

Hiring Process Analytics

Project – 4

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Project Description

Consider yourself a data analyst for a global powerhouse like Google. Your job is to examine the information the organisation has collected about its employment procedures and extract useful information from it. Hiring is an essential element of any business, and HR may benefit from tracking metrics like the number of applications received, interviews conducted, job categories filled, and open positions.

Insights

As a professional data analyst, I was given a large dataset comprising specific information about previous employee interactions. To help the organisation strategically improve its hiring practises, it was my critical responsibility to investigate this abundance of data and draw forth key insights.

Tech-Stack

This analytical endeavour is carried out with the expert use of Microsoft Excel, utilising its comprehensive array of statistical functions such as COUNT, Pivot Charts, and other sophisticated tools. My knowledge of decoding this data will aid in the identification of actionable patterns and trends, ultimately guiding the organisation to more informed and effective recruiting decisions.

Excel file

[Trainity PROJECT4](#)



TRAINITY_PROJECT4.x
lsx

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A. Hiring Analysis:

STATEMENT:

During the hiring process, the company fills open positions with qualified candidates. Find out how male and female hires compare. How many men and women do you have working for you?

APPROACH:

With the help of 2 functions one can find out total number of men and women working in the company. Both the functions are demonstrated in the excel file. The functions are:

- CountA – To calculate the number of rows consisting of text data, this function is used.
- ROWS – This function is used to calculate the total number of rows for the selected ARRAY.

| Department | Post Name | Offered Salary | Status | event_name |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-------------------|
| Service Department | c5 | 22075 | Hired | - |
| Service Department | i4 | 15156 | Rejected | Don't want to say |
| Service Department | b9 | 200000 | | Female |
| Service Department | i7 | 56688 | | Male |
| Operations Department | i1 | 73579 | | |
| Operations Department | i7 | 3423 | | |
| Service Department | i1 | 70979 | | |
| Service Department | m6 | 800 | | |
| Purchase Department | i7 | 51645 | | |
| Finance Department | c5 | 52285 | | |
| Operations Department | i4 | 12624 | | |

FIG 1 Total Number of Females Hired by the Company in the Past

| Department | Post Name | Offered Salary | Status | event_name |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-------------------|
| Service Department | c8 | 56553 | Hired | - |
| Operations Department | i4 | 29668 | Rejected | Don't want to say |
| Sales Department | - | 85914 | | Female |
| Service Department | b9 | 86787 | | Male |
| Finance Department | b9 | 2308 | | |
| Service Department | i5 | 15134 | | |
| Operations Department | i6 | 52176 | | |
| Service Department | c5 | 72843 | | |
| Operations Department | i4 | 67434 | | |
| Sales Department | i4 | 62937 | | |
| Sales Department | i4 | 79230 | | |
| Purchase Department | i5 | 14781 | | |
| Marketing Department | i1 | 28445 | | |
| Purchase Department | i6 | 43261 | | |
| Service Department | c-10 | 65587 | | |

FIG 2 Total Number of Males Hired by the Company in the Past

| Department | Post Name | Offered Salary |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Service Department | c8 | 56553 |
| Service Department | c5 | 22075 |
| Operations Department | i4 | 29668 |
| Sales Department | - | 85914 |
| Service Department | i4 | 15156 |
| Service Department | b9 | 200000 |
| Service Department | b9 | 86787 |
| Finance Department | b9 | 2308 |
| Service Department | i7 | 56688 |
| Service Department | i5 | 15134 |
| Operations Department | i1 | 73579 |
| Operations Department | i7 | 3423 |
| Service Department | i1 | 70979 |
| Operations Department | i6 | 52176 |
| Service Department | c5 | 72843 |
| Service Department | m6 | 800 |
| Purchase Department | i7 | 51645 |
| Finance Department | c5 | 52285 |

| Status | event_name | Count |
|----------|------------|-------|
| Hired | Female | 7164 |
| Rejected | Male | 7168 |

| Summary | Count |
|---|-------|
| TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES HIRED BY THE COMPANY IN PAST ARE: | 7168 |
| TOTAL NUMBER OF FEMALES HIRED BY THE COMPANY IN PAST ARE: | 7164 |

FIG 3 Total Number of Females & Males individually Hired by the Company in the Past

INTERPRETATION:

- From the above images we can see that, there were total 7164 females working in the company.
- Whereas 7168 males worked in this company.

B. Salary Analysis:

STATEMENT:

Taking the total salaries paid to a set of workers and dividing by their total number gives the average salary for that group. How much does an average worker make here?

APPROACH:

To calculate the average salary of the employees working in google, I have used Pivot Table for the same. Following are the steps that I have taken:

- I have divided the workers in two groups male and female.
- After that, I selected the columns which I needed to analyse the same.
- And in the values tab, I added sum of offered salary and average of offered salary.
- From the Fig4 we can clearly see the output of the steps.

| AVERAGE SALARIES OFFERED BY THE COMPANY | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| | Female | | Male | |
| Row Labels | Sum of Offered Salary | Average of Offered Salary | Sum of Offered Salary | Average of Offered Salary |
| Hired | 91630300 | 49369.77 | 127968267 | 49929.09 |
| Finance Department | 7851916 | 50986.47 | 279164 | 27916.40 |
| General Management | 5523743 | 58144.66 | 973737 | 97373.70 |
| Human Resource Department | 1044776 | 40183.69 | 2306530 | 53640.23 |
| Marketing Department | 3438990 | 52105.91 | 5815100 | 45788.19 |
| Operations Department | 33560801 | 48288.92 | 50417969 | 48807.33 |
| Production Department | 4559406 | 43840.44 | 6735137 | 52618.26 |
| Purchase Department | 3944817 | 51905.49 | 7032006 | 52872.23 |
| Sales Department | 8147853 | 47648.26 | 14428513 | 49076.57 |
| Service Department | 23557998 | 50230.27 | 39980111 | 50930.08 |
| Grand Total | 91630300 | 49369.77 | 127968267 | 49929.09 |

FIG 4 Average Salaries of Females & Males individually offered by the Company.

INTERPRETATION:

- From the above images we can see that, the average salary offered to females is comparatively less than males working in the company.
- Females average offered salary is 49369.77, while men average offered salary is 49929.09.

C. Salary Distribution:

STATEMENT:

Ranges of values, in this case, wage ranges, are represented by class intervals. The distance between a class's top and lower limits is known as the class interval. Create class intervals for the company's salary. You can better comprehend the salary distribution by doing this.

APPROACH:

- Range is also known as class interval.
- Class interval = Upper limit – Lower limit
- I have found out Upper limit with the help of Max Function and Lower limit with the help of Min Function.
- To determine the number of classes (n) for categorizing the data. I have used the Sturges' Rule, this is use to determine how many classes or categories are required.
- Then after I have selected an empty cell and type =Ceiling(1+3.3*LOG10(count(range))), to rounds a given number up to the nearest multiple of significance.

| J30 | | =CEILING((J27-J25)/J29,1) | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Interview Taken on | Status | event_name | Department | Post Name | Offered Salary |
| 5/9/14 15:43 | Hired | Female | Service Department | m6 | 800 |
| 5/14/14 11:57 | Hired | Female | General Management | i7 | 1022 |
| 5/19/14 10:39 | Hired | Male | Operations Department | c9 | 1027 |
| 7/1/14 12:18 | Hired | Female | Finance Department | c5 | 1038 |
| 5/1/14 7:50 | Hired | Female | Service Department | c8 | 1042 |
| 5/10/14 9:32 | Hired | Female | Service Department | b9 | 1105 |
| 5/29/14 14:43 | Hired | Female | Finance Department | c5 | 1141 |
| 7/22/14 11:39 | Hired | Male | Operations Department | c5 | 1155 |
| 5/8/14 15:03 | Hired | Male | Operations Department | c9 | 1177 |
| 5/11/14 13:01 | Hired | Male | Operations Department | b9 | 1185 |
| 5/24/14 7:09 | Hired | Female | Production Department | i6 | 1210 |
| 5/19/14 0:05 | Hired | Don't want to say | Operations Department | i4 | 1212 |
| 5/14/14 15:17 | Hired | Male | Purchase Department | i6 | 1258 |
| 7/16/14 18:21 | Hired | Female | Operations Department | c9 | 1262 |
| 5/24/14 17:47 | Hired | Male | Operations Department | i7 | 1282 |
| 3/26/14 18:47 | Hired | Male | Service Department | i5 | 1304 |
| 3/6/14 15:41 | Hired | Male | Marketing Department | c5 | 1346 |
| 7/30/14 12:28 | Hired | Male | Operations Department | c9 | 1351 |
| 7/17/14 10:18 | Hired | Female | Production Department | c9 | 1352 |
| 5/26/14 9:32 | Hired | Female | Finance Department | c9 | 1362 |
| 5/26/14 13:58 | Hired | Female | Operations Department | c9 | 1389 |
| 3/29/14 12:27 | Hired | Female | Human Resource Department | i5 | 1415 |
| 5/23/14 15:48 | Hired | Female | Operations Department | b9 | 1422 |
| 7/5/14 10:40 | Hired | Female | Operations Department | i7 | 1458 |
| 3/8/14 9:00 | Hired | Female | Operations Department | c5 | 1459 |
| 7/11/14 9:34 | Hired | Female | Operations Department | c5 | 1461 |
| 3/13/14 18:15 | Hired | Male | Operations Department | c8 | 1469 |
| NOTE: | | | | | |
| RANGE IS ALSO KNOWN AS CLASS INTERVAL | | | | | |
| RANGE= UPPER LIMIT - LOWER LIMIT | | | | | |
| MINIMUM VALUE | | | | | 800 |
| MAXIMUM VALUE | | | | | 400000 |
| RANGE OF THE OFFERED SALARY | | | | | 399200 |
| SURGE | | | | | 14 |
| CLASS WIDTH | | | | | 28515 |

FIG 5 Class Interval for offered Salary.

INTERPRETATION:

- From the above images we can see that, the company salary distribution is near to 25000 to 30000 as class width is 28515.

D. Departmental Analysis:

STATEMENT:

Data analysis must include the visual representation of data through charts and graphs. To display the percentage of employees in each department, use a pie chart, bar graph, or other suitable visualisation.

APPROACH:

To calculate the employees in each department working in google including the salary offered department wise, I have used Pivot Table for the same. Following are the steps that I have taken:

- I have divided the workers in two groups male and female.
- After that, I selected the columns which I needed to analyse the same.
- And with the help of pie charts and I have represented the data.
- From the Fig6 and Fig 7, we can clearly see the output of the steps.

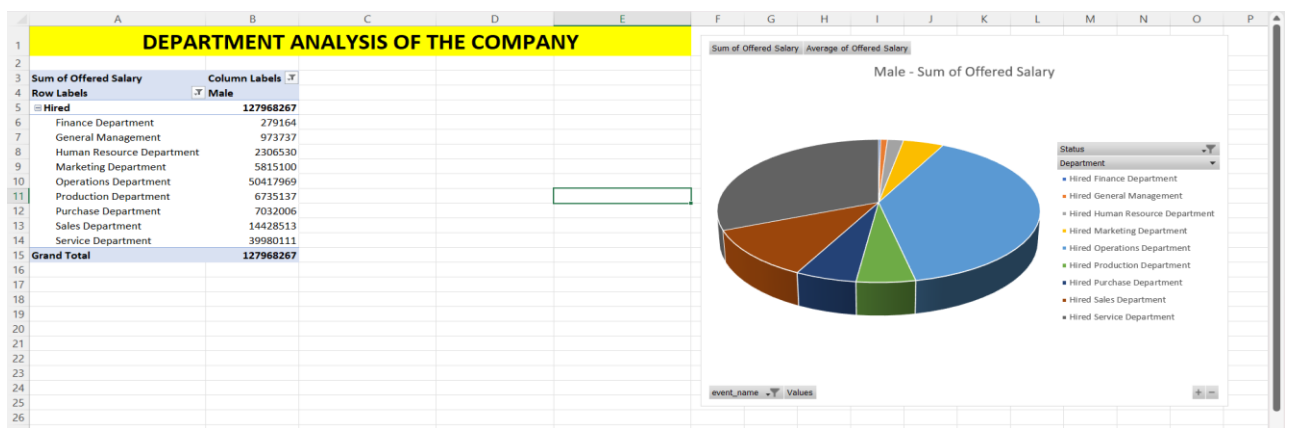


FIG 6 Departmental Analysis for Men

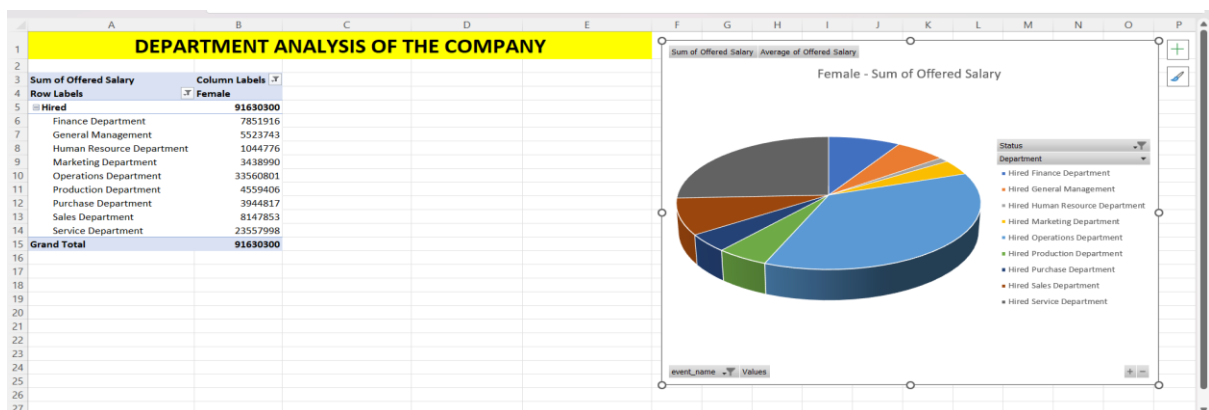


FIG 7 Departmental Analysis for Women

INTERPRETATION:

- From the above pie chart, operations department has a greater number of employees in both male and female.

E. Position Tier Analysis:

STATEMENT:

There are frequently numerous tiers or levels for various positions inside a firm. The various job tiers within the firm can be represented using a chart or graph. You can then comprehend how positions are distributed throughout the various tiers.

APPROACH:

To calculate the position of each tier working in google including the salary offered department wise, I have used Pivot Table for the same. Following are the steps that I have taken:

- I selected the columns which I needed to analyse the same.
- And with the help of bar graph and I have represented the data.
- From the Fig8 we can clearly see the output of the steps.

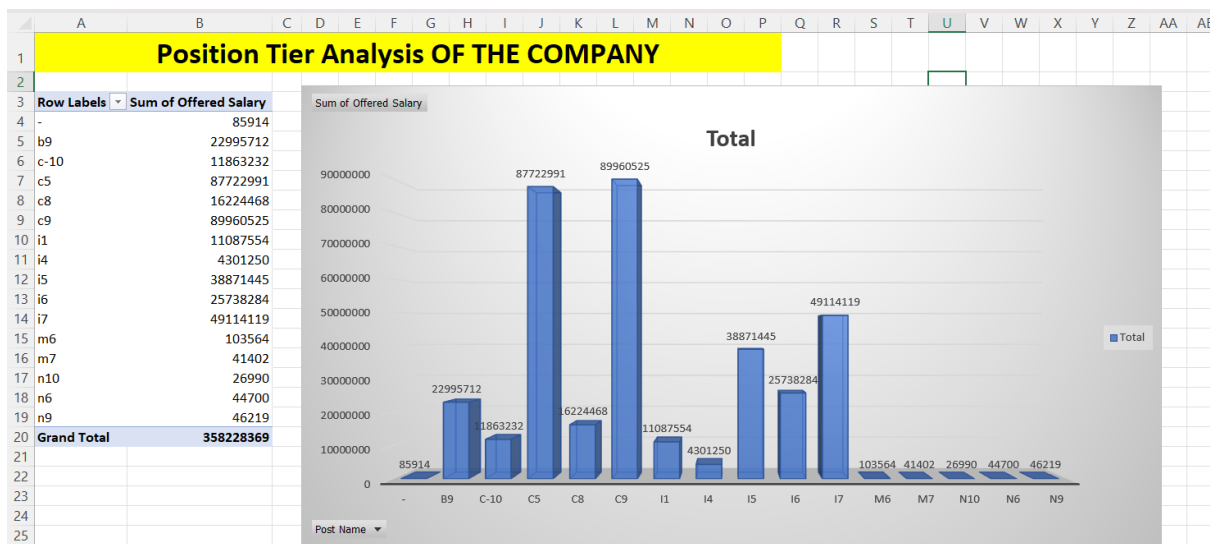


FIG 8 Position Tier Analysis

INTERPRETATION:

- From the above images we can figure out that, C9 and C5 are the post in which a greater number of employees are appointed.
- That means more labour is required in that particular tier.
- So, company will hire accordingly.