:

- Finds the maximum salary for each country.
- Joins this result back to the original table to get the job title and salary of those individuals who earn that max salary.
- Matches both the country and the salary to make sure only top earners in each country are selected.

Result:

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
SELECT
    `Country`,
    `Job Title`,
    `Annual Salary`
FROM
    mileston
WHERE
    (`Country`, `Annual Salary`) IN (
        SELECT
            `Country`,
            MAX(`Annual Salary`)
        FROM
            mileston
        GROUP BY `Country`);
```

The Results grid displays the following data:

Country	Job Title	Annual Salary
Scotland	Teacher	36,000
Which means that our contract year has three ...	Professor	95,000
The Netherlands	Program Manager	60,000
Australia	Account Manager	65,000
Spain	English As A Second Language Teacher	18,000
England	Editor	27,000
Ireland	Occupational Therapist	35
France	Ux Designer	36,000
United Kingdom	Strategic Operations And Programme Manager	90,000
Canada	Hip-Hop	98,000
Germany	Network Manager	2,60,000
United States	Controller	98,000
Ireland	Director	45,000

7.Average Salary by City and Industry

SELECT

City AS City,

Industry AS Industry,

AVG(`Annual Salary`) AS avg_salary

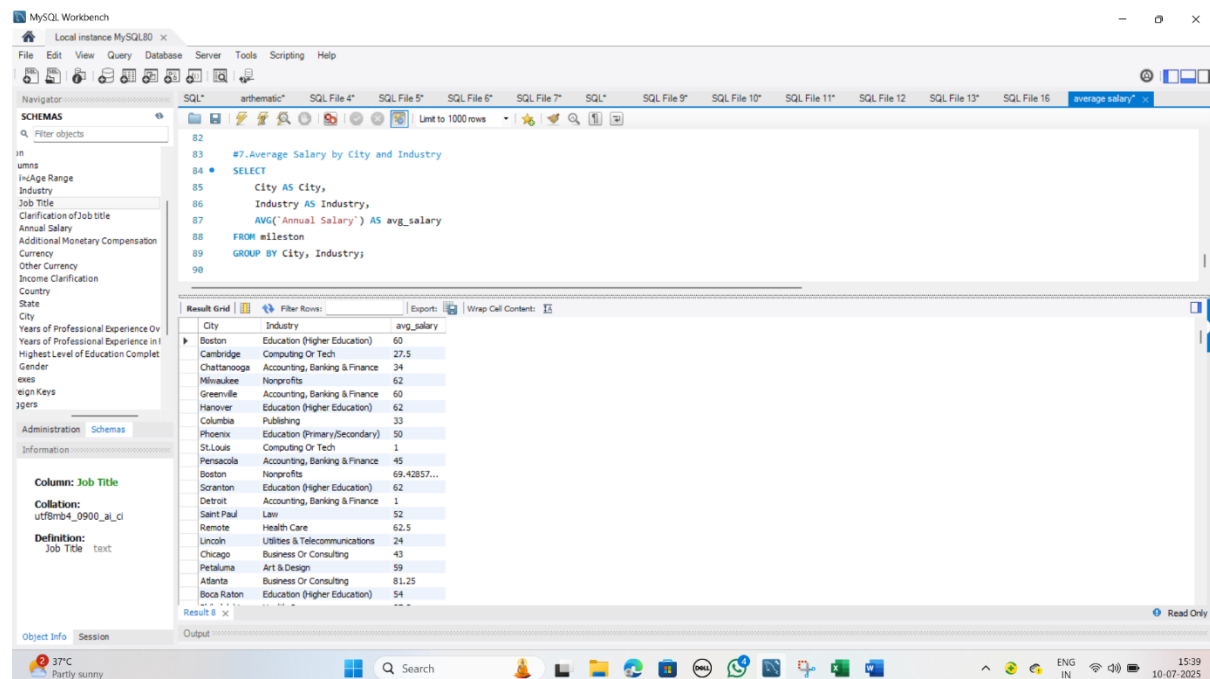
FROM milestone

GROUP BY City, Industry;

Explanation:

- Chooses the city and industry columns to group and report.
- Calculates the average annual salary for each city–industry pair.

Result:



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
#7.Average Salary by City and Industry
SELECT
  City AS City,
  Industry AS Industry,
  AVG(`Annual Salary`) AS avg_salary
FROM milestone
GROUP BY City, Industry;
```

The Results grid displays the following data:

City	Industry	avg_salary
Boston	Education (Higher Education)	60
Cambridge	Computing Or Tech	27.5
Chattanooga	Accounting, Banking & Finance	34
Milwaukee	Nonprofits	62
Greenville	Accounting, Banking & Finance	60
Hanover	Education (Higher Education)	62
Columbe	Publishing	33
Phoenix	Education (Primary/Secondary)	50
St.Louis	Computing Or Tech	1
Pensacola	Accounting, Banking & Finance	45
Boston	Nonprofits	69.42857...
Scranton	Education (Higher Education)	62
Detroit	Accounting, Banking & Finance	1
Saint Paul	Law	52
Remote	Health Care	62.5
Lincoln	Utilities & Telecommunications	24
Chicago	Business Or Consulting	43
Peisakuma	Art & Design	59
Atlanta	Business Or Consulting	81.25
Boca Raton	Education (Higher Education)	54

8.Percentage of Employees with Additional Monetary Compensation by Gender

SELECT Gender,count(*) as total_employees,

SUM(CASE WHEN `Additional Monetary Compensation` > 0 THEN 1 ELSE 0
END) AS employees_with_compensation,

```
(SUM(CASE WHEN `Additional Monetary Compensation` > 0 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) * 100.0 / COUNT(*)) AS percentage_monetary_compensation
```

from

mileston

WHERE

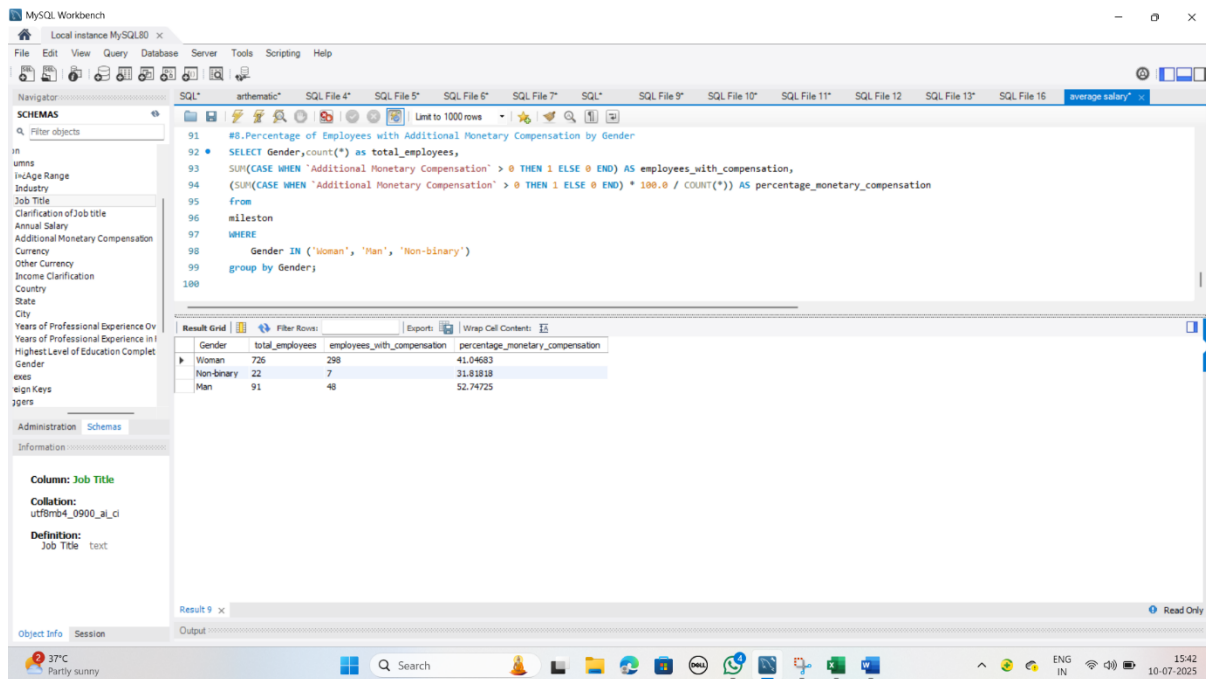
Gender IN ('Woman', 'Man', 'Non-binary')

group by Gender;

Explanation:

1. **SELECT Gender:** Retrieves the gender of employees. The WHERE clause ensures only 'Woman', 'Man', and 'Non-binary' entries are considered.
2. **COUNT(*) AS total_employees:** Counts the total number of employees for each gender group.
3. **SUM(CASE WHEN 'Additional Monetary Compensation' > 0 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS employees_with_compensation:**
 - This uses a CASE WHEN statement to assign a value of 1 to employees who received additional monetary compensation and 0 otherwise.
 - The SUM function then totals these values, giving the count of employees with additional compensation per gender group.
4. **(SUM(CASE WHEN 'Additional Monetary Compensation' > 0 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) * 100.0 / COUNT(*)) AS percentage_monetary_compensation:**
 - Calculates the percentage of employees with additional compensation within each gender group.
 - Multiplying by 100.0 ensures the result is a floating-point number, providing a precise percentage.
5. **WHERE Gender IN ('Woman', 'Man', 'Non-binary'):** Filters the data to include only the specified gender categories.
6. **GROUP BY Gender:** Groups the results by gender, allowing aggregate functions like COUNT and SUM to operate within each group.

Result:



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains a query titled "#8. Percentage of Employees with Additional Monetary Compensation by Gender". The query calculates the percentage of employees with additional monetary compensation, grouped by gender. The results grid shows the following data:

Gender	total_employees	employees_with_compensation	percentage_monetary_compensation
Women	725	298	41.04683
Non-binary	22	7	31.81818
Man	91	48	52.74725

9.Total Compensation by Job Title and Years of Experience

SELECT

 `Job Title`,

 `Years of Professional Experience Overall`,

 SUM(`Annual Salary` + COALESCE(`Additional Monetary Compensation`,
0)) AS Total_Compensation

FROM

 mileston

GROUP BY

 `Job Title`,

 `Years of Professional Experience Overall`

ORDER BY

 `Job Title`,

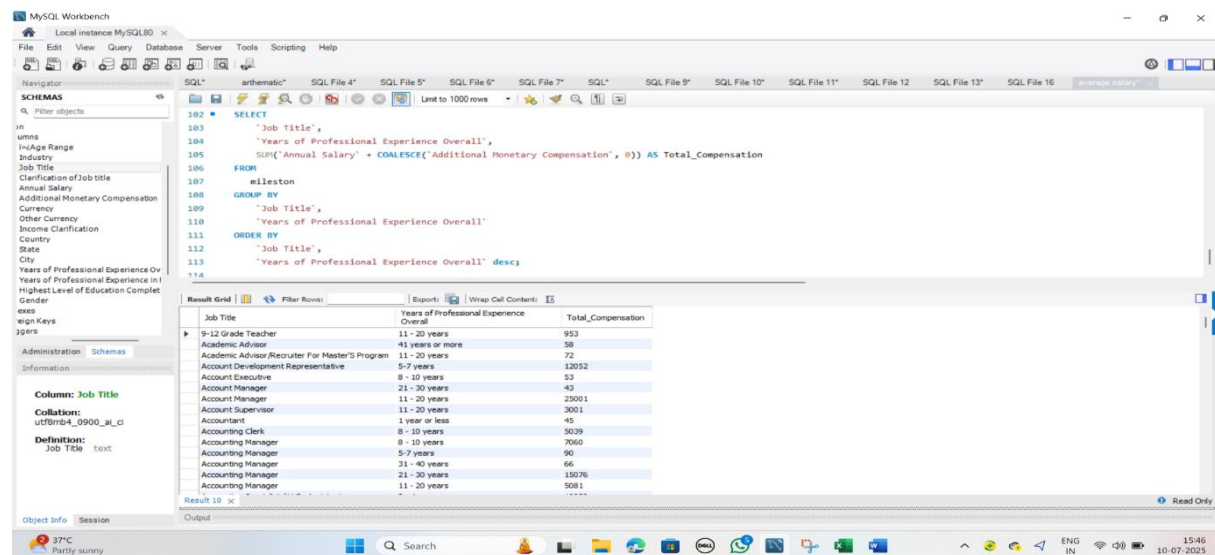
 `Years of Professional Experience Overall` desc;

Explanation:

Retrieves the job title and total years of experience.

- SUM(...) AS Total_Compensation: adds up annual salary plus any extra monetary compensation for all rows in each group.
- Ensures that if the extra compensation field is NULL, it's treated as zero—so Annual Salary + NULL doesn't become NULL.
- Groups rows by both **Job Title** and **Years of Professional Experience Overall**.
- For each group, the query sums up the combined compensation (Annual Salary + extra pay) across all employees fitting that exact job-and-experience pairing.
- Sorts output first alphabetically by Job Title, then by Years of Experience in **descending** order.
- That means within each job title, you'll see the most-experienced groups at the top

Result:



MySQL Workbench

Local instance MySQL80

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator

Filter objects

SCHMAS

in

ums

IncAge Range

Industry

Job Title

Clarification of Job title

Annual Salary

Additional Monetary Compensation

Currency

Other Currency

Income Clarification

Country

State

City

Years of Professional Experience Ov

Years of Professional Experience in I

HighestLevel of Education Complet

Gender

ess

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Administration Schemas

Information

Column: Job Title

Collation: utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci

Definition: Job Title text

Result Grid

Job Title	Years of Professional Experience Overall	Total_Compensation
9-12 Grade Teacher	11 - 20 years	953
Academic Advisor	41 years or more	58
Academic Advisor/Recruiter For Master's Program	11 - 20 years	72
Account Development Representative	5-7 years	12052
Account Executive	9 - 10 years	33
Account Manager	21 - 30 years	43
Account Manager	11 - 20 years	25001
Account Supervisor	11 - 20 years	3001
Accountant	1 year or less	45
Accounting Clerk	8 - 10 years	5039
Accounting Manager	9 - 10 years	7060
Accounting Manager	5-7 years	90
Accounting Manager	31 - 40 years	66
Accounting Manager	21 - 30 years	15076
Accounting Manager	11 - 20 years	5081

Result 10 x

Output

37°C partly sunny

Search

ENG IN

15:46

10-07-2025

10. Average Salary by Industry, Gender, and Education Level

Select 'Industry', 'Gender', 'Highest Level of Education Completed',
avg('Annual Salary') as avg_salary

from mileston

WHERE

```
`gender` IN ('Woman', 'Man', 'Non-binary')
```

```
group by `Gender`, `Highest Level of Education Completed`, `industry`;
```

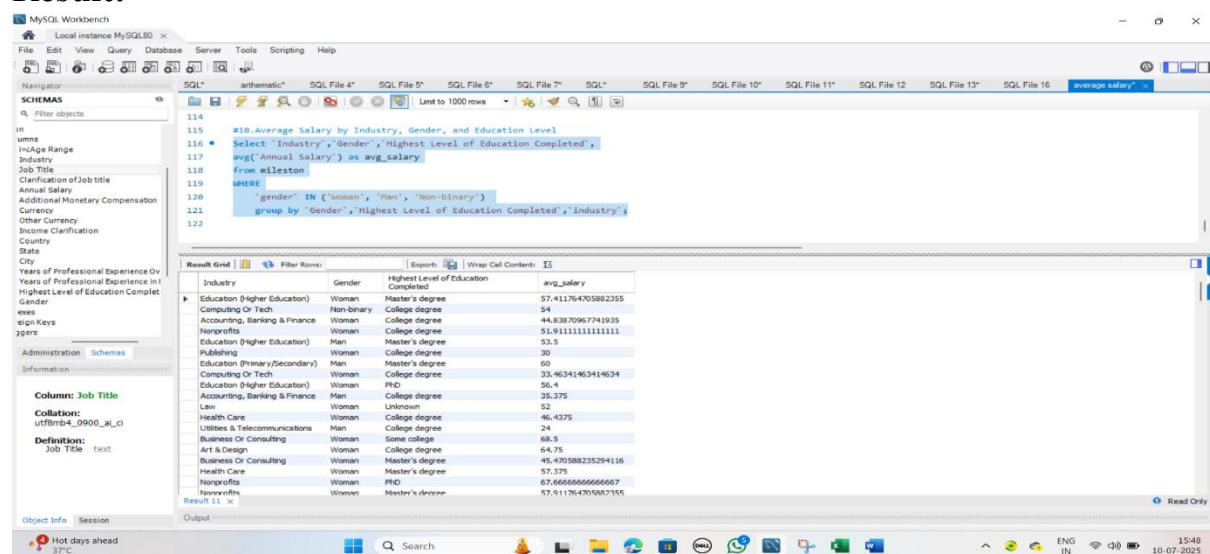
Explanation:

Retrieves four pieces of information per row:

Industry – sector of employment, Gender – must be one of Woman, Man, or Non-binary, Highest Level of Education Completed – educational attainment, AVG(Annual Salary) – compute the average annual salary for each group

- Filters the dataset to only include employees whose Gender is 'Woman', 'Man', or 'Non-binary'.
- Results are aggregated by three dimensions: Gender, Education Level, and Industry.
- This means you'll get one row per unique combination of these three attributes.
- Calculates the mean salary for each group.
- By default, AVG() ignores NULL values in Annual Salary.

Result:



```
#10: Average Salary by Industry, Gender, and Education Level
Select `Industry`, `Gender`, `Highest Level of Education Completed`,
avg(`Annual Salary`) as avg_salary
from mileston
WHERE
`gender` IN ('Woman', 'Man', 'Non-binary')
group by `Gender`, `Highest Level of Education Completed`, `industry`;
```

Industry	Gender	Highest Level of Education Completed	avg_salary
Education (Higher Education)	Woman	Master's degree	57.411764705882355
Computing Or Tech	Non-binary	College degree	54
Accounting, Banking & Finance	Woman	College degree	44.83870967741935
Nonprofits	Woman	College degree	51.91111111111111
Education (Higher Education)	Man	Master's degree	53.5
Publishing	Woman	College degree	30
Education (Primary/Secondary)	Man	Master's degree	60
Computing Or Tech	Woman	College degree	33.46341463414634
Education (Higher Education)	Woman	PHD	56.4
Accounting, Banking & Finance	Man	College degree	35.375
Law	Woman	Unknown	52
Health Care	Woman	College degree	46.4375
Utilities & Telecommunications	Man	College degree	24
Business Or Consulting	Woman	Some college	68.5
Art & Design	Woman	College degree	64.75
Business Or Consulting	Woman	Master's degree	45.470588235294116
Health Care	Woman	Master's degree	57.375
Nonprofits	Woman	PHD	67.66666666666667
Nonprofits	Woman	Master's degree	57.511764705882355

Step 4: Create Tables in Excel

Export the data from MySQL and create separate sheets in Excel for each query result.

1. Export Data from MySQL:

- o After running each SQL query, export the result to a CSV file.

2. Import into Excel:

- o Open Excel and create a new workbook.
- o For each query result create a new sheet.
- o Import the respective CSV file into each sheet.
- o You should have one sheet for each query result.

Step 5: Dashboard Creation

Create pivot tables and a dashboard to visualize the results.

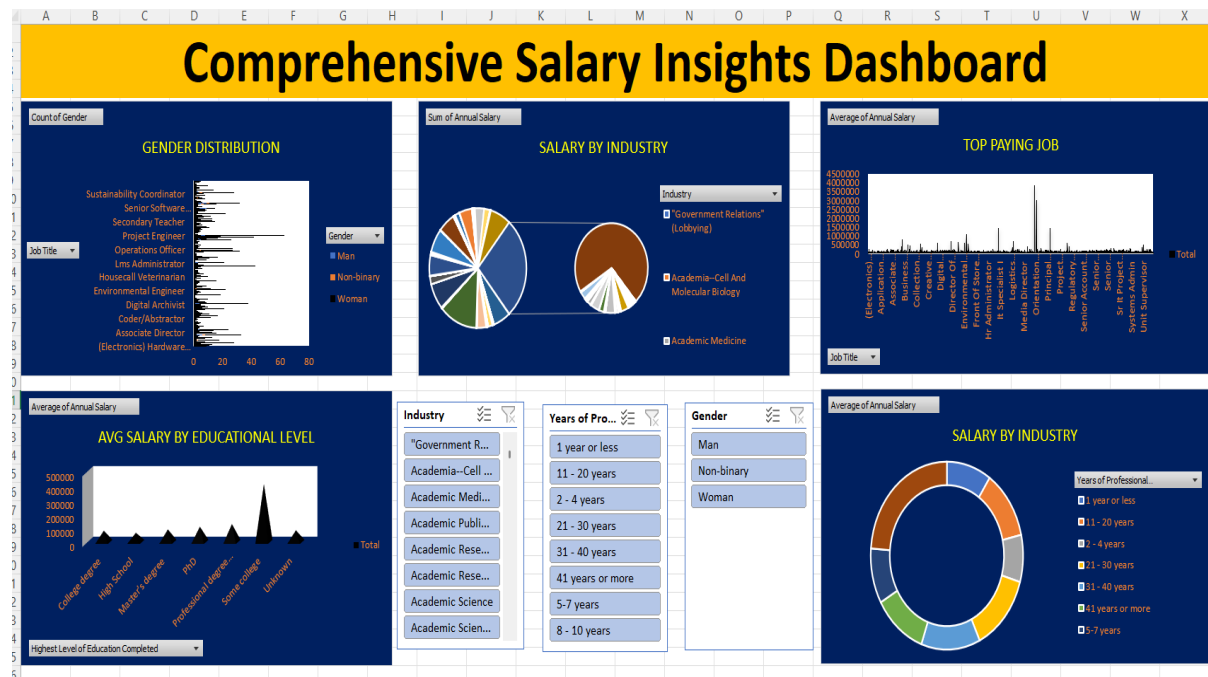
1. Create Pivot Tables:

- o In Excel, create pivot tables from the data in each sheet to summarize and analyze the key metrics.
- o Use appropriate fields for rows, columns, values, and filters to get meaningful insights from the data.

2. Create a Dashboard:

- o Use the various Excel charts (bar charts, pie charts, line charts, etc.) to visualize the following insights:
 - Salary distribution by industry.
 - Gender distribution across different job titles.
 - Top-paying job titles.
 - Avg salary by education.
 - Avg salary by experience.
- o To Arrange the charts and tables on a dedicated dashboard sheet in an easy-to-read format.

Dash Board:



Gender Distribution (Top-Left)

- Bar chart displaying counts of Man, Woman, Non-binary across different Job Titles.
- Interactive Job Title and Gender slicers let you filter which roles or genders are shown.

Salary by Industry – Total Sum (Top-Middle)

- Two pie charts:
 - A large one showing total payroll distribution across all industries.
 - A focused smaller one (zoomed in) highlighting a selected industry (e.g., Academia – Cell And Molecular Biology).
- Industry slicer allows selecting one or more industries to inspect.

Top Paying Job (Top-Right)

- A spike chart depicting the average annual salary for each job title.

- Y-axis in rupees/dollars (values like 50,000 up to 4,500,000), showing which jobs pay the highest.
 - Interactive slicer filters by Job Title.
-

Avg Salary by Education Level (Bottom-Left)

- A bar or column chart that displays average annual salary for each education level: *High School, College degree, Master's, PhD, Professional degree, Some college, Unknown*.
 - Slicer filters by Highest Level of Education Completed.
-

Salary by Industry – By Experience (Bottom-Right)

- A donut chart, breaking down average salaries by Years of Professional Experience (e.g., *1 year or less, 2–4 years, ..., 41+ years*), within the selected industry or filtered dataset.
 - Slicer controls which experience categories are included.
-

Slicers (Center Region)

Three interactive controls to apply across all charts:

1. Industry: Pick one or multiple industries to update relevant visualizations.
2. Years of Professional Experience: Filter dashboards based on experience categories.
3. Gender: Toggle between gender categories to segment data.

3. Final Touches:

- o Ensure the dashboard is clear and visually appealing, with proper labels, titles, and legends.
- o Add any filters or slicers for interactive analysis.

Conclusion:

A written summary of insights from the analysis, including documentation that outlines the project objective, dataset description, steps involved, screenshots of results obtained at each phase, insights derived from the analysis, and a conclusion for the project.