

Salary_transforming

February 21, 2023

```
[423]: # import necessary libraries - (CELL 1)
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [10, 6]
```

```
[424]: # read in the dataset - (CELL 2)
data = pd.read_csv("Surveys_cleaned.csv", sep=',')
```

```
[425]: # see what the data looks like - (CELL 3)
display(data.head())
print(data.shape)
```

	datetime	age_band	industry \
0	2021-04-27 11:02:10	25-34	Education (Higher Education)
1	2021-04-27 11:02:22	25-34	Computing or Tech
2	2021-04-27 11:02:38	25-34	Accounting, Banking & Finance
3	2021-04-27 11:02:41	25-34	Nonprofits
4	2021-04-27 11:02:42	25-34	Accounting, Banking & Finance

	job_title	salary	compensation	currency \
0	research and instruction librarian	55000	0	USD
1	change & internal communications manager	54600	4000	GBP
2	marketing specialist	34000	0	USD
3	program manager	62000	3000	USD
4	accounting manager	60000	7000	USD

	country	state	overall_experience_band \
0	united states of america	Massachusetts	5-7 years
1	united kingdom	Not American	8-10 years
2	united states of america	Tennessee	2-4 years
3	united states of america	Wisconsin	8-10 years
4	united states of america	South Carolina	8-10 years

	field_experience_band	education	gender
0	5-7 years	Master's degree	Woman
1	5-7 years	College degree	Non-binary

2	2-4 years	College degree	Woman
3	5-7 years	College degree	Woman
4	5-7 years	College degree	Woman

(27090, 13)

```
[ ]: # CELL 4
```

1 Data cleansing and preparation

```
[426]: # get currency types - (CELL 5)
currencies = list(data['currency'].unique())
print(currencies)
```

```
['USD', 'GBP', 'CAD', 'EUR', 'AUD/NZD', 'CHF', 'ZAR', 'SEK', 'JPY']
```

```
[427]: # conversion rate of currencies to USD on 2023 january 25 13:00 UTC - (CELL 6)
currency_to_USD = {
    'USD': 1.0000,
    'GBP': 1.2300,
    'CAD': 0.7500,
    'EUR': 1.0900,
    'AUD/NZD': 0.6800,
    'CHF': 1.0900,
    'ZAR': 0.0580,
    'SEK': 0.9800,
    'JPY': 0.0077
}

# replace currency with the conversion rates
data['currency'] = data['currency'].replace(currency_to_USD)

# check if replacement worked
print(data['currency'].value_counts())
```

```
1.0000    22763
0.7500     1641
1.2300     1552
1.0900       608
0.6800       489
0.0077        22
0.0580        13
0.9800         2
```

```
Name: currency, dtype: int64
```

```
[428]: # calculate salary and compensation to USD - (CELL 7)
data['salary'] = (data['salary'] * data['currency']).round(0).astype(int)
data['compensation'] = (data['compensation'] * data['currency']).round(0).
↳astype(int)
```

```
[429]: # drop unnecessary columns for further transformation - (CELL 8)
data = data.drop('currency', axis='columns')
data = data.drop('datetime', axis='columns')
data = data.drop('job_title', axis='columns')
data = data.drop('state', axis='columns')
```

```
[430]: # assign correct dtypes - (CELL 9)
data['age_band'] = data['age_band'].astype('category')
data['industry'] = data['industry'].astype('category')
data['country'] = data['country'].astype('category')
data['overall_experience_band'] = data['overall_experience_band'].
↳astype('category')
data['field_experience_band'] = data['field_experience_band'].astype('category')
data['education'] = data['education'].astype('category')
data['gender'] = data['gender'].astype('category')

# check dtypes
print(data.info())
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 27090 entries, 0 to 27089
Data columns (total 9 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   age_band                             27090 non-null  category
1   industry                             27090 non-null  category
2   salary                               27090 non-null  int64
3   compensation                         27090 non-null  int64
4   country                             27090 non-null  category
5   overall_experience_band              27090 non-null  category
6   field_experience_band                27090 non-null  category
7   education                           27090 non-null  category
8   gender                              27090 non-null  category
dtypes: category(7), int64(2)
memory usage: 612.0 KB
None
```

```
[431]: # CELL 10
display(data.head())
```

```
age_band      industry  salary  compensation \
0   25-34  Education (Higher Education)  55000      0
```

1	25-34	Computing or Tech	67158	4920
2	25-34	Accounting, Banking & Finance	34000	0
3	25-34	Nonprofits	62000	3000
4	25-34	Accounting, Banking & Finance	60000	7000

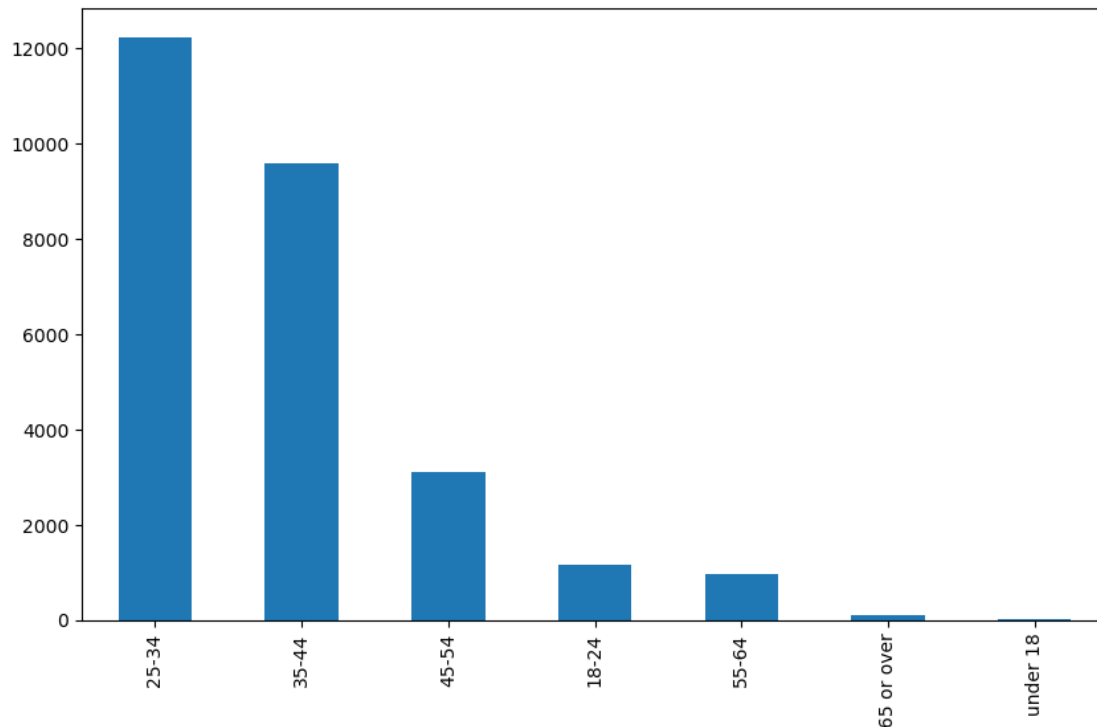
	country	overall_experience_band	field_experience_band	\
0	united states of america	5-7 years	5-7 years	
1	united kingdom	8-10 years	5-7 years	
2	united states of america	2-4 years	2-4 years	
3	united states of america	8-10 years	5-7 years	
4	united states of america	8-10 years	5-7 years	

	education	gender
0	Master's degree	Woman
1	College degree	Non-binary
2	College degree	Woman
3	College degree	Woman
4	College degree	Woman

```
[ ]: # CELL 11
```

2 Data exploration an visualization

```
[432]: # show distribution of age band - (CELL 12)
data['age_band'].value_counts().plot(kind='bar')
plt.show()
```



[433]: *# labelencode mapping - (CELL 13)*

```
encoded_age_band = {
    'under 18': 0,
    '18-24': 1,
    '25-34': 2,
    '35-44': 3,
    '45-54': 4,
    '55-64': 5,
    '65 or over': 6,
}
```

[434]: *# labelencode age band (ordinal variable) - (CELL 14)*

```
data['age_band_le'] = data['age_band']
data['age_band_le'] = data['age_band_le'].replace(encoded_age_band)
display(data.head())
```

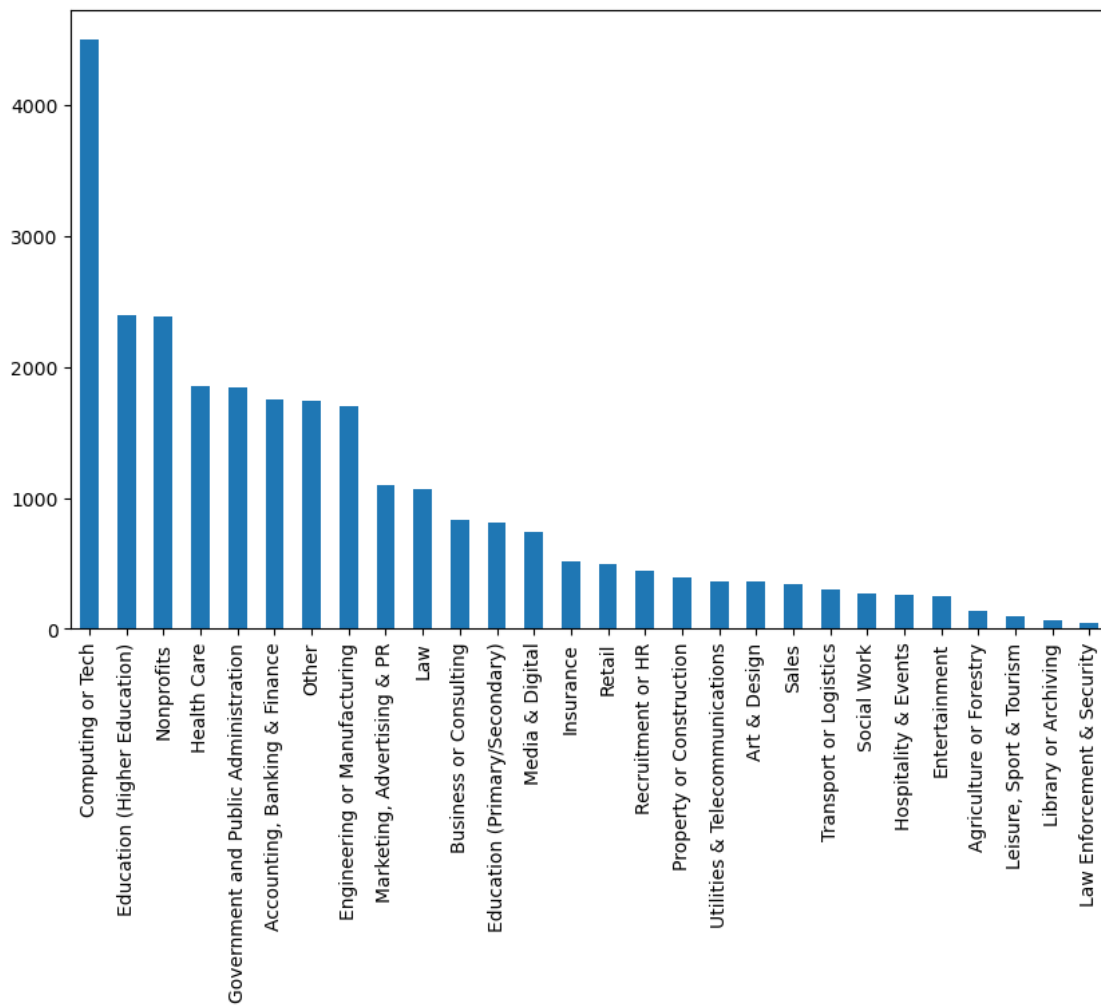
	age_band	industry	salary	compensation \
0	25-34	Education (Higher Education)	55000	0
1	25-34	Computing or Tech	67158	4920
2	25-34	Accounting, Banking & Finance	34000	0
3	25-34	Nonprofits	62000	3000
4	25-34	Accounting, Banking & Finance	60000	7000

	country	overall_experience_band	field_experience_band \
--	---------	-------------------------	-------------------------

0	united states of america	5-7 years	5-7 years
1	united kingdom	8-10 years	5-7 years
2	united states of america	2-4 years	2-4 years
3	united states of america	8-10 years	5-7 years
4	united states of america	8-10 years	5-7 years

	education	gender	age_band_le
0	Master's degree	Woman	2
1	College degree	Non-binary	2
2	College degree	Woman	2
3	College degree	Woman	2
4	College degree	Woman	2

```
[435]: # show distribution of industry - (CELL 15)
data['industry'].value_counts().plot(kind='bar')
plt.show()
```



```
[436]: # create dummies for industry (nominal variable) - (CELL 16)
industry_dummies = pd.get_dummies(data['industry'] )
```

```
[437]: # drop 1 dummy variable to prevent dummy variable trap (https://www.
↳learndatasci.com/glossary/dummy-variable-trap/) - (CELL 17)
industry_dummies = industry_dummies.drop('Media & Digital', axis='columns')
```

```
[438]: # show dummies - (CELL 18)
display(industry_dummies.head())
```

	Accounting, Banking & Finance	Agriculture or Forestry	Art & Design	\
0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	
2	1	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	1	0	0	

	Business or Consulting	Computing or Tech	Education (Higher Education)	\
0	0	0	1	
1	0	1	0	
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	

	Education (Primary/Secondary)	Engineering or Manufacturing	Entertainment	\
0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	

	Government and Public Administration	...	Marketing, Advertising & PR	\
0	0	...	0	
1	0	...	0	
2	0	...	0	
3	0	...	0	
4	0	...	0	

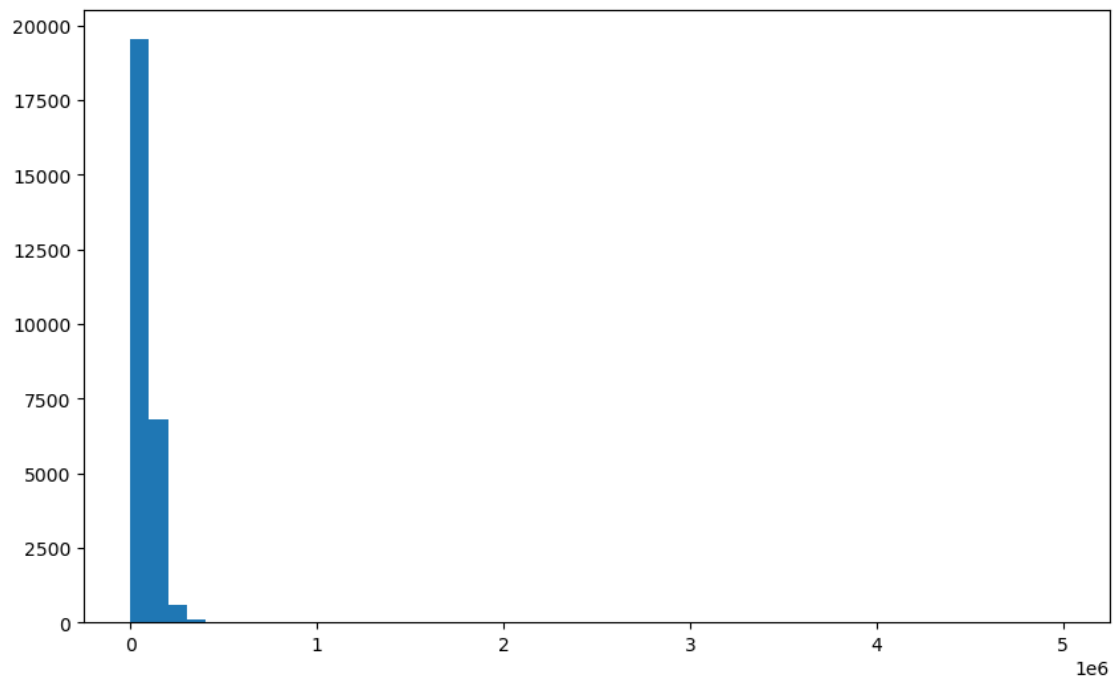
	Nonprofits	Other	Property or Construction	Recruitment or HR	Retail	\
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	
3	1	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	0	

	Sales	Social Work	Transport or Logistics	Utilities & Telecommunications	
0	0	0	0	0	

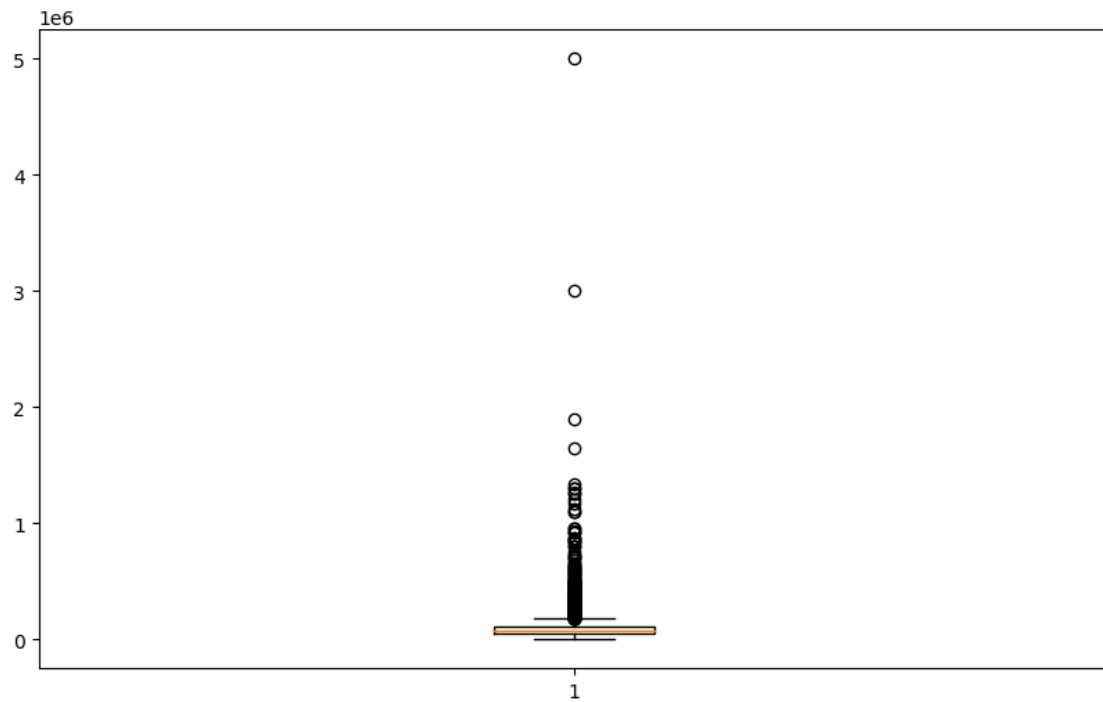
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0

[5 rows x 27 columns]

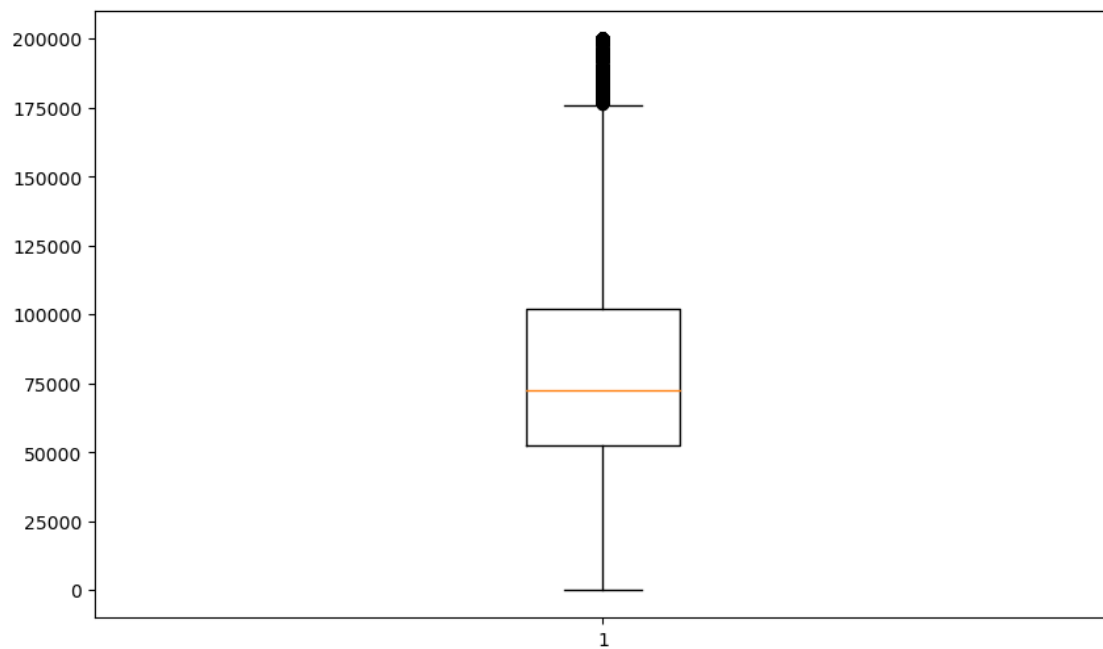
```
[439]: # show salary distribution - (CELL 19)
salaries = np.array(data['salary'])
plt.hist(salaries, bins=50)
plt.show()
```



```
[440]: # visualize salary outliers - (CELL 20)
plt.boxplot(salaries)
plt.show()
```

```
[441]: # visualize with outlier salaries below certain amount - (CELL 21)
salary_threshold = 200000
plt.boxplot(salaries[salaries <= salary_threshold])
plt.show()
```



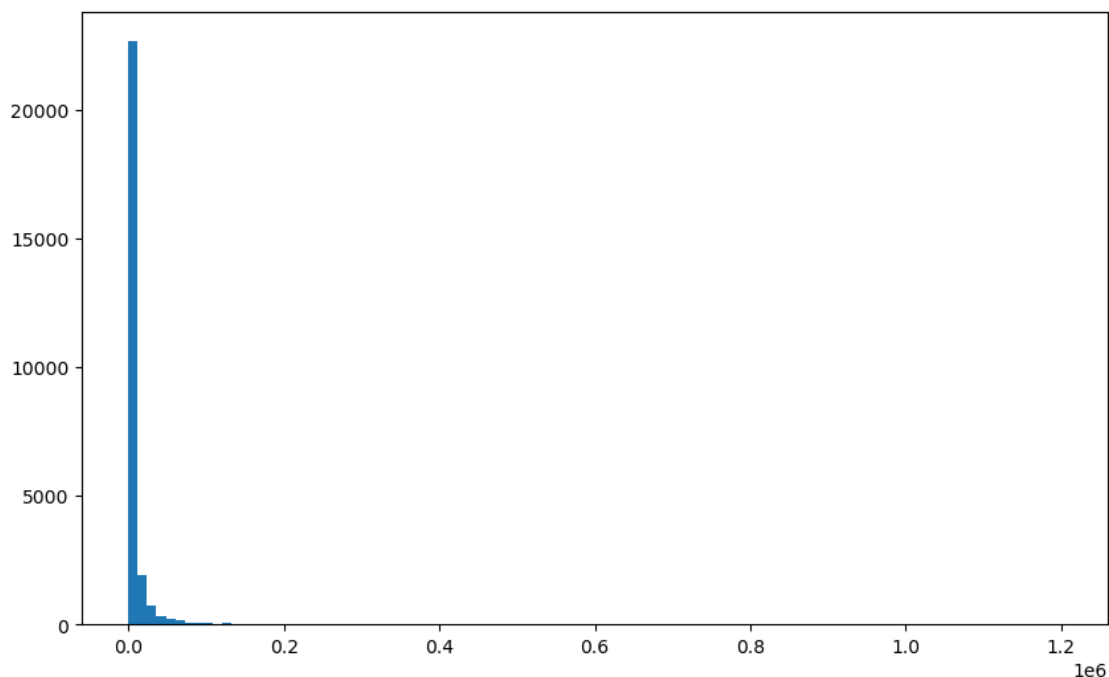
```
[442]: # projection of how many rows will be lost - (CELL 22)
current_rows = data.shape[0]
new_rows = data[data['salary'] <= salary_threshold].shape[0]
lost_perc = abs(round(((new_rows - current_rows) / current_rows) * 100, 1))

print(f"current row amount: {current_rows}")
print(f"remaining row amount after removal: {new_rows}")
print(f"rows percentage lost: {lost_perc}%")
```

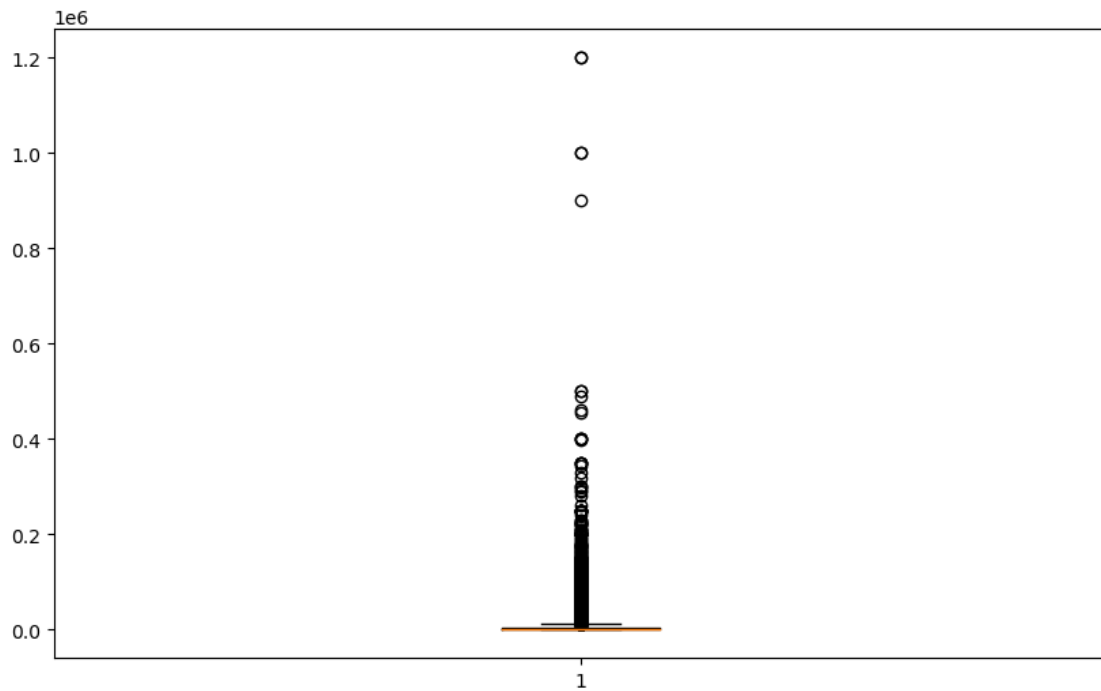
```
current row amount: 27090
remaining row amount after removal: 26327
rows percentage lost: 2.8%
```

```
[443]: # remove outliers with salary above threshold - (CELL 23)
salary_outlier_filter = data['salary'] > salary_threshold
data = data[~salary_outlier_filter]
```

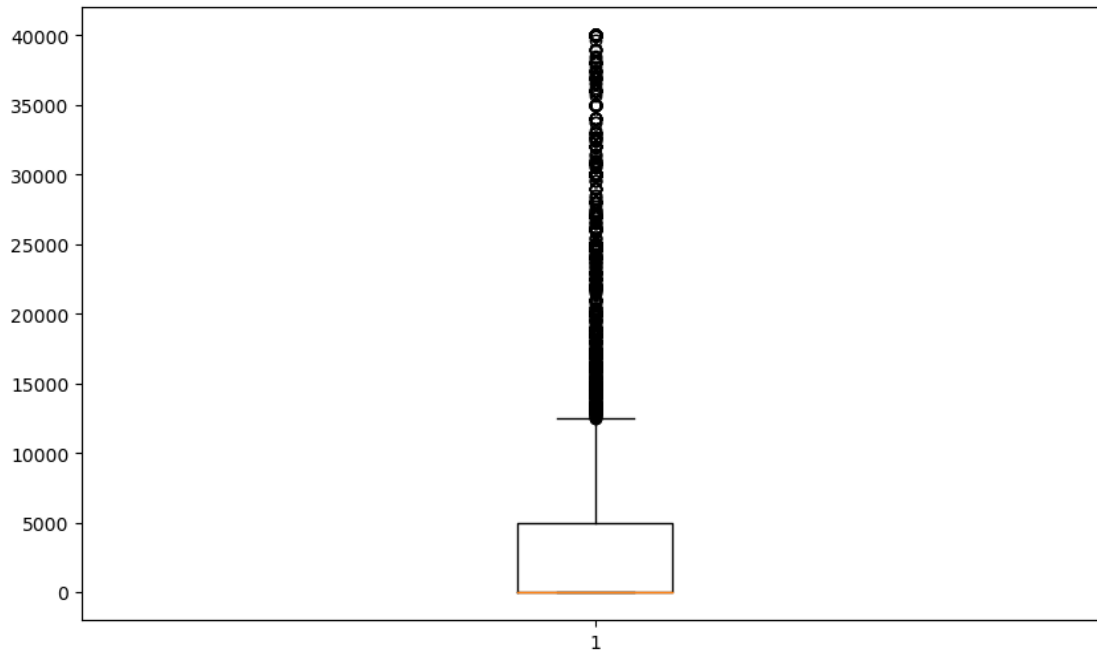
```
[444]: # show compensation distribution - (CELL 24)
compensations = np.array(data['compensation'])
plt.hist(compensations, bins=100)
plt.show()
```



```
[445]: # visualize compensation outliers - (CELL 25)
plt.boxplot(compensations)
plt.show()
```



```
[446]: # visualize with outlier compensations below certain amount - (CELL 26)
compensation_threshold = 40000
plt.boxplot(compensations[compensations <= compensation_threshold])
plt.show()
```



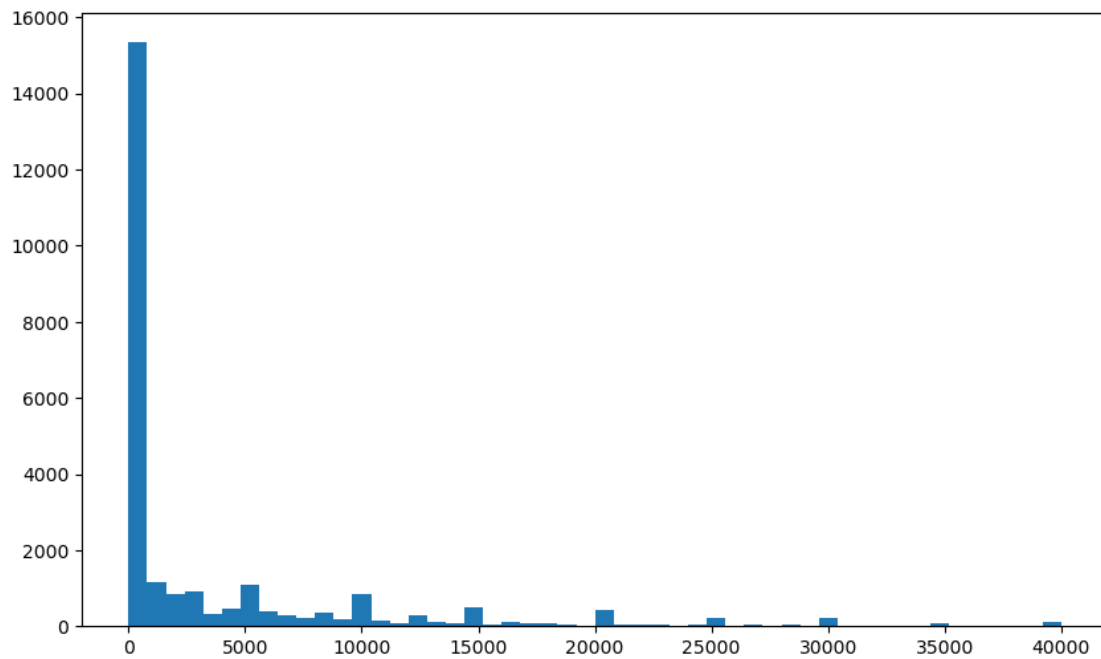
```
[447]: # projection of how many rows will be lost - (CELL 27)
current_rows = data.shape[0]
new_rows = data[data['compensation'] <= compensation_threshold].shape[0]
lost_perc = abs(round(((new_rows - current_rows) / current_rows) * 100, 1))

print(f"current row amount: {current_rows}")
print(f"remaining row amount after removal: {new_rows}")
print(f"rows percentage lost: {lost_perc}%")
```

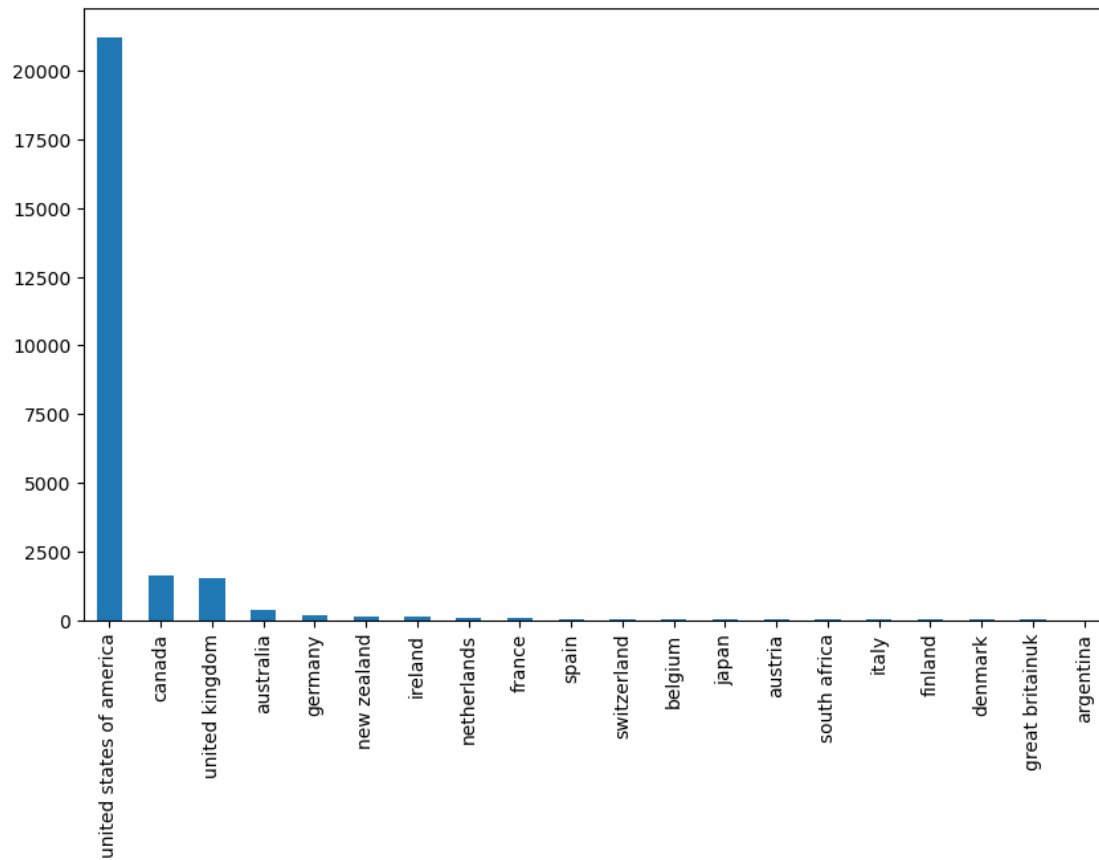
```
current row amount: 26327
remaining row amount after removal: 25508
rows percentage lost: 3.1%
```

```
[448]: # remove outliers with compensation above threshold - (CELL 28)
comp_outlier_filter = data['compensation'] > compensation_threshold
data = data[~comp_outlier_filter]
```

```
[449]: # show compensation distribution again - (CELL 29)
compensations = np.array(data['compensation'])
plt.hist(compensations, bins=50)
plt.show()
```



```
[450]: # show distribution of country - (CELL 30)
data['country'].value_counts().plot(kind='bar')
plt.show()
```



```
[451]: # create dummies for country (nominal variable) - (CELL 31)
country_dummies = pd.get_dummies(data['country'] )
```

```
[452]: # drop 1 dummy variable to prevent dummy variable trap (https://www.
↳learndatasci.com/glossary/dummy-variable-trap/) - (CELL 32)
country_dummies = country_dummies.drop('germany', axis='columns')
```

```
[453]: # show dummies - (CELL 33)
display(country_dummies.head())
```

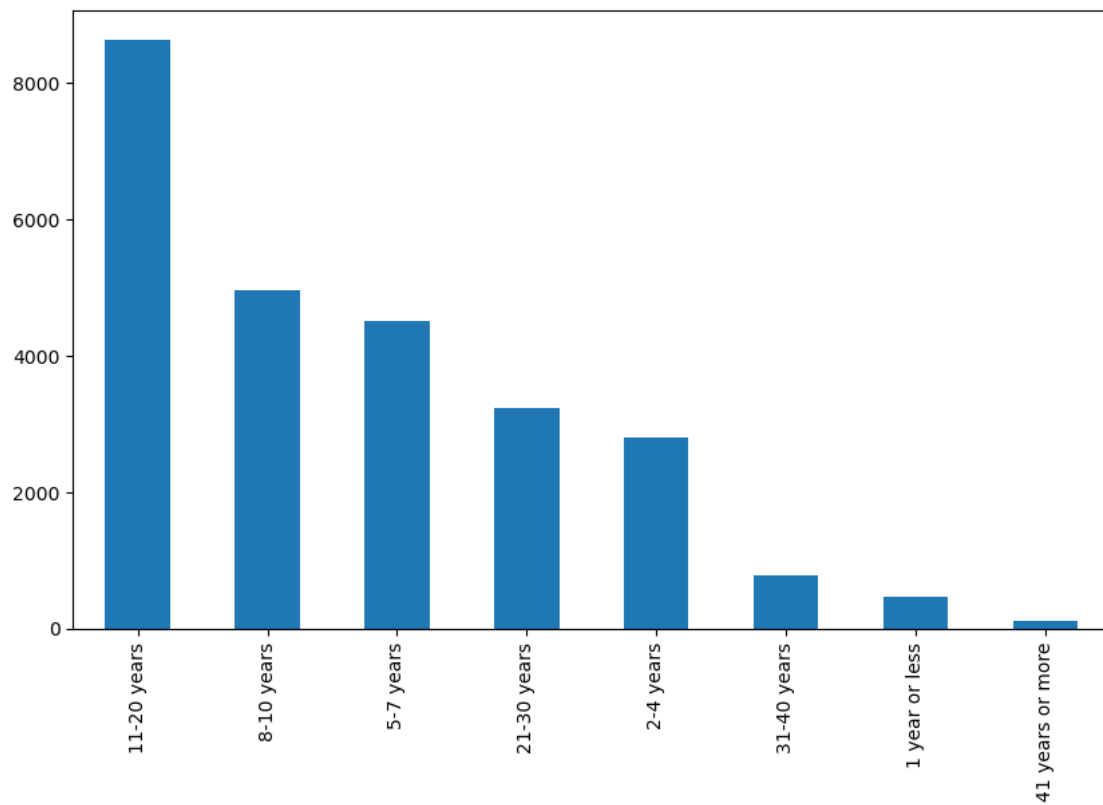
	argentina	australia	austria	belgium	canada	denmark	finland	france	\
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

	great britainuk	ireland	italy	japan	netherlands	new zealand	\
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	

2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0

	south africa	spain	switzerland	united kingdom	united states of america
0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	0	0	0	1
4	0	0	0	0	1

```
[454]: # show distribution of overall experience band - (CELL 34)
data['overall_experience_band'].value_counts().plot(kind='bar')
plt.show()
```



```
[455]: # labelencode mapping - (CELL 35)
encoded_overall_experience_band = {
    '1 year or less': 0,
    '2-4 years': 1,
    '5-7 years': 2,
    '8-10 years': 3,
    '11-20 years': 4,
```

```

    '21-30 years': 5,
    '31-40 years': 6,
    '41 years or more': 7
}

```

```

[456]: # labelencode overall experience band (ordinal variable) - (CELL 36)
data['overall_experience_band_le'] = data['overall_experience_band']
data['overall_experience_band_le'] = data['overall_experience_band_le'].
    ↪replace(encoded_overall_experience_band)
display(data.head())

```

	age_band	industry	salary	compensation	\
0	25-34	Education (Higher Education)	55000	0	
1	25-34	Computing or Tech	67158	4920	
2	25-34	Accounting, Banking & Finance	34000	0	
3	25-34	Nonprofits	62000	3000	
4	25-34	Accounting, Banking & Finance	60000	7000	

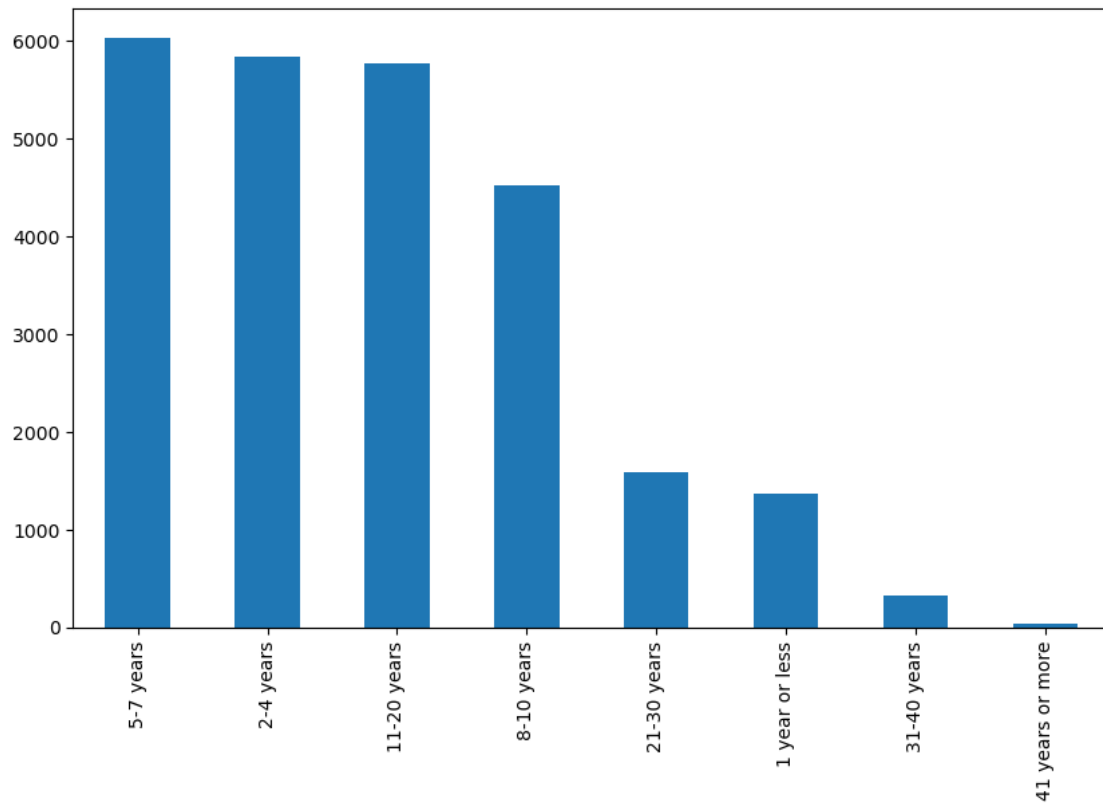
	country	overall_experience_band	field_experience_band	\
0	united states of america	5-7 years	5-7 years	
1	united kingdom	8-10 years	5-7 years	
2	united states of america	2-4 years	2-4 years	
3	united states of america	8-10 years	5-7 years	
4	united states of america	8-10 years	5-7 years	

	education	gender	age_band_le	overall_experience_band_le
0	Master's degree	Woman	2	2
1	College degree	Non-binary	2	3
2	College degree	Woman	2	1
3	College degree	Woman	2	3
4	College degree	Woman	2	3

```

[457]: # show distribution of field experience band - (CELL 37)
data['field_experience_band'].value_counts().plot(kind='bar')
plt.show()

```

```
[458]: # labelencode mapping - (CELL 38)
encoded_field_experience_band = {
    '1 year or less': 0,
    '2-4 years': 1,
    '5-7 years': 2,
    '8-10 years': 3,
    '11-20 years': 4,
    '21-30 years': 5,
    '31-40 years': 6,
    '41 years or more': 7
}
```

```
[459]: # labelencode field experience band (ordinal variable) - (CELL 39)
data['field_experience_band_le'] = data['field_experience_band']
data['field_experience_band_le'] = data['field_experience_band_le'].
    ↪replace(encoded_field_experience_band)
display(data.head())
```

	age_band	industry	salary	compensation \
0	25-34	Education (Higher Education)	55000	0
1	25-34	Computing or Tech	67158	4920
2	25-34	Accounting, Banking & Finance	34000	0

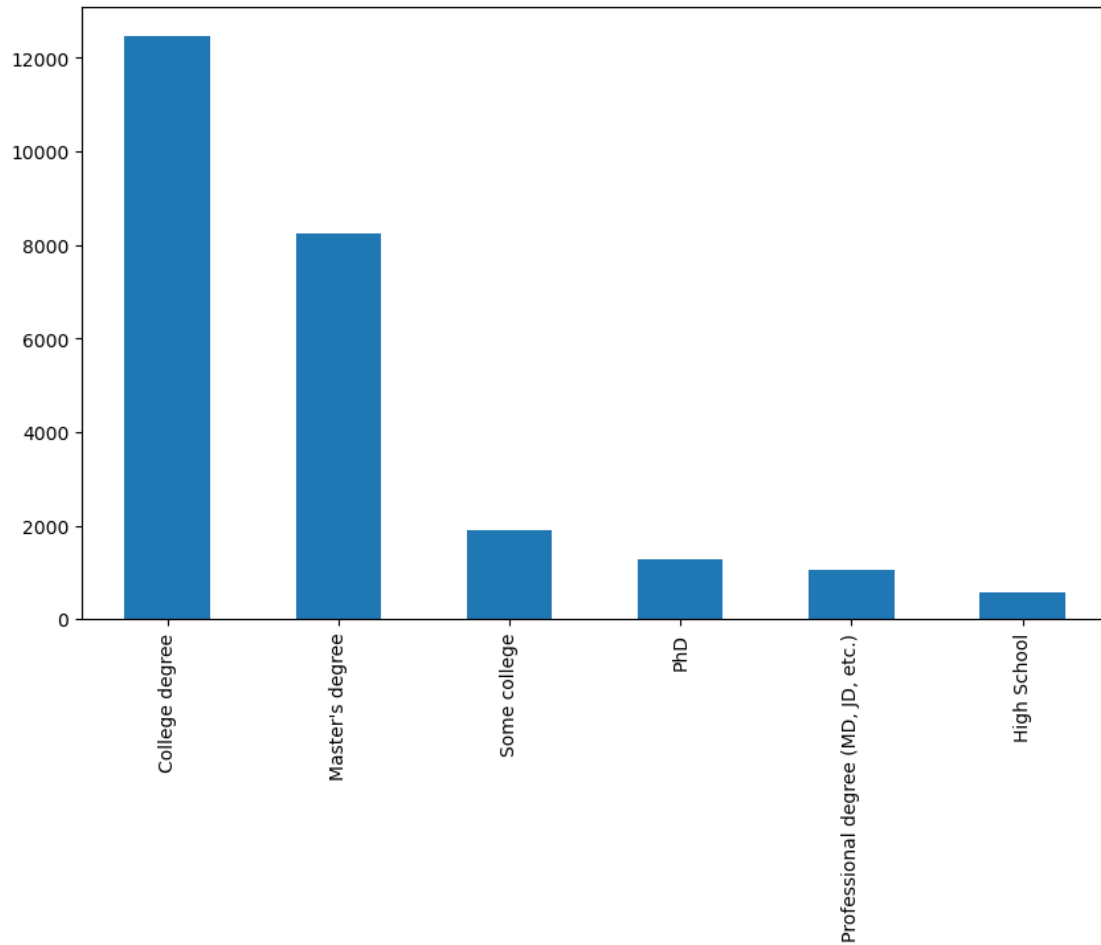
3	25-34	Nonprofits	62000	3000
4	25-34	Accounting, Banking & Finance	60000	7000

	country	overall_experience_band	field_experience_band	\
0	united states of america	5-7 years	5-7 years	
1	united kingdom	8-10 years	5-7 years	
2	united states of america	2-4 years	2-4 years	
3	united states of america	8-10 years	5-7 years	
4	united states of america	8-10 years	5-7 years	

	education	gender	age_band_le	overall_experience_band_le	\
0	Master's degree	Woman	2	2	
1	College degree	Non-binary	2	3	
2	College degree	Woman	2	1	
3	College degree	Woman	2	3	
4	College degree	Woman	2	3	

	field_experience_band_le
0	2
1	2
2	1
3	2
4	2

```
[460]: # show distribution of education - (CELL 40)
data['education'].value_counts().plot(kind='bar')
plt.show()
```



```
[461]: # labelencode mapping - (CELL 41)
encoded_education = {
    'High School': 0,
    'Some college': 1,
    'College degree': 2,
    'Professional degree (MD, JD, etc.)': 3,
    'Master's degree': 4,
    'PhD': 5,
}
```

```
[462]: # labelencode education (ordinal variable) - (CELL 42)
data['education_le'] = data['education']
data['education_le'] = data['education_le'].replace(encoded_education)
display(data.head())
```

	age_band	industry	salary	compensation \
0	25-34	Education (Higher Education)	55000	0
1	25-34	Computing or Tech	67158	4920

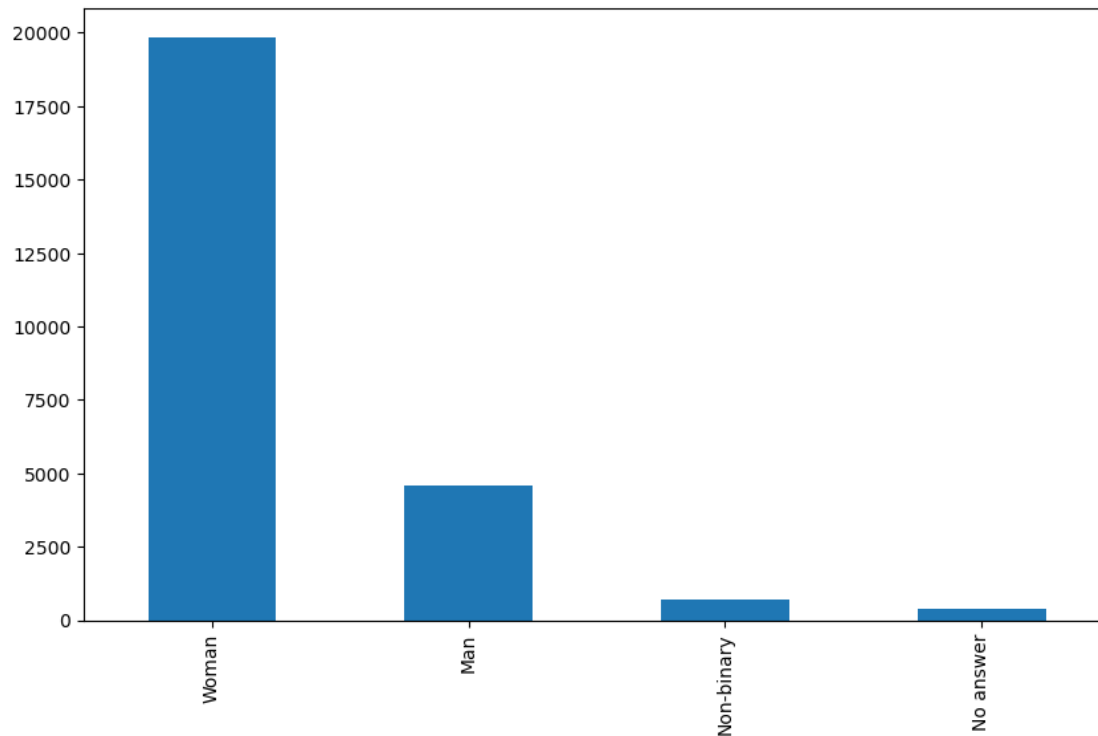
2	25-34	Accounting, Banking & Finance	34000	0
3	25-34	Nonprofits	62000	3000
4	25-34	Accounting, Banking & Finance	60000	7000

	country	overall_experience_band	field_experience_band	\
0	united states of america	5-7 years	5-7 years	
1	united kingdom	8-10 years	5-7 years	
2	united states of america	2-4 years	2-4 years	
3	united states of america	8-10 years	5-7 years	
4	united states of america	8-10 years	5-7 years	

	education	gender	age_band_le	overall_experience_band_le	\
0	Master's degree	Woman	2	2	
1	College degree	Non-binary	2	3	
2	College degree	Woman	2	1	
3	College degree	Woman	2	3	
4	College degree	Woman	2	3	

	field_experience_band_le	education_le
0	2	4
1	2	2
2	1	2
3	2	2
4	2	2

```
[463]: # show distribution of gender - (CELL 43)
data['gender'].value_counts().plot(kind='bar')
plt.show()
```



```
[464]: # create dummies for gender (nominal variable) - (CELL 44)
gender_dummies = pd.get_dummies(data['gender'])
```

```
[465]: # drop 1 dummy variable to prevent dummy variable trap (https://www.
↳ leardatasci.com/glossary/dummy-variable-trap/) - (CELL 45)
gender_dummies = gender_dummies.drop('Man', axis='columns')
```

```
[466]: # show dummies - (CELL 46)
display(gender_dummies.head())
```

	No answer	Non-binary	Woman
0	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
2	0	0	1
3	0	0	1
4	0	0	1

```
[467]: # merge all dummies on the dataframe - (CELL 47)
data_joined = data.join(industry_dummies).join(country_dummies).
↳ join(gender_dummies)
print(data_joined.shape)
```

(25508, 62)

```
[468]: # show joined dataframe - (CELL 48)
display(data_joined.head())
```

	age_band	industry	salary	compensation	\
0	25-34	Education (Higher Education)	55000	0	
1	25-34	Computing or Tech	67158	4920	
2	25-34	Accounting, Banking & Finance	34000	0	
3	25-34	Nonprofits	62000	3000	
4	25-34	Accounting, Banking & Finance	60000	7000	

	country	overall_experience_band	field_experience_band	\
0	united states of america	5-7 years	5-7 years	
1	united kingdom	8-10 years	5-7 years	
2	united states of america	2-4 years	2-4 years	
3	united states of america	8-10 years	5-7 years	
4	united states of america	8-10 years	5-7 years	

	education	gender	age_band_le	...	netherlands	new zealand	\
0	Master's degree	Woman	2	...	0	0	
1	College degree	Non-binary	2	...	0	0	
2	College degree	Woman	2	...	0	0	
3	College degree	Woman	2	...	0	0	
4	College degree	Woman	2	...	0	0	

	south africa	spain	switzerland	united kingdom	united states of america	\
0	0	0	0	0	1	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
2	0	0	0	0	1	
3	0	0	0	0	1	
4	0	0	0	0	1	

	No answer	Non-binary	Woman
0	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
2	0	0	1
3	0	0	1
4	0	0	1

[5 rows x 62 columns]

```
[469]: # drop text columns which have been converted to dummies or labelencoding ->
        ↪ (CELL 49)
drop_cols = ['age_band', 'industry', 'country', 'overall_experience_band',
        ↪ 'field_experience_band', 'education', 'gender']
data_final = data_joined.drop(drop_cols, axis='columns')
print(data_final.info())
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 25508 entries, 0 to 27089
Data columns (total 55 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	salary	25508 non-null	int64
1	compensation	25508 non-null	int64
2	age_band_le	25508 non-null	category
3	overall_experience_band_le	25508 non-null	category
4	field_experience_band_le	25508 non-null	category
5	education_le	25508 non-null	category
6	Accounting, Banking & Finance	25508 non-null	uint8
7	Agriculture or Forestry	25508 non-null	uint8
8	Art & Design	25508 non-null	uint8
9	Business or Consulting	25508 non-null	uint8
10	Computing or Tech	25508 non-null	uint8
11	Education (Higher Education)	25508 non-null	uint8
12	Education (Primary/Secondary)	25508 non-null	uint8
13	Engineering or Manufacturing	25508 non-null	uint8
14	Entertainment	25508 non-null	uint8
15	Government and Public Administration	25508 non-null	uint8
16	Health Care	25508 non-null	uint8
17	Hospitality & Events	25508 non-null	uint8
18	Insurance	25508 non-null	uint8
19	Law	25508 non-null	uint8
20	Law Enforcement & Security	25508 non-null	uint8
21	Leisure, Sport & Tourism	25508 non-null	uint8
22	Library or Archiving	25508 non-null	uint8
23	Marketing, Advertising & PR	25508 non-null	uint8
24	Nonprofits	25508 non-null	uint8
25	Other	25508 non-null	uint8
26	Property or Construction	25508 non-null	uint8
27	Recruitment or HR	25508 non-null	uint8
28	Retail	25508 non-null	uint8
29	Sales	25508 non-null	uint8
30	Social Work	25508 non-null	uint8
31	Transport or Logistics	25508 non-null	uint8
32	Utilities & Telecommunications	25508 non-null	uint8
33	argentina	25508 non-null	uint8
34	australia	25508 non-null	uint8
35	austria	25508 non-null	uint8
36	belgium	25508 non-null	uint8
37	canada	25508 non-null	uint8
38	denmark	25508 non-null	uint8
39	finland	25508 non-null	uint8
40	france	25508 non-null	uint8
41	great britainuk	25508 non-null	uint8
42	ireland	25508 non-null	uint8

```

43  italy                25508 non-null  uint8
44  japan                25508 non-null  uint8
45  netherlands         25508 non-null  uint8
46  new zealand         25508 non-null  uint8
47  south africa        25508 non-null  uint8
48  spain               25508 non-null  uint8
49  switzerland         25508 non-null  uint8
50  united kingdom      25508 non-null  uint8
51  united states of america 25508 non-null  uint8
52  No answer           25508 non-null  uint8
53  Non-binary          25508 non-null  uint8
54  Woman               25508 non-null  uint8
dtypes: category(4), int64(2), uint8(49)
memory usage: 2.9 MB
None

```

```

[474]: # show finalized transformend dataframe - (CELL 50)
display(data_final.head())
print(data_final.shape)

```

```

    salary  compensation age_band_le overall_experience_band_le \
0   55000           0         2           2
1   67158       4920         2           3
2   34000           0         2           1
3   62000       3000         2           3
4   60000       7000         2           3

    field_experience_band_le education_le  Accounting, Banking & Finance \
0                2                4                0
1                2                2                0
2                1                2                1
3                2                2                0
4                2                2                1

    Agriculture or Forestry  Art & Design  Business or Consulting  ... \
0                0                0                0  ...
1                0                0                0  ...
2                0                0                0  ...
3                0                0                0  ...
4                0                0                0  ...

    netherlands  new zealand  south africa  spain  switzerland  united kingdom \
0                0                0                0    0                0
1                0                0                0    0                1
2                0                0                0    0                0
3                0                0                0    0                0
4                0                0                0    0                0

```

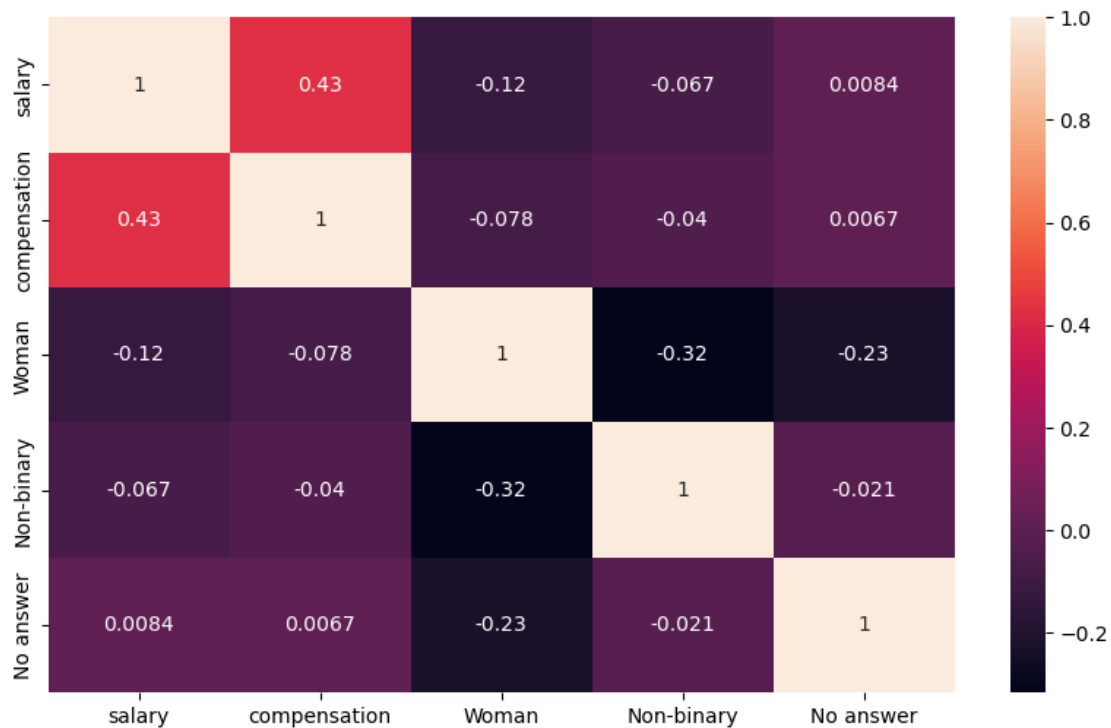

	united states of america	No answer	Non-binary	Woman
0	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
2	1	0	0	1
3	1	0	0	1
4	1	0	0	1

[5 rows x 55 columns]

(25508, 55)

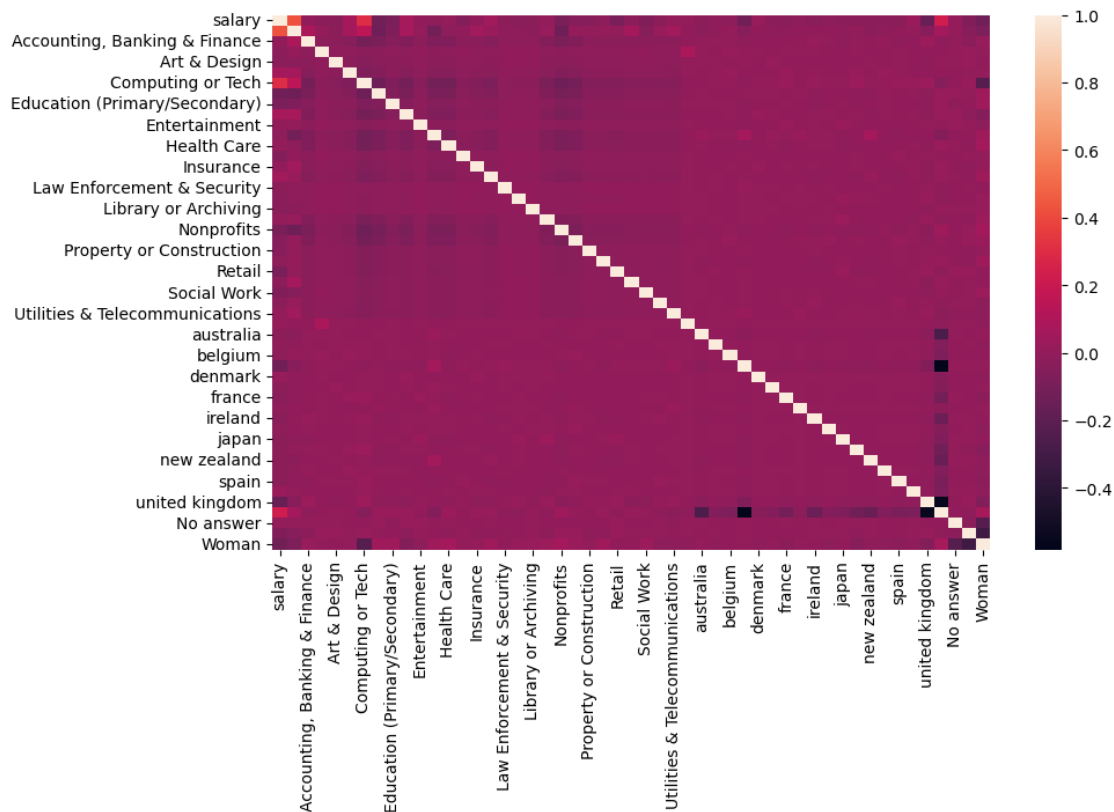
```
[475]: # save transformend data - (CELL 51)
data_final.to_csv('Surveys_transformed.csv', index=False)
```

```
[472]: # check correlation between all non-labeledncoded columns - (CELL 52)
corr_cols = ['salary', 'compensation', 'age_band_le',
            'overall_experience_band_le', 'field_experience_band_le', \
            'Woman', 'Non-binary', 'No answer']
corr_matrix = data_final.loc[:, corr_cols].corr()
sns.heatmap(corr_matrix, annot=True)
plt.show()
```



```
[473]: # check correlation between all columns - (CELL 53)
corr_matrix = data_final.corr()
```

```
sns.heatmap(corr_matrix)
plt.show()
```



```
[ ]: # CELL 54
```

3 Early hypothesis

looking at the correlations. Any predictive modeling is going to be very difficult. There are barely any strong linear correlations between salary and the other variables. A few strong ones, such as salary & compensation, but the overall majority are too weak. It is expected that the machine learning models trained with this data will not deliver accurate results.