

isabellaparlato.final.project

December 13, 2024

1 FINAL PROJECT

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1.0.2 Date: December 13, 2024

1.1 Prompt

You are a data scientist and would like to know where the top 5 places in the world (country or city) where your salary (in USD) will go the farthest with respect to each individual index within the `cost_of_living.csv` file. Provide a simple statistical analysis in a Jupyter Notebook file and provide visualizations to support your analysis (I am looking for data wrangling more than anything).

There are several ways to convert currencies to USD. Here are some examples in Python: <https://pytutorial.com/currency-conversion-in-python>

```
[1]: # import libraries

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import string as str
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
[2]: # confirm working directory and change to project folder with data

import os
os.chdir(r"C:\Users\bells\OneDrive\Documents\MS Data Sci GRAD_
↳SCHOOL\DSE5002_R-Python\Project_2_python\data")

import os
print(os.getcwd())
```

```
C:\Users\bells\OneDrive\Documents\MS Data Sci GRAD SCHOOL\DSE5002_R-
Python\Project_2_python\data
```

1.2 Add In Data Sets & Clean Them Up

```
[3]: top_countries_women = pd.read_excel('best_countries_women_2024.xlsx')
      print(top_countries_women.head())
```

```
## I pulled this data from https://ceoworld.biz/2024/04/15/
↳revealed-worlds-best-countries-for-women-2024/
```

Country Rankings as Best for Women		Country \
0	1	Netherlands
1	2	Norway
2	3	Sweden
3	4	Denmark
4	5	Finland

Country Score as Best for Women	
0	99.7
1	99.4
2	99.2
3	98.7
4	98.3

```
[4]: cost_of_living = pd.read_csv('cost_of_living.csv')
      print (cost_of_living.head())
```

Rank	City	Cost of Living Index	Rent Index \
0	NaN Hamilton, Bermuda	149.02	96.10
1	NaN Zurich, Switzerland	131.24	69.26
2	NaN Basel, Switzerland	130.93	49.38
3	NaN Zug, Switzerland	128.13	72.12
4	NaN Lugano, Switzerland	123.99	44.99

Cost of Living Plus Rent Index	Groceries Index	Restaurant Price Index \	
0	124.22	157.89	155.22
1	102.19	136.14	132.52
2	92.70	137.07	130.95
3	101.87	132.61	130.93
4	86.96	129.17	119.80

Local Purchasing Power Index	
0	79.43
1	129.79
2	111.53
3	143.40
4	111.96

```
[5]: ## cleaning up cost of living df - I want to take only the Countries from the
      ↳City column by just taking last word
```

```

cost_of_living['Country'] = cost_of_living['City'].str.split(',').str[-1]

#then remove any spaces so it will line up with out data set's Country columns

cost_of_living['Country'] = cost_of_living['Country'].str.strip()

print(cost_of_living.head())
print(cost_of_living.columns)

```

	Rank	City	Cost of Living Index	Rent Index \
0	NaN	Hamilton, Bermuda	149.02	96.10
1	NaN	Zurich, Switzerland	131.24	69.26
2	NaN	Basel, Switzerland	130.93	49.38
3	NaN	Zug, Switzerland	128.13	72.12
4	NaN	Lugano, Switzerland	123.99	44.99

	Cost of Living Plus Rent Index	Groceries Index	Restaurant Price Index \
0	124.22	157.89	155.22
1	102.19	136.14	132.52
2	92.70	137.07	130.95
3	101.87	132.61	130.93
4	86.96	129.17	119.80

	Local Purchasing Power Index	Country
0	79.43	Bermuda
1	129.79	Switzerland
2	111.53	Switzerland
3	143.40	Switzerland
4	111.96	Switzerland

```

Index(['Rank', 'City', 'Cost of Living Index', 'Rent Index',
      'Cost of Living Plus Rent Index', 'Groceries Index',
      'Restaurant Price Index', 'Local Purchasing Power Index', 'Country'],
      dtype='object')

```

[6]: *## now to delete unnecessary columns in cost of living df*

```

cost_of_living = cost_of_living.drop(columns=['City', 'Rank'])
print(cost_of_living.head())

```

	Cost of Living Index	Rent Index	Cost of Living Plus Rent Index \
0	149.02	96.10	124.22
1	131.24	69.26	102.19
2	130.93	49.38	92.70
3	128.13	72.12	101.87
4	123.99	44.99	86.96

	Groceries Index	Restaurant Price Index	Local Purchasing Power Index \
--	-----------------	------------------------	--------------------------------

0	157.89	155.22	79.43
1	136.14	132.52	129.79
2	137.07	130.95	111.53
3	132.61	130.93	143.40
4	129.17	119.80	111.96

	Country
0	Bermuda
1	Switzerland
2	Switzerland
3	Switzerland
4	Switzerland

```
[7]: country_codes = pd.read_excel('country_codes.xlsx')
print(country_codes.head())
print(country_codes.columns)
```

	Country	Alpha-2 code	Alpha-3 code	Numeric
0	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	4
1	Albania	AL	ALB	8
2	Algeria	DZ	DZA	12
3	American Samoa	AS	ASM	16
4	Andorra	AD	AND	20

Index(['Country', 'Alpha-2 code', 'Alpha-3 code', 'Numeric'], dtype='object')

```
[8]: ## now to clean up the country codes df

country_codes = country_codes.drop(columns=['Numeric'])
country_codes.rename(columns={'Alpha-2 code': 'Country Code_2 Letters',
                              'Alpha-3 code': 'Country Code_3 Letters'}, inplace=True)
print(country_codes.head())
```

	Country	Country Code_2 Letters	Country Code_3 Letters
0	Afghanistan	AF	AFG
1	Albania	AL	ALB
2	Algeria	DZ	DZA
3	American Samoa	AS	ASM
4	Andorra	AD	AND

```
[9]: ds_salaries = pd.read_csv('ds_salaries.csv')
print(ds_salaries.head())
print(ds_salaries.columns)
```

	Unnamed: 0	work_year	experience_level	employment_type	\
0	0	2020	MI	FT	
1	1	2020	SE	FT	
2	2	2020	SE	FT	
3	3	2020	MI	FT	
4	4	2020	SE	FT	

	job_title	salary	salary_currency	salary_in_usd	\
0	Data Scientist	70000	EUR	79833	
1	Machine Learning Scientist	260000	USD	260000	
2	Big Data Engineer	85000	GBP	109024	
3	Product Data Analyst	20000	USD	20000	
4	Machine Learning Engineer	150000	USD	150000	

	employee_residence	remote_ratio	company_location	company_size
0	DE	0	DE	L
1	JP	0	JP	S
2	GB	50	GB	M
3	HN	0	HN	S
4	US	50	US	L

Index(['Unnamed: 0', 'work_year', 'experience_level', 'employment_type',
'job_title', 'salary', 'salary_currency', 'salary_in_usd',
'employee_residence', 'remote_ratio', 'company_location',
'company_size'],
dtype='object')

```
[10]: ## now to clean up ds_salaries df
```

```
ds_salaries.drop(columns=['Unnamed: 0', 'work_year', 'experience_level',  

    ↳ 'employment_type', 'salary', 'salary_currency', 'remote_ratio',  

    ↳ 'company_location',  

    'company_size'], inplace=True)  

print(ds_salaries.columns)
```

Index(['job_title', 'salary_in_usd', 'employee_residence'], dtype='object')

```
[11]: ## now that it's down to 3 columns, I want to only keep the data science roles  

    ↳ then delete job_titles
```

```
ds_salaries = ds_salaries[ds_salaries['job_title'] == 'Data Scientist']  

ds_salaries.drop(columns=['job_title'], inplace=True)  

print(ds_salaries.head())
```

	salary_in_usd	employee_residence
0	79833	DE
7	35735	HU
10	51321	FR
11	40481	IN
12	39916	FR

```
[12]: levels_fyi_salaries = pd.read_csv('levels_fyi_salary_data.csv')  

print(levels_fyi_salaries.head())  

print(levels_fyi_salaries.columns)
```

timestamp	company level	title	\
-----------	---------------	-------	---

0	6/7/2017 11:33:27	Oracle	L3	Product Manager
1	6/10/2017 17:11:29	eBay	SE 2	Software Engineer
2	6/11/2017 14:53:57	Amazon	L7	Product Manager
3	6/17/2017 0:23:14	Apple	M1	Software Engineering Manager
4	6/20/2017 10:58:51	Microsoft	60	Software Engineer

	totalyearlycompensation	location	yearsofexperience	\
0	127000	Redwood City, CA	1.5	
1	100000	San Francisco, CA	5.0	
2	310000	Seattle, WA	8.0	
3	372000	Sunnyvale, CA	7.0	
4	157000	Mountain View, CA	5.0	

	yearsatcompany	tag	basesalary	...	Doctorate_Degree	Highschool	\
0	1.5	NaN	107000.0	...	0	0	
1	3.0	NaN	0.0	...	0	0	
2	0.0	NaN	155000.0	...	0	0	
3	5.0	NaN	157000.0	...	0	0	
4	3.0	NaN	0.0	...	0	0	

	Some_College	Race_Asian	Race_White	Race_Two_Or_More	Race_Black	\
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	0	

	Race_Hispanic	Race	Education
0	0	NaN	NaN
1	0	NaN	NaN
2	0	NaN	NaN
3	0	NaN	NaN
4	0	NaN	NaN

[5 rows x 29 columns]

```
Index(['timestamp', 'company', 'level', 'title', 'totalyearlycompensation',
      'location', 'yearsofexperience', 'yearsatcompany', 'tag', 'basesalary',
      'stockgrantvalue', 'bonus', 'gender', 'otherdetails', 'cityid', 'dmaid',
      'rowNumber', 'Masters_Degree', 'Bachelors_Degree', 'Doctorate_Degree',
      'Highschool', 'Some_College', 'Race_Asian', 'Race_White',
      'Race_Two_Or_More', 'Race_Black', 'Race_Hispanic', 'Race', 'Education'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
[13]: ## now I want to clean up levels_fyi_salaries to remove some of the unnecessary
      ↪ columns
```

```

levels_fyi_salaries.drop(columns=['timestamp', 'company',
↳ 'level', 'yearsofexperience', 'yearsatcompany', 'tag', 'gender',
↳ 'otherdetails', 'cityid', 'dmaid',
    'rowNumber', 'Masters_Degree', 'Bachelors_Degree', 'Doctorate_Degree',
↳ 'Highschool', 'Some_College', 'Race_Asian', 'Race_White', 'Race_Two_Or_More',
    'Race_Black', 'Race_Hispanic', 'Race', 'Education'], inplace=True)
print(levels_fyi_salaries.head())

```

	title	totalyearlycompensation	location \
0	Product Manager	127000	Redwood City, CA
1	Software Engineer	100000	San Francisco, CA
2	Product Manager	310000	Seattle, WA
3	Software Engineering Manager	372000	Sunnyvale, CA
4	Software Engineer	157000	Mountain View, CA

	basesalary	stockgrantvalue	bonus
0	107000.0	20000.0	10000.0
1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	155000.0	0.0	0.0
3	157000.0	180000.0	35000.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.0

[14]: *## want to just narrow levels_fyi_salaries down to data scientists only*

```

levels_fyi_salaries = levels_fyi_salaries[levels_fyi_salaries['title'] == 'Data_
↳ Scientist']
levels_fyi_salaries.drop(columns=['title'], inplace=True)
print(levels_fyi_salaries.head())

```

	totalyearlycompensation	location	basesalary	stockgrantvalue \
419	233000	San Francisco, CA	162000.0	220000.0
440	218000	Seattle, WA	165000.0	28000.0
444	180000	San Jose, CA	0.0	0.0
454	500000	San Francisco, CA	200000.0	280000.0
495	370000	Seattle, WA	190000.0	140000.0

	bonus
419	10000.0
440	23000.0
444	0.0
454	20000.0
495	40000.0

[15]: *## seems like for location, US only has city, state while other countries have_
↳ it after 3rd comma so want to get down to only countries column*

```

## step 1 - separate into 3 columns by comma

```

```

levels_fyi_salaries[['City', 'State/County', 'Country']] =
↳levels_fyi_salaries['location'].str.split(',', expand=True)

## step 2 - clear up any extra spaces that may have pulled
levels_fyi_salaries['City'] = levels_fyi_salaries['City'].str.strip()
levels_fyi_salaries['State/County'] = levels_fyi_salaries['State/County'].str.
↳strip()
levels_fyi_salaries['Country'] = levels_fyi_salaries['Country'].str.strip()

## step 3 - since the US rows will pull blank to 3rd row, want to replace blank
↳with US
levels_fyi_salaries['Country'] = levels_fyi_salaries['Country'].fillna('United_
↳States')

## step 4 - this should account for any missing data after filling above so
↳want to set this to US as well just in case
levels_fyi_salaries['Country'] = levels_fyi_salaries['Country'].replace('',
↳'United States')

## step 5 - now to drop the other unnecessary columns to leave Country only
levels_fyi_salaries.drop(columns=['City', 'State/County', 'location'],
↳inplace=True)

## finally print to see if it worked
print(levels_fyi_salaries)

```

	totalyearlycompensation	basesalary	stockgrantvalue	bonus	\
419	233000	162000.0	220000.0	10000.0	
440	218000	165000.0	28000.0	23000.0	
444	180000	0.0	0.0	0.0	
454	500000	200000.0	280000.0	20000.0	
495	370000	190000.0	140000.0	40000.0	
...	
62240	155000	141000.0	0.0	14000.0	
62283	150000	150000.0	30000.0	30000.0	
62285	185000	150000.0	20000.0	15000.0	
62529	685000	221000.0	296000.0	55000.0	
62623	175000	135000.0	29000.0	11000.0	

	Country
419	United States
440	United States
444	United States
454	United States
495	United States
...	...
62240	United States


```
62283      Singapore
62285 United States
62529 United States
62623 United States
```

```
[2578 rows x 5 columns]
```

1.3 Merging Data Sets

```
[16]: ## In order to figure out how to join them, I want to see what columns they
            ↪have in common

print('This is for the top_countries_women data set', top_countries_women.
      ↪columns)
print(top_countries_women.head())

print('This is for the cost_of_living data set', cost_of_living.columns)
print(cost_of_living.head())

print('This is for the country_codes data set', country_codes.columns)
print(country_codes.head())

print('This is for the ds_salaries data set', ds_salaries.columns)
print(ds_salaries.head())

print('This is for the levels_fyi_salaries data set', levels_fyi_salaries.
      ↪columns)
print(levels_fyi_salaries.head())
```

```
This is for the top_countries_women data set Index(['Country Rankings as Best
for Women', 'Country',
           'Country Score as Best for Women'],
           dtype='object')
```

	Country Rankings as Best for Women	Country \
0	1	Netherlands
1	2	Norway
2	3	Sweden
3	4	Denmark
4	5	Finland

	Country Score as Best for Women
0	99.7
1	99.4
2	99.2
3	98.7
4	98.3

```
This is for the cost_of_living data set Index(['Cost of Living Index', 'Rent
Index', 'Cost of Living Plus Rent Index',
```

```

    'Groceries Index', 'Restaurant Price Index',
    'Local Purchasing Power Index', 'Country'],
    dtype='object')
Cost of Living Index  Rent Index  Cost of Living Plus Rent Index  \
0          149.02      96.10          124.22
1          131.24      69.26          102.19
2          130.93      49.38           92.70
3          128.13      72.12          101.87
4          123.99      44.99           86.96

Groceries Index  Restaurant Price Index  Local Purchasing Power Index  \
0          157.89          155.22          79.43
1          136.14          132.52          129.79
2          137.07          130.95          111.53
3          132.61          130.93          143.40
4          129.17          119.80          111.96

```

```

Country
0      Bermuda
1  Switzerland
2  Switzerland
3  Switzerland
4  Switzerland

```

This is for the country_codes data set Index(['Country', 'Country Code_2 Letters', 'Country Code_3 Letters'], dtype='object')

```

Country Country Code_2 Letters Country Code_3 Letters
0      Afghanistan          AF          AFG
1          Albania          AL          ALB
2          Algeria          DZ          DZA
3  American Samoa          AS          ASM
4          Andorra          AD          AND

```

This is for the ds_salaries data set Index(['salary_in_usd', 'employee_residence'], dtype='object')

```

salary_in_usd employee_residence
0          79833          DE
7          35735          HU
10         51321          FR
11         40481          IN
12         39916          FR

```

This is for the levels_fyi_salaries data set Index(['totalyearlycompensation', 'basesalary', 'stockgrantvalue', 'bonus',

```

    'Country'],
    dtype='object')
totalyearlycompensation  basesalary  stockgrantvalue  bonus  \
419          233000      162000.0      220000.0  10000.0
440          218000      165000.0       28000.0  23000.0
444          180000         0.0         0.0     0.0
454          500000      200000.0      280000.0  20000.0

```

495 370000 190000.0 140000.0 40000.0

Country
 419 United States
 440 United States
 444 United States
 454 United States
 495 United States

```
[17]: ## full join for top_countries_women AND cost_of_living to create:
      ↪ costs_top_countries_women

costs_top_countries_women = pd.merge(cost_of_living, top_countries_women, how=
      ↪ 'outer', on= 'Country')
print(costs_top_countries_women)
print(costs_top_countries_women.columns)
```

	Cost of Living Index	Rent Index	Cost of Living Plus Rent Index \
0	21.35	3.17	12.83
1	38.68	11.33	25.86
2	29.84	6.67	18.98
3	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	NaN	NaN
..
621	39.01	17.85	29.09
622	36.85	12.21	25.30
623	NaN	NaN	NaN
624	33.57	10.18	22.60
625	45.69	9.56	28.75

	Groceries Index	Restaurant Price Index	Local Purchasing Power Index \
0	15.22	14.85	22.79
1	30.99	29.86	31.15
2	30.25	20.79	21.78
3	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	NaN	NaN
..
621	39.91	21.57	30.87
622	38.66	19.21	30.67
623	NaN	NaN	NaN
624	32.85	23.63	37.48
625	37.05	39.05	17.59

	Country	Country Rankings as Best for Women \
0	Afghanistan	149.0
1	Albania	44.0
2	Algeria	104.0
3	Andorra	30.0

4	Angola	148.0
..
621	Vietnam	88.0
622	Vietnam	88.0
623	Yemen	147.0
624	Zambia	121.0
625	Zimbabwe	119.0

	Country Score as Best for Women
0	41.60
1	82.87
2	72.74
3	86.60
4	42.25
..	...
621	75.52
622	75.52
623	43.95
624	68.99
625	69.43

[626 rows x 9 columns]

```
Index(['Cost of Living Index', 'Rent Index', 'Cost of Living Plus Rent Index',
      'Groceries Index', 'Restaurant Price Index',
      'Local Purchasing Power Index', 'Country',
      'Country Rankings as Best for Women',
      'Country Score as Best for Women'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
[18]: ## full join for costs_top_countries_women & country_codes to create:
      ↪ costs_top_countries_women_codes

costs_top_countries_women_codes = pd.merge(costs_top_countries_women,
      ↪ country_codes, how= 'outer', on= 'Country')
print(costs_top_countries_women_codes)
print(costs_top_countries_women_codes.columns)
```

	Cost of Living Index	Rent Index	Cost of Living Plus Rent Index \
0	21.35	3.17	12.83
1	38.68	11.33	25.86
2	29.84	6.67	18.98
3	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	NaN	NaN
..
726	NaN	NaN	NaN
727	NaN	NaN	NaN
728	33.57	10.18	22.60
729	45.69	9.56	28.75

730		NaN	NaN	NaN
	Groceries Index	Restaurant Price Index	Local Purchasing Power Index	\
0	15.22	14.85	22.79	
1	30.99	29.86	31.15	
2	30.25	20.79	21.78	
3	NaN	NaN	NaN	
4	NaN	NaN	NaN	
..	
726	NaN	NaN	NaN	
727	NaN	NaN	NaN	
728	32.85	23.63	37.48	
729	37.05	39.05	17.59	
730	NaN	NaN	NaN	

	Country	Country Rankings as Best for Women	\
0	Afghanistan	149.0	
1	Albania	44.0	
2	Algeria	104.0	
3	American Samoa	NaN	
4	Andorra	30.0	
..	
726	Western Sahara	NaN	
727	Yemen	147.0	
728	Zambia	121.0	
729	Zimbabwe	119.0	
730	Åland Islands	NaN	

	Country Score as Best for Women	Country Code_2 Letters	\
0	41.60	AF	
1	82.87	AL	
2	72.74	DZ	
3	NaN	AS	
4	86.60	AD	
..	
726	NaN	EH	
727	43.95	YE	
728	68.99	ZM	
729	69.43	ZW	
730	NaN	AX	

	Country Code_3 Letters
0	AFG
1	ALB
2	DZA
3	ASM
4	AND
..	...

```

726          ESH
727          YEM
728          ZMB
729          ZWE
730          ALA

```

```
[731 rows x 11 columns]
```

```

Index(['Cost of Living Index', 'Rent Index', 'Cost of Living Plus Rent Index',
      'Groceries Index', 'Restaurant Price Index',
      'Local Purchasing Power Index', 'Country',
      'Country Rankings as Best for Women', 'Country Score as Best for Women',
      'Country Code_2 Letters', 'Country Code_3 Letters'],
      dtype='object')

```

```

[19]: ## full join for costs_top_countries_women_codes & levels_fyi_salaries to
      ↪ create: women_costs_codes_levels

```

```

women_costs_codes_levels = pd.merge(costs_top_countries_women_codes,
      ↪ levels_fyi_salaries, how= 'outer', on= 'Country')
print(women_costs_codes_levels)
print(women_costs_codes_levels.columns)

```

	Cost of Living Index	Rent Index	Cost of Living Plus Rent Index \
0	21.35	3.17	12.83
1	38.68	11.33	25.86
2	29.84	6.67	18.98
3	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	NaN	NaN
...
221014	NaN	NaN	NaN
221015	NaN	NaN	NaN
221016	33.57	10.18	22.60
221017	45.69	9.56	28.75
221018	NaN	NaN	NaN

	Groceries Index	Restaurant Price Index	Local Purchasing Power Index \
0	15.22	14.85	22.79
1	30.99	29.86	31.15
2	30.25	20.79	21.78
3	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	NaN	NaN
...
221014	NaN	NaN	NaN
221015	NaN	NaN	NaN
221016	32.85	23.63	37.48
221017	37.05	39.05	17.59
221018	NaN	NaN	NaN

	Country	Country Rankings as Best for Women	\
0	Afghanistan	149.0	
1	Albania	44.0	
2	Algeria	104.0	
3	American Samoa	NaN	
4	Andorra	30.0	
...	
221014	Western Sahara	NaN	
221015	Yemen	147.0	
221016	Zambia	121.0	
221017	Zimbabwe	119.0	
221018	Åland Islands	NaN	

	Country Score as Best for Women	Country Code_2 Letters	\
0	41.60	AF	
1	82.87	AL	
2	72.74	DZ	
3	NaN	AS	
4	86.60	AD	
...	
221014	NaN	EH	
221015	43.95	YE	
221016	68.99	ZM	
221017	69.43	ZW	
221018	NaN	AX	

	Country Code_3 Letters	totalyearlycompensation	basesalary	\
0	AFG	NaN	NaN	
1	ALB	NaN	NaN	
2	DZA	NaN	NaN	
3	ASM	NaN	NaN	
4	AND	NaN	NaN	
...	
221014	ESH	NaN	NaN	
221015	YEM	NaN	NaN	
221016	ZMB	NaN	NaN	
221017	ZWE	NaN	NaN	
221018	ALA	NaN	NaN	

	stockgrantvalue	bonus
0	NaN	NaN
1	NaN	NaN
2	NaN	NaN
3	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	NaN
...
221014	NaN	NaN
221015	NaN	NaN

221016	NaN	NaN
221017	NaN	NaN
221018	NaN	NaN

[221019 rows x 15 columns]

```
Index(['Cost of Living Index', 'Rent Index', 'Cost of Living Plus Rent Index',
      'Groceries Index', 'Restaurant Price Index',
      'Local Purchasing Power Index', 'Country',
      'Country Rankings as Best for Women', 'Country Score as Best for Women',
      'Country Code_2 Letters', 'Country Code_3 Letters',
      'totalyearlycompensation', 'basesalary', 'stockgrantvalue', 'bonus'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
[20]: ## full join for women_costs_codes_levels & levels_fyi_salaries to create:
      ↪women_costs_codes_levels_ds_salaries

women_costs_codes_levels_ds_salaries = pd.merge(women_costs_codes_levels,
                                                ds_salaries,
                                                how= 'outer',
                                                left_on= 'Country Code_2_
      ↪Letters',
                                                right_on= 'employee_residence')

print(women_costs_codes_levels_ds_salaries)
print(women_costs_codes_levels_ds_salaries.columns)
```

	Cost of Living Index	Rent Index	Cost of Living Plus Rent Index \
0	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	21.35	3.17	12.83
3	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	NaN	NaN
...
268618	55.92	23.17	40.56
268619	55.92	23.17	40.56
268620	45.31	12.08	29.73
268621	39.01	17.85	29.09
268622	36.85	12.21	25.30

	Groceries Index	Restaurant Price Index	Local Purchasing Power Index \
0	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	15.22	14.85	22.79
3	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	NaN	NaN
...
268618	54.45	48.18	118.77
268619	54.45	48.18	118.77
268620	37.60	48.60	15.87

268621	39.91	21.57	30.87
268622	38.66	19.21	30.67

	Country	Country Rankings as Best for Women	\
0	Andorra	30.0	
1	United Arab Emirates (the)	NaN	
2	Afghanistan	149.0	
3	Antigua and Barbuda	72.0	
4	Anguilla	NaN	
...	
268618	United States	20.0	
268619	United States	20.0	
268620	Venezuela	81.0	
268621	Vietnam	88.0	
268622	Vietnam	88.0	

	Country Score as Best for Women	Country Code_2 Letters	\
0	86.60	AD	
1	NaN	AE	
2	41.60	AF	
3	77.94	AG	
4	NaN	AI	
...	
268618	90.30	NaN	
268619	90.30	NaN	
268620	76.77	NaN	
268621	75.52	NaN	
268622	75.52	NaN	

	Country Code_3 Letters	totalyearlycompensation	basesalary	\
0	AND	NaN	NaN	
1	ARE	NaN	NaN	
2	AFG	NaN	NaN	
3	ATG	NaN	NaN	
4	AIA	NaN	NaN	
...	
268618	NaN	685000.0	221000.0	
268619	NaN	175000.0	135000.0	
268620	NaN	NaN	NaN	
268621	NaN	NaN	NaN	
268622	NaN	NaN	NaN	

	stockgrantvalue	bonus	salary_in_usd	employee_residence
0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

```

...
268618      296000.0  55000.0      NaN      NaN
268619      29000.0  11000.0      NaN      NaN
268620      NaN      NaN      NaN      NaN
268621      NaN      NaN      NaN      NaN
268622      NaN      NaN      NaN      NaN

[268623 rows x 17 columns]
Index(['Cost of Living Index', 'Rent Index', 'Cost of Living Plus Rent Index',
      'Groceries Index', 'Restaurant Price Index',
      'Local Purchasing Power Index', 'Country',
      'Country Rankings as Best for Women', 'Country Score as Best for Women',
      'Country Code_2 Letters', 'Country Code_3 Letters',
      'totalyearlycompensation', 'basesalary', 'stockgrantvalue', 'bonus',
      'salary_in_usd', 'employee_residence'],
      dtype='object')

```

1.4 Cleaning up fully merged data set containing the 5 dataframes

[21]: *## now to pull out as csv to see what it looks like externally*

```

women_costs_codes_levels_ds_salaries.
    ↳to_csv('women_costs_codes_levels_ds_salaries.csv', index=False)

```

[22]: *## now to filter since I would only plan on living in any of the 20 top_*
↳countries for women (the US is ranked 20)

```

## originally got an error since 'Country Rankings as Best for Women' was_
↳stored as a string and not an int so need to convert it to filter first

```

```

women_costs_codes_levels_ds_salaries['Country Rankings as Best for Women'] = pd.
    ↳to_numeric(
        women_costs_codes_levels_ds_salaries['Country Rankings as Best for Women'],
        errors='coerce')

```

```

## using coerce should convert any non-convertible values back to NaN

```

```

top_20_cost_of_living_salaries =_
    ↳women_costs_codes_levels_ds_salaries[women_costs_codes_levels_ds_salaries['Country_
    ↳Rankings as Best for Women'] <= 20]
print(top_20_cost_of_living_salaries)
print(top_20_cost_of_living_salaries.columns)

```

	Cost of Living Index	Rent Index	Cost of Living Plus Rent Index \
11	77.32	30.14	55.20
12	74.59	22.54	50.19
13	73.55	26.48	51.49
14	70.53	32.15	52.54

15	68.36	34.66	52.56
...
268615	55.92	23.17	40.56
268616	55.92	23.17	40.56
268617	55.92	23.17	40.56
268618	55.92	23.17	40.56
268619	55.92	23.17	40.56

	Groceries Index	Restaurant Price Index	Local Purchasing Power Index \
11	66.32	79.87	68.01
12	70.69	62.68	79.03
13	67.58	75.39	78.35
14	66.99	68.46	77.81
15	61.71	66.93	79.56
...
268615	54.45	48.18	118.77
268616	54.45	48.18	118.77
268617	54.45	48.18	118.77
268618	54.45	48.18	118.77
268619	54.45	48.18	118.77

	Country	Country Rankings as Best for Women \
11	Austria	12.0
12	Austria	12.0
13	Austria	12.0
14	Austria	12.0
15	Austria	12.0
...
268615	United States	20.0
268616	United States	20.0
268617	United States	20.0
268618	United States	20.0
268619	United States	20.0

	Country Score as Best for Women	Country Code_2 Letters \
11	95.2	AT
12	95.2	AT
13	95.2	AT
14	95.2	AT
15	95.2	AT
...
268615	90.3	NaN
268616	90.3	NaN
268617	90.3	NaN
268618	90.3	NaN
268619	90.3	NaN

Country Code_3 Letters	totalyearlycompensation	basesalary \
------------------------	-------------------------	--------------

11	AUT	17000.0	16000.0
12	AUT	17000.0	16000.0
13	AUT	17000.0	16000.0
14	AUT	17000.0	16000.0
15	AUT	17000.0	16000.0
...
268615	NaN	190000.0	160000.0
268616	NaN	155000.0	141000.0
268617	NaN	185000.0	150000.0
268618	NaN	685000.0	221000.0
268619	NaN	175000.0	135000.0

	stockgrantvalue	bonus	salary_in_usd	employee_residence
11	0.0	1000.0	91237.0	AT
12	0.0	1000.0	91237.0	AT
13	0.0	1000.0	91237.0	AT
14	0.0	1000.0	91237.0	AT
15	0.0	1000.0	91237.0	AT
...
268615	0.0	30000.0	NaN	NaN
268616	0.0	14000.0	NaN	NaN
268617	20000.0	15000.0	NaN	NaN
268618	296000.0	55000.0	NaN	NaN
268619	29000.0	11000.0	NaN	NaN

[227319 rows x 17 columns]

```
Index(['Cost of Living Index', 'Rent Index', 'Cost of Living Plus Rent Index',
      'Groceries Index', 'Restaurant Price Index',
      'Local Purchasing Power Index', 'Country',
      'Country Rankings as Best for Women', 'Country Score as Best for Women',
      'Country Code_2 Letters', 'Country Code_3 Letters',
      'totalyearlycompensation', 'basesalary', 'stockgrantvalue', 'bonus',
      'salary_in_usd', 'employee_residence'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
[23]: ## now to drop some of the columns that I don't plan on using (since country_
      ↳had 0 NaN, removing alpha codes)
```

```
top_20_cost_of_living_salaries = top_20_cost_of_living_salaries.
    ↳drop(columns=['Country Code_2 Letters', 'Country Code_3 Letters',
    ↳'stockgrantvalue', 'bonus', 'employee_residence'])
print(top_20_cost_of_living_salaries.columns)
```

```
Index(['Cost of Living Index', 'Rent Index', 'Cost of Living Plus Rent Index',
      'Groceries Index', 'Restaurant Price Index',
      'Local Purchasing Power Index', 'Country',
      'Country Rankings as Best for Women', 'Country Score as Best for Women',
      'totalyearlycompensation', 'basesalary', 'salary_in_usd'],
```

```
dtype='object')
```

```
[24]: ## I want to use 'totalyearlycompensation' and/or 'salary_in_usd' and/or
      ↳ 'basesalary' to compare to costs so I want to combine them into 1 grabbing
      ↳ max

top_20_cost_of_living_salaries['DS Salary'] =
      ↳ top_20_cost_of_living_salaries[['salary_in_usd', 'totalyearlycompensation',
      ↳ 'basesalary']].max(axis=1)
print(top_20_cost_of_living_salaries)
print(top_20_cost_of_living_salaries.isna().sum())
```

	Cost of Living Index	Rent Index	Cost of Living Plus Rent Index \
11	77.32	30.14	55.20
12	74.59	22.54	50.19
13	73.55	26.48	51.49
14	70.53	32.15	52.54
15	68.36	34.66	52.56
...
268615	55.92	23.17	40.56
268616	55.92	23.17	40.56
268617	55.92	23.17	40.56
268618	55.92	23.17	40.56
268619	55.92	23.17	40.56

	Groceries Index	Restaurant Price Index	Local Purchasing Power Index \
11	66.32	79.87	68.01
12	70.69	62.68	79.03
13	67.58	75.39	78.35
14	66.99	68.46	77.81
15	61.71	66.93	79.56
...
268615	54.45	48.18	118.77
268616	54.45	48.18	118.77
268617	54.45	48.18	118.77
268618	54.45	48.18	118.77
268619	54.45	48.18	118.77

	Country	Country Rankings as Best for Women \
11	Austria	12.0
12	Austria	12.0
13	Austria	12.0
14	Austria	12.0
15	Austria	12.0
...
268615	United States	20.0
268616	United States	20.0
268617	United States	20.0

```

268618 United States 20.0
268619 United States 20.0

```

```

Country Score as Best for Women  totalyearlycompensation  basesalary  \
11                               95.2                17000.0    16000.0
12                               95.2                17000.0    16000.0
13                               95.2                17000.0    16000.0
14                               95.2                17000.0    16000.0
15                               95.2                17000.0    16000.0
...                               ...                ...        ...
268615                           90.3            190000.0    160000.0
268616                           90.3            155000.0    141000.0
268617                           90.3            185000.0    150000.0
268618                           90.3            685000.0    221000.0
268619                           90.3            175000.0    135000.0

```

```

salary_in_usd  DS Salary
11           91237.0    91237.0
12           91237.0    91237.0
13           91237.0    91237.0
14           91237.0    91237.0
15           91237.0    91237.0
...           ...        ...
268615         NaN    190000.0
268616         NaN    155000.0
268617         NaN    185000.0
268618         NaN    685000.0
268619         NaN    175000.0

```

```

[227319 rows x 13 columns]
Cost of Living Index      0
Rent Index                0
Cost of Living Plus Rent Index  0
Groceries Index          0
Restaurant Price Index    0
Local Purchasing Power Index  0
Country                  0
Country Rankings as Best for Women  0
Country Score as Best for Women  0
totalyearlycompensation    27
basesalary                 27
salary_in_usd             213518
DS Salary                 27
dtype: int64

```

```
[25]: ## now to drop the 3 columns I combined into the new DS Salary Column
```

```
top_20_cost_of_living_salaries = top_20_cost_of_living_salaries.  
    ↪drop(columns=['salary_in_usd', 'totalyearlycompensation', 'basesalary'])  
print(top_20_cost_of_living_salaries.columns)
```

```
Index(['Cost of Living Index', 'Rent Index', 'Cost of Living Plus Rent Index',  
      'Groceries Index', 'Restaurant Price Index',  
      'Local Purchasing Power Index', 'Country',  
      'Country Rankings as Best for Women', 'Country Score as Best for Women',  
      'DS Salary'],  
      dtype='object')
```

```
[26]: top_20_cost_of_living_salaries.to_csv('top_20_cost_of_living_salaries.csv',  
    ↪index=False)
```

1.5 Comparing DS Salary to Cost of Living Indexes

```
[27]: ## going to try to a loop to run through all 6 indexes in comparison to DS  
    ↪Salary and create new columns for comparison  
  
for indexes in [  
    'Cost of Living Index'  
    , 'Rent Index'  
    , 'Cost of Living Plus Rent Index'  
    , 'Groceries Index'  
    , 'Restaurant Price Index'  
    , 'Local Purchasing Power Index'  
]:  
  
    top_20_cost_of_living_salaries[f'How far Salary will go for {indexes}'] =  
    ↪top_20_cost_of_living_salaries['DS Salary'] /  
    ↪top_20_cost_of_living_salaries[indexes]  
  
## colon after bracket to signify start of loop body  
  
print(top_20_cost_of_living_salaries.head())  
  
## by dividing salary by cost of living index, those resulting values should be  
    ↪how many times your salary exceeds the value of the index  
## basically results show number of times salary can pay for cost given by  
    ↪index. higher number means salary is much greater than costs
```

	Cost of Living Index	Rent Index	Cost of Living Plus Rent Index \
11	77.32	30.14	55.20
12	74.59	22.54	50.19
13	73.55	26.48	51.49
14	70.53	32.15	52.54
15	68.36	34.66	52.56

	Groceries Index	Restaurant Price Index	Local Purchasing Power Index \
11	66.32	79.87	68.01
12	70.69	62.68	79.03
13	67.58	75.39	78.35
14	66.99	68.46	77.81
15	61.71	66.93	79.56

	Country	Country Rankings as Best for Women \
11	Austria	12.0
12	Austria	12.0
13	Austria	12.0
14	Austria	12.0
15	Austria	12.0

	Country Score as Best for Women	DS Salary \
11	95.2	91237.0
12	95.2	91237.0
13	95.2	91237.0
14	95.2	91237.0
15	95.2	91237.0

	How far Salary will go for Cost of Living Index \
11	1179.992240
12	1223.180051
13	1240.475867
14	1293.591380
15	1334.654769

	How far Salary will go for Rent Index \
11	3027.106835
12	4047.781721
13	3445.506042
14	2837.853810
15	2632.342758

	How far Salary will go for Cost of Living Plus Rent Index \
11	1652.844203
12	1817.832237
13	1771.936298
14	1736.524553
15	1735.863775

	How far Salary will go for Groceries Index \
11	1375.708685
12	1290.663460
13	1350.059189
14	1361.949545
15	1478.479987


```

    How far Salary will go for Restaurant Price Index \
11                                     1142.318768
12                                     1455.599872
13                                     1210.200292
14                                     1332.705229
15                                     1363.170477

    How far Salary will go for Local Purchasing Power Index
11                                     1341.523305
12                                     1154.460332
13                                     1164.479898
14                                     1172.561367
15                                     1146.769734

```

f-string (AKA f used above in body)

I wanted something so I didn't have to go through each index individually and type out a new column name every time (or copy and paste it) and then have to keep going through same function. This feature is supposed to simplify the process of doing that in strings. I guess other ways to do this same thing are modulo operator (%), which is older, or str.format() method. But since this f-string method seemed shorter (and newer) I figured I'd see if I could get it to work correctly

Resources: "f-strings in Python" by Geeks for Geeks - <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/formatted-string-literals-f-strings-python/> "Python's F-String for String Interpolation and Formatting" by Joanna Jablonski - <https://realpython.com/python-f-strings/>

```
[28]: print(top_20_cost_of_living_salaries.sum())
```

```

Cost of Living Index
16610166.9
Rent Index
10344664.62
Cost of Living Plus Rent Index
13673117.3
Groceries Index
16672206.55
Restaurant Price Index
16400904.22
Local Purchasing Power Index
26299302.67
Country
AustriaAustriaAustriaAustriaAustriaAustraliaAu...
Country Rankings as Best for Women
4362511.0
Country Score as Best for Women
20622696.76
DS Salary
48325764640.0
How far Salary will go for Cost of Living Index

```

```

669450735.823406
How far Salary will go for Rent Index
1187807356.041467
How far Salary will go for Cost of Living Plus Rent Index
828958961.694786
How far Salary will go for Groceries Index
671110833.499928
How far Salary will go for Restaurant Price Index
679737965.328514
How far Salary will go for Local Purchasing Power Index
430075916.764321
dtype: object

```

```

[31]: ## okay so now i want to try using groupby to try to get country mean per cost
      ↳ of living how far columns

country_means = top_20_cost_of_living_salaries.groupby('Country').
      ↳ mean(numeric_only=True)

print(country_means)
print(country_means.columns)

```

Country	Cost of Living Index	Rent Index \
Australia	77.601000	39.267000
Austria	72.870000	29.194000
Canada	71.959643	36.316786
Denmark	84.295000	34.385000
Finland	76.100000	28.778000
France	77.741667	31.056667
Germany	67.281154	28.933846
Italy	67.687368	22.963158
Japan	79.313333	43.150000
Luxembourg	82.990000	63.430000
Netherlands	76.229286	37.622143
New Zealand	75.362000	36.112000
Norway	101.148000	38.308000
Portugal	48.445000	22.761250
Singapore	83.980000	66.430000
Spain	54.757857	22.733571
Sweden	75.460000	31.642000
Switzerland	124.075714	59.495714
United Kingdom	70.495588	32.788235
United States	73.252000	46.378105

Country	Cost of Living Plus Rent Index	Groceries Index \
Australia	59.633000	77.064000

Austria	52.396000	66.658000
Canada	55.252143	71.140714
Denmark	60.905000	68.782500
Finland	53.918000	68.764000
France	55.858333	77.201667
Germany	49.305385	52.963077
Italy	46.722105	59.678947
Japan	62.363333	86.570000
Luxembourg	73.820000	75.830000
Netherlands	58.132143	65.190000
New Zealand	56.966000	74.206000
Norway	71.694000	97.828000
Portugal	36.407500	39.070000
Singapore	75.750000	77.080000
Spain	39.747143	46.930000
Sweden	54.922000	68.756000
Switzerland	93.802857	126.945714
United Kingdom	52.819706	58.282059
United States	60.654421	74.003684

	Restaurant Price Index	Local Purchasing Power Index \
Country		
Australia	75.104000	106.108000
Austria	70.666000	76.552000
Canada	70.154643	90.766429
Denmark	100.470000	95.470000
Finland	85.516000	92.624000
France	75.265000	82.336667
Germany	65.510769	100.196538
Italy	68.949474	59.398947
Japan	45.650000	75.850000
Luxembourg	95.170000	100.190000
Netherlands	77.171429	86.550000
New Zealand	71.976000	92.486000
Norway	105.848000	87.100000
Portugal	43.557500	46.712500
Singapore	61.170000	91.340000
Spain	54.395000	70.442857
Sweden	77.452000	94.060000
Switzerland	126.914286	122.392857
United Kingdom	76.595000	90.622941
United States	72.332842	117.364000

	Country Rankings as Best for Women \
Country	
Australia	16.0
Austria	12.0
Canada	6.0

Denmark	4.0
Finland	5.0
France	9.0
Germany	10.0
Italy	13.0
Japan	15.0
Luxembourg	11.0
Netherlands	1.0
New Zealand	8.0
Norway	2.0
Portugal	18.0
Singapore	19.0
Spain	14.0
Sweden	3.0
Switzerland	7.0
United Kingdom	17.0
United States	20.0

Country	Country Score as Best for Women	DS Salary \
Australia	92.08	147940.600000
Austria	95.20	91237.000000
Canada	97.50	123333.216981
Denmark	98.70	NaN
Finland	98.30	NaN
France	96.40	171000.000000
Germany	95.90	110048.200000
Italy	94.80	44500.000000
Japan	93.69	65000.000000
Luxembourg	95.70	94250.000000
Netherlands	99.70	117428.571429
New Zealand	96.80	NaN
Norway	99.40	NaN
Portugal	91.23	NaN
Singapore	90.68	143275.400000
Spain	94.40	70666.666667
Sweden	99.20	94166.666667
Switzerland	97.10	171291.142857
United Kingdom	91.26	156297.872340
United States	90.30	219319.712618

Country	How far Salary will go for Cost of Living Index \
Australia	1908.979182
Austria	1254.378861
Canada	1717.629936
Denmark	NaN
Finland	NaN

France	2209.398742
Germany	1640.866206
Italy	661.004417
Japan	822.055070
Luxembourg	1135.678997
Netherlands	1545.214903
New Zealand	NaN
Norway	NaN
Portugal	NaN
Singapore	1706.065730
Spain	1297.203842
Sweden	1248.876177
Switzerland	1383.859392
United Kingdom	2227.379854
United States	3035.112762

How far Salary will go for Rent Index \

Country	
Australia	3858.883515
Austria	3198.118233
Canada	3626.698800
Denmark	NaN
Finland	NaN
France	5958.034123
Germany	3987.018007
Italy	2068.229385
Japan	1627.181586
Luxembourg	1485.889957
Netherlands	3271.398009
New Zealand	NaN
Norway	NaN
Portugal	NaN
Singapore	2156.787596
Spain	3270.505468
Sweden	3075.229597
Switzerland	2999.602330
United Kingdom	5216.128600
United States	5325.940836

How far Salary will go for Cost of Living Plus Rent Index \

Country	
Australia	2491.586246
Austria	1743.000213
Canada	2249.980061
Denmark	NaN
Finland	NaN
France	3106.509741
Germany	2251.730084

Italy	963.528713
Japan	1051.516539
Luxembourg	1276.754267
Netherlands	2037.940677
New Zealand	NaN
Norway	NaN
Portugal	NaN
Singapore	1891.424422
Spain	1797.136130
Sweden	1722.434955
Switzerland	1834.366997
United Kingdom	3009.589166
United States	3746.014561

How far Salary will go for Groceries Index \

Country	
Australia	1923.367432
Austria	1371.372173
Canada	1744.426800
Denmark	NaN
Finland	NaN
France	2222.878979
Germany	2090.857905
Italy	754.784619
Japan	754.201658
Luxembourg	1242.911776
Netherlands	1802.823227
New Zealand	NaN
Norway	NaN
Portugal	NaN
Singapore	1858.788272
Spain	1515.002448
Sweden	1371.567062
Switzerland	1355.745836
United Kingdom	2698.295552
United States	3028.054294

How far Salary will go for Restaurant Price Index \

Country	
Australia	1975.960833
Austria	1300.798928
Canada	1771.198495
Denmark	NaN
Finland	NaN
France	2299.362352
Germany	1691.956403
Italy	651.633106
Japan	1440.396902

Luxembourg	990.333088
Netherlands	1532.825360
New Zealand	NaN
Norway	NaN
Portugal	NaN
Singapore	2342.249469
Spain	1312.200766
Sweden	1217.795813
Switzerland	1351.500333
United Kingdom	2058.544192
United States	3081.553754

How far Salary will go for Local Purchasing Power Index

Country	
Australia	1397.302589
Austria	1195.958927
Canada	1411.351485
Denmark	NaN
Finland	NaN
France	2108.806428
Germany	1116.545066
Italy	755.615086
Japan	887.721789
Luxembourg	940.712646
Netherlands	1364.800446
New Zealand	NaN
Norway	NaN
Portugal	NaN
Singapore	1568.594263
Spain	1012.927047
Sweden	1009.348064
Switzerland	1410.301976
United Kingdom	1746.655085
United States	1932.056143

```
Index(['Cost of Living Index', 'Rent Index', 'Cost of Living Plus Rent Index',
      'Groceries Index', 'Restaurant Price Index',
      'Local Purchasing Power Index', 'Country Rankings as Best for Women',
      'Country Score as Best for Women', 'DS Salary',
      'How far Salary will go for Cost of Living Index',
      'How far Salary will go for Rent Index',
      'How far Salary will go for Cost of Living Plus Rent Index',
      'How far Salary will go for Groceries Index',
      'How far Salary will go for Restaurant Price Index',
      'How far Salary will go for Local Purchasing Power Index'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
[32]: ## since that pulled the mean for all columns by County (now an index/row
      ↪header) going to drop some unneeded columns again

country_means = country_means.drop(columns=['Cost of Living Index', 'Rent_
      ↪Index', 'Cost of Living Plus Rent Index',
                                          'Groceries Index', 'Restaurant_
      ↪Price Index',
                                          'Local Purchasing Power Index', 'DS_
      ↪Salary'])
print(country_means.columns)
```

```
Index(['Country Rankings as Best for Women', 'Country Score as Best for Women',
      'How far Salary will go for Cost of Living Index',
      'How far Salary will go for Rent Index',
      'How far Salary will go for Cost of Living Plus Rent Index',
      'How far Salary will go for Groceries Index',
      'How far Salary will go for Restaurant Price Index',
      'How far Salary will go for Local Purchasing Power Index'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
[34]: print(country_means)
```

Country Rankings as Best for Women \	
Country	
Australia	16.0
Austria	12.0
Canada	6.0
Denmark	4.0
Finland	5.0
France	9.0
Germany	10.0
Italy	13.0
Japan	15.0
Luxembourg	11.0
Netherlands	1.0
New Zealand	8.0
Norway	2.0
Portugal	18.0
Singapore	19.0
Spain	14.0
Sweden	3.0
Switzerland	7.0
United Kingdom	17.0
United States	20.0

Country Score as Best for Women \	
Country	
Australia	92.08

Austria	95.20
Canada	97.50
Denmark	98.70
Finland	98.30
France	96.40
Germany	95.90
Italy	94.80
Japan	93.69
Luxembourg	95.70
Netherlands	99.70
New Zealand	96.80
Norway	99.40
Portugal	91.23
Singapore	90.68
Spain	94.40
Sweden	99.20
Switzerland	97.10
United Kingdom	91.26
United States	90.30

How far Salary will go for Cost of Living Index \

Country	
Australia	1908.979182
Austria	1254.378861
Canada	1717.629936
Denmark	NaN
Finland	NaN
France	2209.398742
Germany	1640.866206
Italy	661.004417
Japan	822.055070
Luxembourg	1135.678997
Netherlands	1545.214903
New Zealand	NaN
Norway	NaN
Portugal	NaN
Singapore	1706.065730
Spain	1297.203842
Sweden	1248.876177
Switzerland	1383.859392
United Kingdom	2227.379854
United States	3035.112762

How far Salary will go for Rent Index \

Country	
Australia	3858.883515
Austria	3198.118233
Canada	3626.698800

Denmark	NaN
Finland	NaN
France	5958.034123
Germany	3987.018007
Italy	2068.229385
Japan	1627.181586
Luxembourg	1485.889957
Netherlands	3271.398009
New Zealand	NaN
Norway	NaN
Portugal	NaN
Singapore	2156.787596
Spain	3270.505468
Sweden	3075.229597
Switzerland	2999.602330
United Kingdom	5216.128600
United States	5325.940836

How far Salary will go for Cost of Living Plus Rent Index \

Country	
Australia	2491.586246
Austria	1743.000213
Canada	2249.980061
Denmark	NaN
Finland	NaN
France	3106.509741
Germany	2251.730084
Italy	963.528713
Japan	1051.516539
Luxembourg	1276.754267
Netherlands	2037.940677
New Zealand	NaN
Norway	NaN
Portugal	NaN
Singapore	1891.424422
Spain	1797.136130
Sweden	1722.434955
Switzerland	1834.366997
United Kingdom	3009.589166
United States	3746.014561

How far Salary will go for Groceries Index \

Country	
Australia	1923.367432
Austria	1371.372173
Canada	1744.426800
Denmark	NaN
Finland	NaN

France	2222.878979
Germany	2090.857905
Italy	754.784619
Japan	754.201658
Luxembourg	1242.911776
Netherlands	1802.823227
New Zealand	NaN
Norway	NaN
Portugal	NaN
Singapore	1858.788272
Spain	1515.002448
Sweden	1371.567062
Switzerland	1355.745836
United Kingdom	2698.295552
United States	3028.054294

How far Salary will go for Restaurant Price Index \

Country	
Australia	1975.960833
Austria	1300.798928
Canada	1771.198495
Denmark	NaN
Finland	NaN
France	2299.362352
Germany	1691.956403
Italy	651.633106
Japan	1440.396902
Luxembourg	990.333088
Netherlands	1532.825360
New Zealand	NaN
Norway	NaN
Portugal	NaN
Singapore	2342.249469
Spain	1312.200766
Sweden	1217.795813
Switzerland	1351.500333
United Kingdom	2058.544192
United States	3081.553754

How far Salary will go for Local Purchasing Power Index

Country	
Australia	1397.302589
Austria	1195.958927
Canada	1411.351485
Denmark	NaN
Finland	NaN
France	2108.806428
Germany	1116.545066

Italy	755.615086
Japan	887.721789
Luxembourg	940.712646
Netherlands	1364.800446
New Zealand	NaN
Norway	NaN
Portugal	NaN
Singapore	1568.594263
Spain	1012.927047
Sweden	1009.348064
Switzerland	1410.301976
United Kingdom	1746.655085
United States	1932.056143

1.5.1 Summary of the Top 6 Countries in each Cost of Living Categories

Cost of Living Index 1. United States 2. United Kingdom 3. France 4. Australia 5. Canada 6. Singapore

Rent Index 1. France 2. United States 3. United Kingdom 4. Germany 5. Australia 6. Canada

Cost of Living Plus Rent Index 1. United States 2. France 3. United Kingdom 4. Australia 5. Germany 6. Canada

Groceries Index 1. United States 2. United Kingdom 3. France 4. Germany 5. Australia 6. Singapore

Restaurant Price Index 1. United States 2. Singapore 3. France 4. United Kingdom 5. Australia 6. Canada

Local Purchasing Power Index 1. France 2. United States 3. United Kingdom 4. Singapore 5. Canada 6. Switzerland

Reminder of Where the Countries that were named in the top 6 for each category place as Best for Women in 2024

Australia 16.0

Canada 6.0

France 9.0

Germany 10.0

Singapore 19.0

Switzerland 7.0

United Kingdom 17.0

United States 20.0

1.6 Visualizations

```
[67]: # need to melt to long form since i think that will make plotting easier
```

```
top_20_cost_of_living_salaries_melt = top_20_cost_of_living_salaries.  
    ↪melt(id_vars= ['Country', 'Country Rankings as Best for Women'])
```

```

, value_vars= ['How far Salary will go
↳for Cost of Living Index'
, 'How far Salary will go
↳for Rent Index'
, 'How far Salary will go
↳for Cost of Living Plus Rent Index'
, 'How far Salary will go
↳for Groceries Index'
, 'How far Salary will go
↳for Restaurant Price Index'
, 'How far Salary will go
↳for Local Purchasing Power Index']
, var_name= 'Index'
, value_name= 'How Far Salary Covers')

print(top_20_cost_of_living_salaries_melt)
print(top_20_cost_of_living_salaries_melt.columns)

```

	Country	Country Rankings as Best for Women	\
0	Austria		12.0
1	Austria		12.0
2	Austria		12.0
3	Austria		12.0
4	Austria		12.0
...	
1363909	United States		20.0
1363910	United States		20.0
1363911	United States		20.0
1363912	United States		20.0
1363913	United States		20.0

		Index	\
0	How far Salary will go for Cost of Living Index		
1	How far Salary will go for Cost of Living Index		
2	How far Salary will go for Cost of Living Index		
3	How far Salary will go for Cost of Living Index		
4	How far Salary will go for Cost of Living Index		
...	
1363909	How far Salary will go for Local Purchasing Po...		
1363910	How far Salary will go for Local Purchasing Po...		
1363911	How far Salary will go for Local Purchasing Po...		
1363912	How far Salary will go for Local Purchasing Po...		
1363913	How far Salary will go for Local Purchasing Po...		

	How Far Salary Covers
0	1179.992240
1	1223.180051

```

2          1240.475867
3          1293.591380
4          1334.654769
...
1363909    1599.730572
1363910    1305.043361
1363911    1557.632399
1363912    5767.449693
1363913    1473.436053

```

```

[1363914 rows x 4 columns]
Index(['Country', 'Country Rankings as Best for Women', 'Index',
      'How Far Salary Covers'],
      dtype='object')

```

```

[52]: ## Scatterplot faceted

g = sns.FacetGrid(top_20_cost_of_living_salaries_melt, col='Index',
                  hue='Country', height=4, aspect=1, col_wrap=1)
g.map(sns.scatterplot, 'How Far Salary Covers', 'Country Rankings as Best for Women')
g.add_legend()
g.set_titles(col_template='{col_name}')

g.fig.suptitle('Faceted Scatterplot of Salary Coverage by Country and Index')

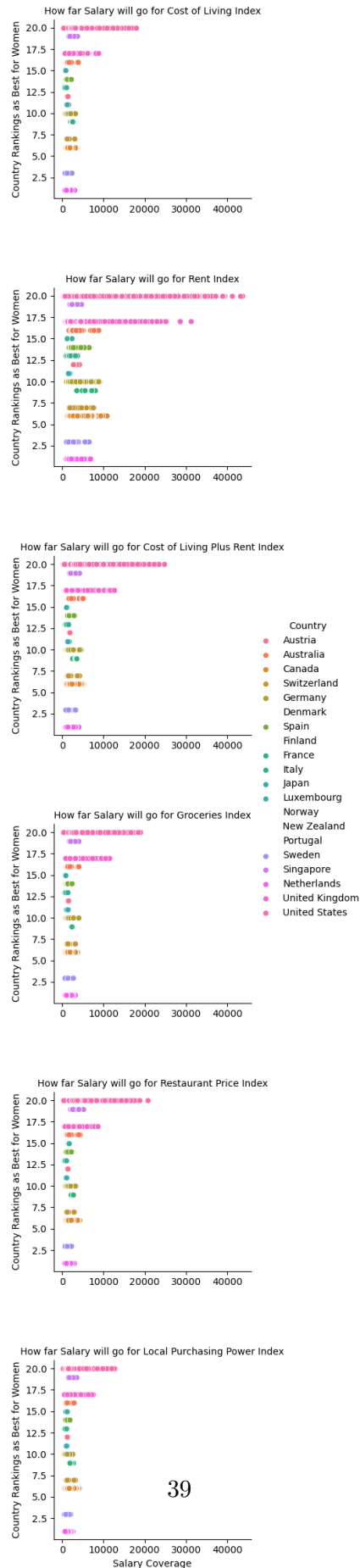
# below should make it so the labels so on every facet and not just bottom one
g.set_axis_labels('Salary Coverage', 'Country Rankings as Best for Women')
g.tick_params(axis='x', labelbottom=True)

# below fixes space between stacked faceted plots
plt.subplots_adjust(hspace=0.5, top=0.95)

plt.show()

```

Faceted Scatterplot of Salary Coverage by Country and Index



1.7 Final Thoughts/Analysis of my Top Five Countries

After reviewing the data and taking into account my personal preferences, my list of the five (5) countries would be as follows where I would consider moving to: 1. Canada 2. France 3. Australia 4. Singapore 5. United Kingdom

I already went into this knowing that I wouldn't plan on living in any country where it isn't great to be a woman in that environment. So since the United States ranked #20 on that list of Best Countries for Women in 2024, I wouldn't plan on settling for less than what I'm used to. After reviewing the means by Country for each of the Cost of Living Indexes, I ended up with eight (8) countries that ended up being named as one of the top six (6) in at least one of the categories.

The United States seemingly did well in most categories but that might also be because of it likely having the most salary data available to work with so any outliers wouldn't have made too much of an impact. I left it off my list because I would love to travel more and living out of the United States for a bit is one of my goals. Switzerland only appeared in Local Purchasing Power Index as rank #6 so since it wasn't consistently in any of the other lists, I ruled it out from my list. I didn't put Germany on my list because recently I went on a trip to Costa Rica this fall and my roommate for the trip was a German woman, who was incredibly difficult to deal with. Thus, due to my recent poor experience, I'm not trying to go to Germany anytime soon.

I've been to Canada and Australia before and had great times in both. There's definitely a lot left of both countries that I would love to explore so they made my list. France did well in the means lists and I've heard good things about the amount of vacation time that employers give so that country ended up on my list as well. I think the United Kingdom would be fun to explore and an easy transition to live in given that English is the primary language there. Finally, I put Singapore since I've always wanted to travel there. It's stunningly beautiful in all of the pictures that I've seen so to have the opportunity to work there and see the country for myself would be pretty amazing.

[]: