

The background is a dark blue gradient with a subtle pattern of white dots. Overlaid on the left side are several concentric circular patterns. A prominent circular scale with degree markings from 140 to 260 is visible. Other circles of varying sizes and line styles (solid, dashed) are scattered across the left half of the image, some with arrows indicating a clockwise direction.

HIRING PROCESS ANALYTICS

By SHIVEK SHARMA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is about finding out valuable insights that can help improve the company's hiring process. We analyze this data on the following points:

- A. Hiring Analysis
- B. Salary Analysis
- C. Salary Distribution
- D. Departmental Analysis
- E. Position Tier Analysis

Software Used:-

- Microsoft Excel 2307

Hiring Analysis: The hiring process involves bringing new individuals into the organization for various roles.

Task A: Determine the gender distribution of hires. How many males and females have been hired by the company?

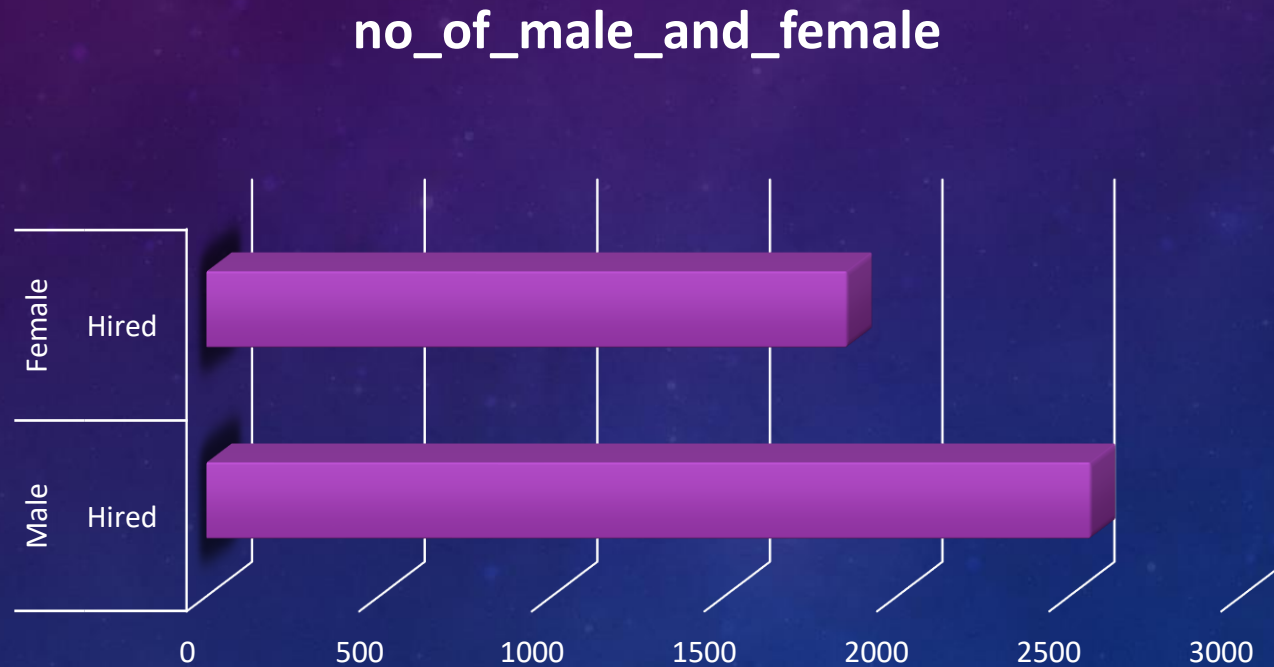
Formula:-

Men : =COUNTIFS(D:D, J38, C:C, K38)

Female : =COUNTIFS(D:D, J39, C:C, K39)

O	event_name	Status	no_of_male_and_female
	Male	Hired	2563
	Female	Hired	1856

Hiring Analysis: The hiring process involves bringing new individuals into the organization for various roles.



Salary Analysis: The average salary is calculated by adding up the salaries of a group of employees and then dividing the total by the number of employees.

Task B: What is the average salary offered by this company? Use Excel functions to calculate this.

Formula:-

`=AVERAGE(G:G)`

Output:-

Average	49983.02902
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Salary Distribution: Class intervals represent ranges of values, in this case, salary ranges. The class interval is the difference between the upper and lower limits of a class.

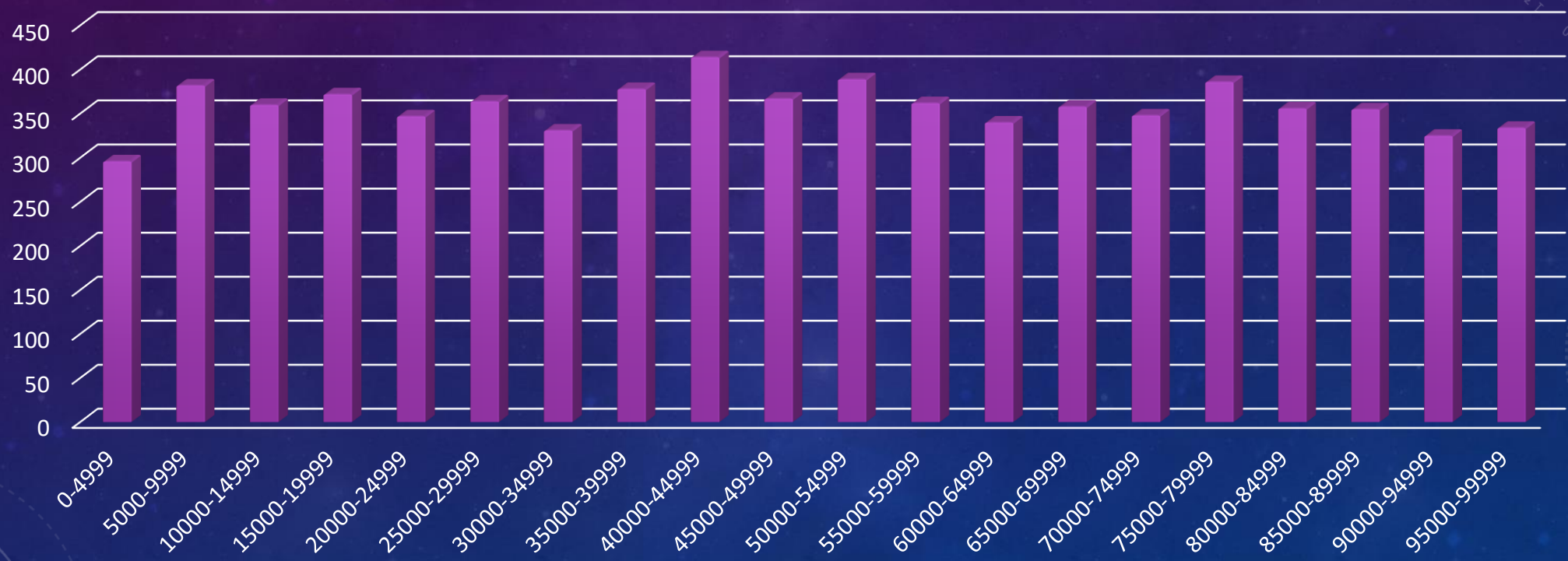
Task C: Create class intervals for the salaries in the company. This will help you understand the salary distribution.

- There are outliers in this Dataset. First we need to remove outliers.



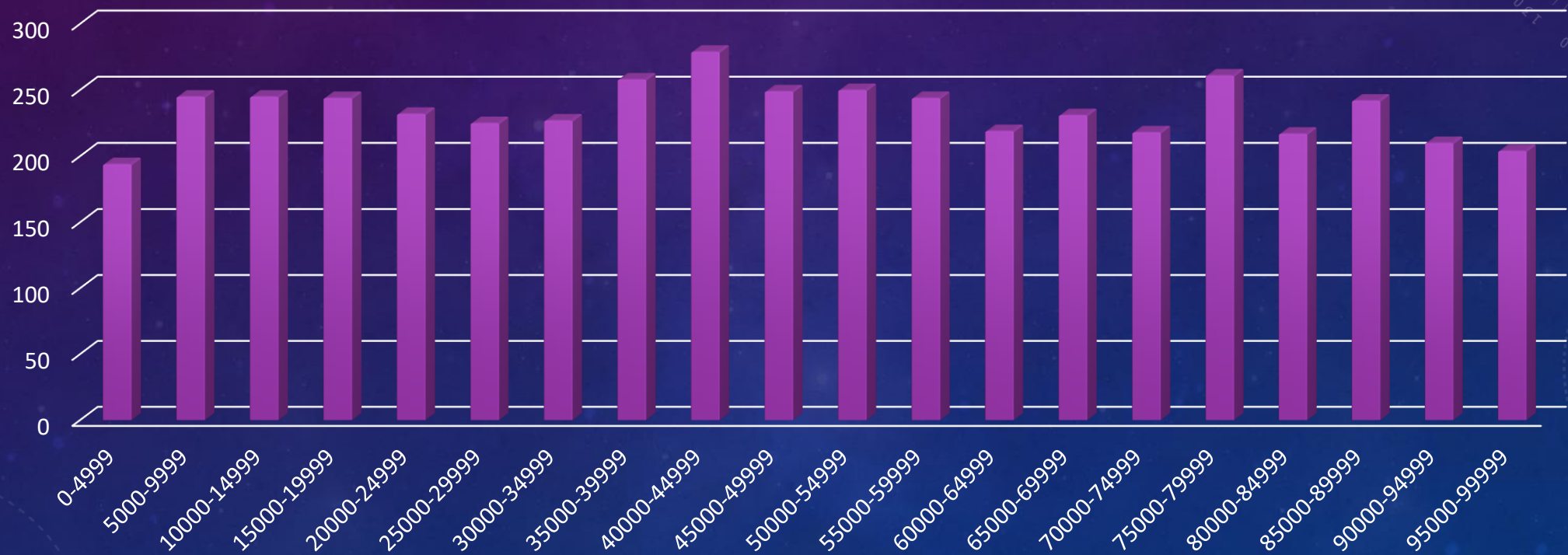
Salary Distribution: Class intervals represent ranges of values, in this case, salary ranges. The class interval is the difference between the upper and lower limits of a class.

Salary range for Hired and Rejected (After removing outliers)



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Salary range for Hired (After removing outliers)

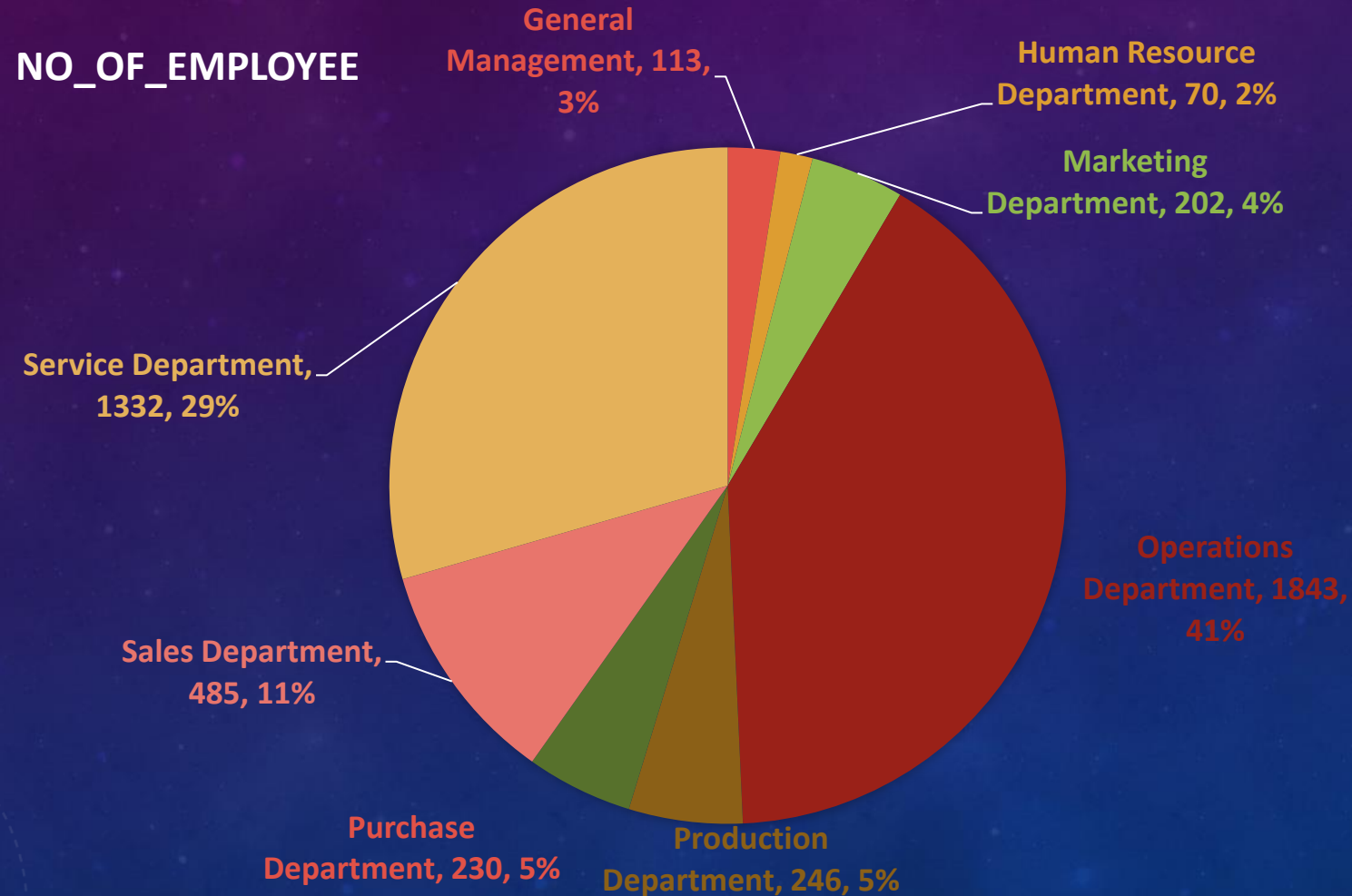


Departmental Analysis: Visualizing data through charts and plots is a crucial part of data analysis.

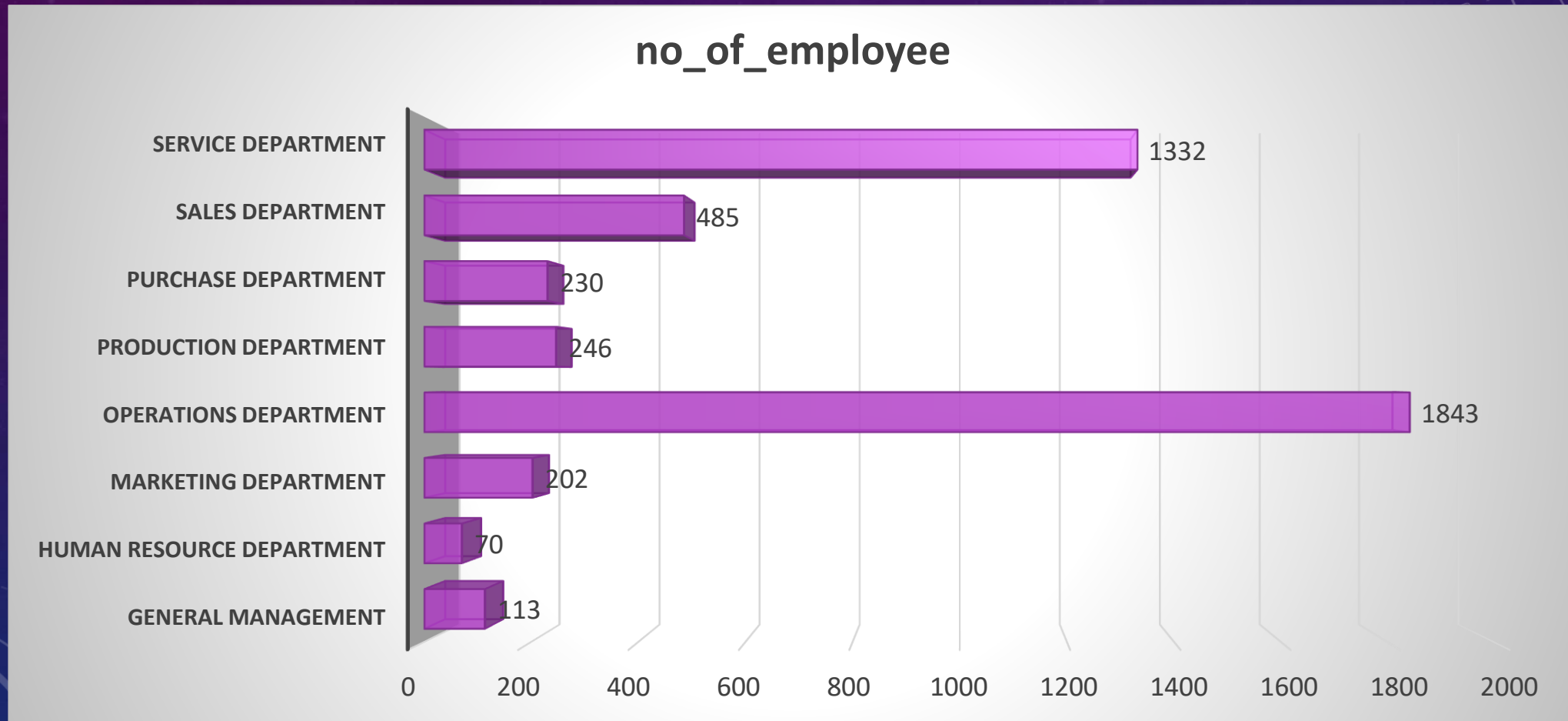
Task D: Use a pie chart, bar graph, or any other suitable visualization to show the proportion of people working in different departments.

Department	no_of_people
Finance Department	176
General Management	113
Human Resource Department	70
Marketing Department	202
Operations Department	1843
Production Department	246
Purchase Department	230
Sales Department	485
Service Department	1332

Departmental Analysis: Visualizing data through charts and plots is a crucial part of data analysis.



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Position Tier Analysis: Different positions within a company often have different tiers or levels.

Task E: Use a chart or graph to represent the different position tiers within the company. This will help you understand the distribution of positions across different tiers.

Post Name	no_of_people_hired
b9	308
c-10	105
c5	1182
c8	193
c9	1239
i1	151
i4	32
i5	511
i6	337
i7	635
m6	2
n6	1

Position Tier Analysis: Different positions within a company often have different tiers or levels.

