

Los_salarios

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0.1 Data processing techniques for statistical analysis and model building

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0.1.1 problem description:

Identify the conditions that make a person specialized in data analysis have a better, salary according to the database provided by Kaggle, in a sample of people who are dedicated to data analysis in different parts of the world.

Questions:

What are the best paid jobs?

The salary has increase over time?

Preview of the data:

	work_year	experience_level	employment_type	job_title	\
0	2020	MI	FT	Data Scientist	
1	2020	SE	FT	Machine Learning Scientist	
2	2020	SE	FT	Big Data Engineer	
3	2020	MI	FT	Product Data Analyst	
4	2020	SE	FT	Machine Learning Engineer	

	salary	salary_currency	salary_in_usd	employee_residence	remote_ratio	\
0	70000	EUR	79833	DE	0	
1	260000	USD	260000	JP	0	
2	85000	GBP	109024	GB	50	
3	20000	USD	20000	HN	0	
4	150000	USD	150000	US	50	

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

[607 rows x 11 columns]

1 Exploratory phase of data base

There is 607 rows which will be considered

Types of attributes:

Categorical (nominal):

Categorical (ordinal): work_year, experience_level, employment_type, job_title, salary_currency, employee_residence, company_location, company_size

Numeric: salary, salary_in_usd, remote_ratio

Describe function gives measures of central tendency and measures of dispersion

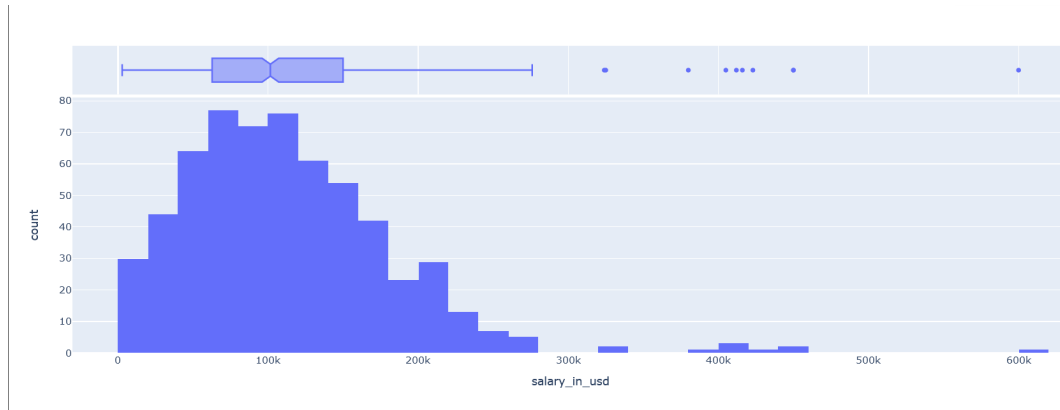
	work_year	experience_level	employment_type	job_title	\
count	607.000000	607	607	607	
unique	NaN	4	4	50	
top	NaN	SE	FT	Data Scientist	
freq	NaN	280	588	143	
mean	2021.405272	NaN	NaN	NaN	
std	0.692133	NaN	NaN	NaN	
min	2020.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	
25%	2021.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	
50%	2022.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	
75%	2022.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	
max	2022.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	

	salary	salary_currency	salary_in_usd	employee_residence	\
count	6.070000e+02	607	607.000000	607	
unique	NaN	17	NaN	57	
top	NaN	USD	NaN	US	
freq	NaN	398	NaN	332	
mean	3.240001e+05	NaN	112297.869852	NaN	
std	1.544357e+06	NaN	70957.259411	NaN	
min	4.000000e+03	NaN	2859.000000	NaN	
25%	7.000000e+04	NaN	62726.000000	NaN	
50%	1.150000e+05	NaN	101570.000000	NaN	
75%	1.650000e+05	NaN	150000.000000	NaN	
max	3.040000e+07	NaN	600000.000000	NaN	

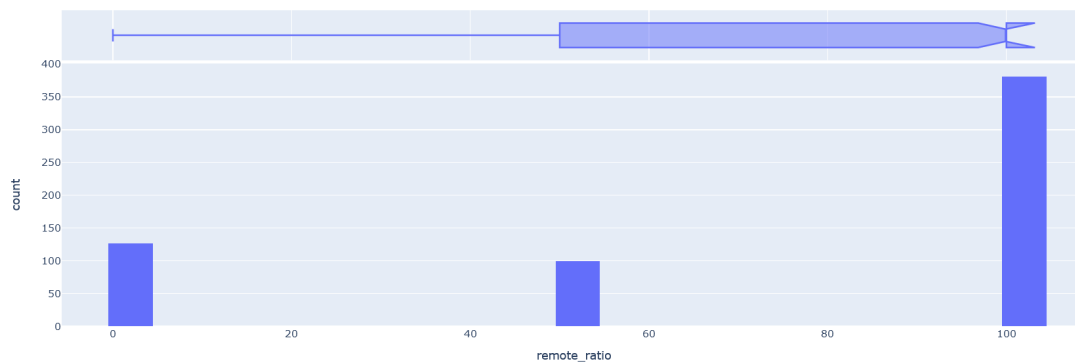
	remote_ratio	company_location	company_size
count	607.00000	607	607
unique	NaN	50	3
top	NaN	US	M
freq	NaN	355	326
mean	70.92257	NaN	NaN
std	40.70913	NaN	NaN

min	0.00000	NaN	NaN
25%	50.00000	NaN	NaN
50%	100.00000	NaN	NaN
75%	100.00000	NaN	NaN
max	100.00000	NaN	NaN

By a quick review of the metrics, it can be said that most of the jobs in df are from people working in US companies, because the most common company location (up to 58%) is in US. Furthermore the **mean salary is \$112,297.00**



The right tail is considerably longer, also is a right-skewed (asymmetric) distribution due to the outliers that pull the mean to the right.



Its important to notice that remote ratio is a numeric atribute but behave like a categorical, would be useful validate with the source of the data the nature of it.

check for NaN values in df to avoid inconsistencies in further analysis

work_year	0
experience_level	0
employment_type	0
job_title	0
salary	0
salary_currency	0
salary_in_usd	0

```

employee_residence    0
remote_ratio          0
company_location      0
company_size          0
dtype: int64

```

Frequency of categorical variables

```

SE      280
MI      213
EN       88
EX       26
Name: experience_level, dtype: int64
Data Scientist      143
Data Engineer       132
Data Analyst        97
Machine Learning Engineer  41
Research Scientist  16
Data Science Manager  12
Data Architect      11
Big Data Engineer    8
Machine Learning Scientist  8
Principal Data Scientist  7
AI Scientist         7
Data Science Consultant  7
Director of Data Science  7
Data Analytics Manager  7
ML Engineer          6
Computer Vision Engineer  6
BI Data Analyst       6
Lead Data Engineer    6
Data Engineering Manager  5
Business Data Analyst  5
Head of Data          5
Applied Data Scientist  5
Applied Machine Learning Scientist  4
Head of Data Science  4
Analytics Engineer    4
Data Analytics Engineer  4
Machine Learning Developer  3
Machine Learning Infrastructure Engineer  3
Lead Data Scientist    3
Computer Vision Software Engineer  3
Lead Data Analyst      3
Data Science Engineer  3
Principal Data Engineer  3
Principal Data Analyst  2
ETL Developer          2

```

Product Data Analyst	2
Director of Data Engineering	2
Financial Data Analyst	2
Cloud Data Engineer	2
Lead Machine Learning Engineer	1
NLP Engineer	1
Head of Machine Learning	1
3D Computer Vision Researcher	1
Data Specialist	1
Staff Data Scientist	1
Big Data Architect	1
Finance Data Analyst	1
Marketing Data Analyst	1
Machine Learning Manager	1
Data Analytics Lead	1
Name: job_title, dtype: int64	
US	355
GB	47
CA	30
DE	28
IN	24
FR	15
ES	14
GR	11
JP	6
NL	4
AT	4
PT	4
PL	4
LU	3
PK	3
BR	3
AE	3
MX	3
AU	3
TR	3
DK	3
IT	2
CZ	2
SI	2
RU	2
CH	2
NG	2
CN	2
BE	2
VN	1
EE	1
AS	1

```
DZ      1
MY      1
MD      1
KE      1
SG      1
CO      1
IR      1
CL      1
MT      1
IL      1
UA      1
IQ      1
RO      1
HR      1
NZ      1
HU      1
HN      1
IE      1
```

```
Name: company_location, dtype: int64
```

2 data preprocessing

Will be remove outliers based in salary. This help to make a better analisis. however the df still shows bias to the right but with shorter tails.

The new size of df(after drop outliers) is: 598

The atributes to analyze will be: As inpedendent: experience_level, job_title, company_location
As dependent: salary_in_usd

Salary and salary currency will be drop due that salary_in_usd standarize the income in a unique scala. Remote ratio will be drop for its unsure nature

3 Does the level of experience influence the salary?

3.0.1 H0: The experience groups have equal mean

3.0.2 H1: At least one group introduce significance to displace the mean

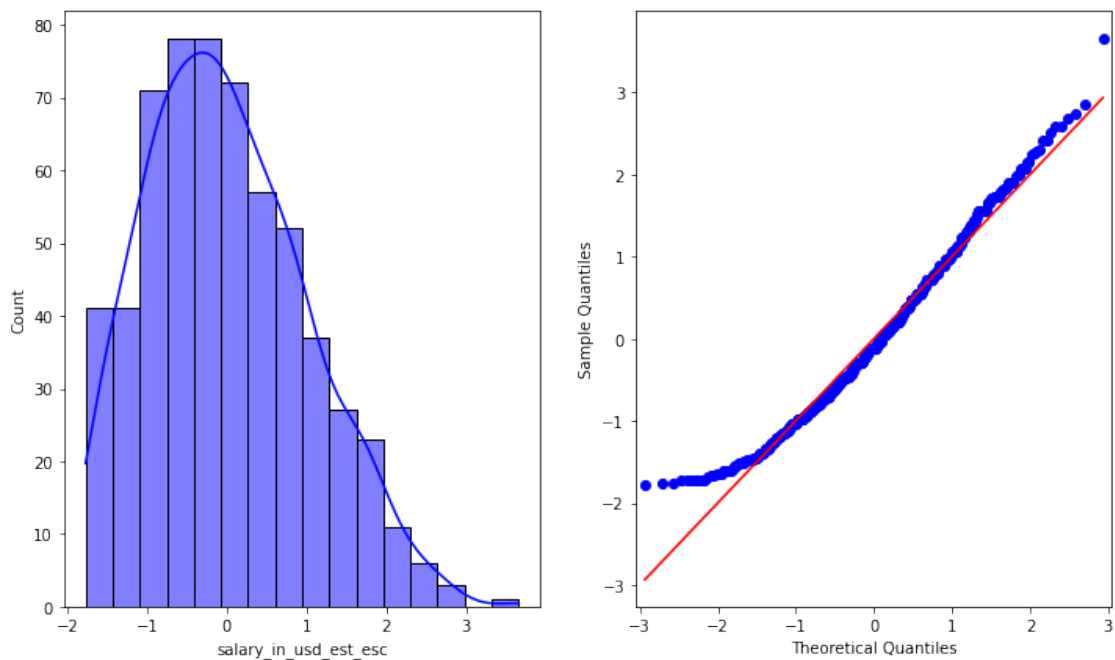
dict for experience map: 0 = 'EN', 1 = 'EX', 2 = 'MI', 3 = 'SE'

```
work_year experience_level employment_type job_title \
0      2020              MI          FT      Data Scientist
1      2020              SE          FT  Machine Learning Scientist
2      2020              SE          FT      Big Data Engineer
3      2020              MI          FT  Product Data Analyst
4      2020              SE          FT  Machine Learning Engineer
```

```
salary_in_usd employee_residence company_location company_size \
```

0	79833	DE	DE	L
1	260000	JP	JP	S
2	109024	GB	GB	M
3	20000	HN	HN	S
4	150000	US	US	L

	experience_level_map	job_title_map	company_location_map
0	2	21	12
1	3	40	29
2	3	7	18
3	2	46	20
4	3	37	48

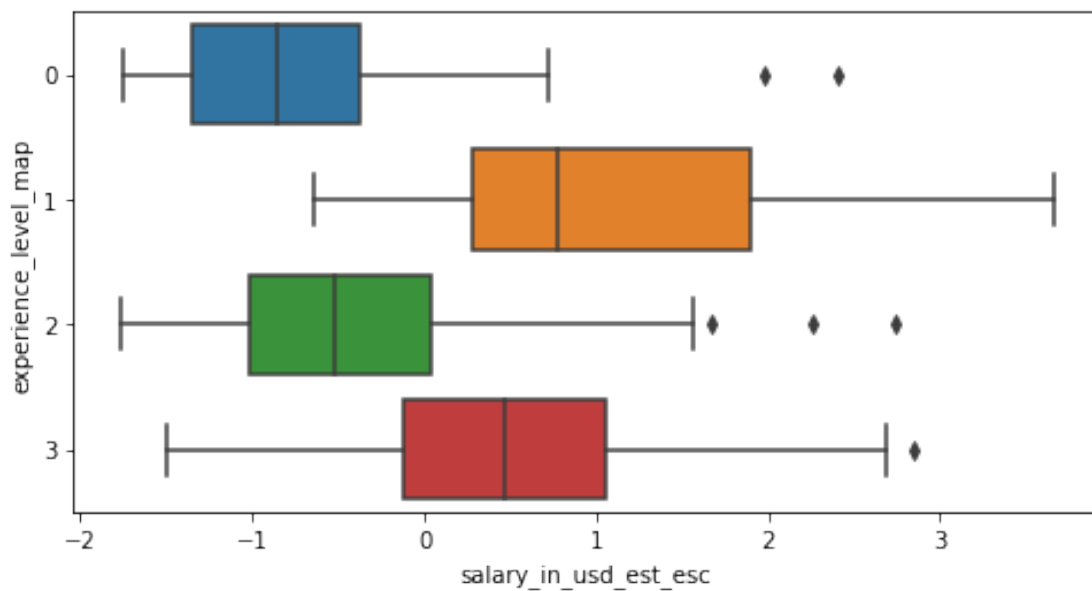


Soft tails distribution, high curtosis, leptocurtic distribution.

	work_year		salary_in_usd		
	mean	std	mean	std	\
experience_level_map					
0	2021.011364	0.686392	61643.318182	44395.541126	
1	2021.521739	0.593109	167095.347826	65874.574937	
2	2021.285714	0.708314	82953.142857	48222.337602	
3	2021.628159	0.598005	135797.263538	51162.122770	
	job_title_map		company_location_map		\
	mean	std	mean	std	
experience_level_map					

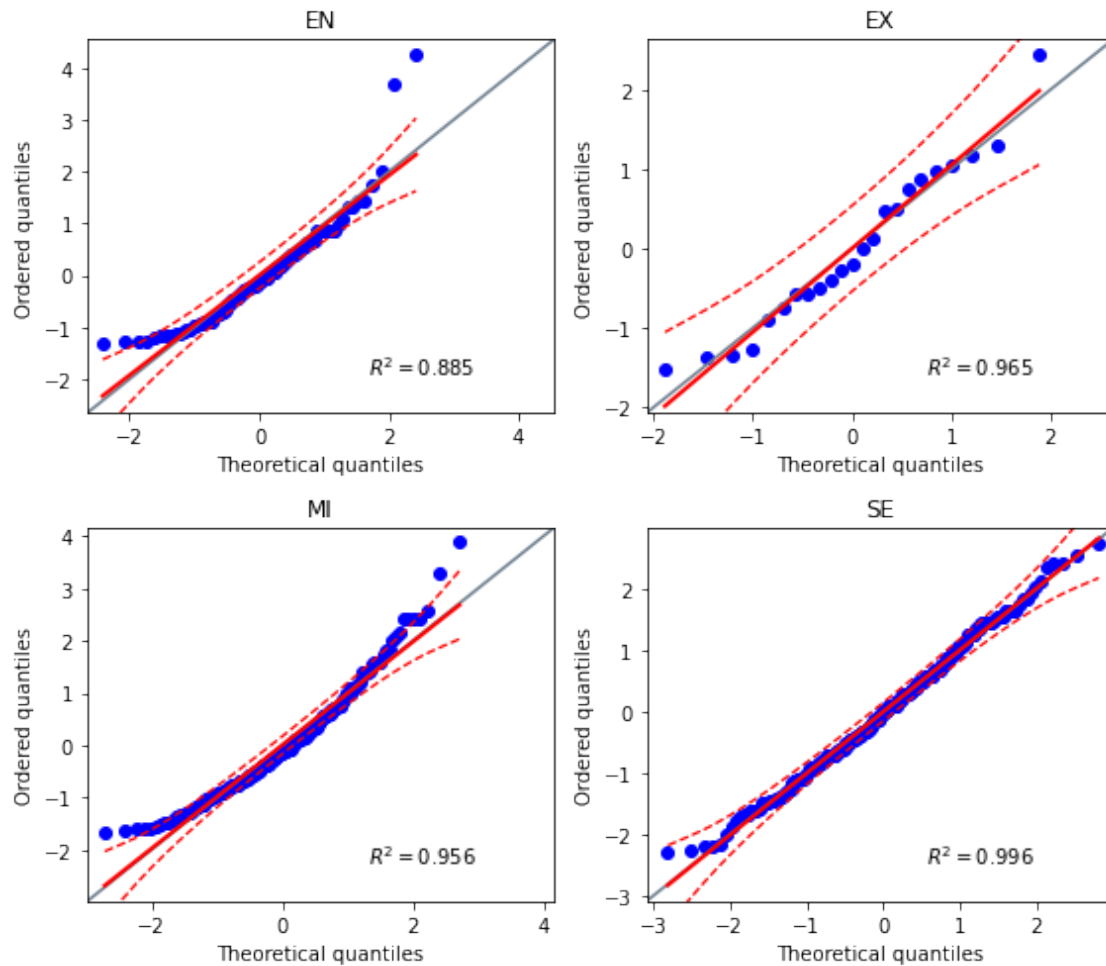
0	19.375000	11.439308	29.511364	16.312321
1	19.869565	8.976253	36.652174	16.305628
2	20.300000	10.183038	31.395238	16.128698
3	20.350181	9.812930	40.862816	14.292593

	salary_in_usd_est_esc	
	mean	std
experience_level_map		
0	-0.775471	0.750247
1	1.006580	1.113225
2	-0.415353	0.814917
3	0.477668	0.864597



In conclusion, H_0 is not rejected, that could be validate by the confidences intervals graph.

Validate normality in data



According to normality graph there is normality in data, but it is necessary to validate with complementary tests like Shapiro-Wilk and homocedasticity.

Normality test Shapiro-Wilk

	W	pval	normal
2	0.956378	0.000005	False
3	0.993931	0.331550	True
0	0.889819	0.000002	False
1	0.960074	0.464865	True

The result of Shapiro-Wilk test shows that the data present inconsistencies in normality, in some.

Homocedasticity test

	W	pval	equal_var
levene	3.596672	0.01345	False

The second red flag is that the data do not present homocedasticity

3.0.3 One-way ANOVA test

	Source	SS	DF	MS	F	p-unc	\
0	experience_level_map	175.653951	3	58.551317	82.543748	1.199071e-44	
1	Within	421.346049	594	0.709337	NaN	NaN	

	np2
0	0.294228
1	NaN

P-value is smaller than 0.05 which is evidence to refuse the null hypothesis. Consequently, the experience level does affect the average income.

Post-hoc Tukey test

	A	B	mean(A)	mean(B)	diff	se	T	p-tukey	hedges
0	0	1	-0.775	1.007	-1.782	0.197	-9.035	0.000	-2.101
1	0	2	-0.775	-0.415	-0.360	0.107	-3.367	0.004	-0.426
2	0	3	-0.775	0.478	-1.253	0.103	-12.159	0.000	-1.485
3	1	2	1.007	-0.415	1.422	0.185	7.687	0.000	1.683
4	1	3	1.007	0.478	0.529	0.183	2.894	0.021	0.626
5	2	3	-0.415	0.478	-0.893	0.077	-11.588	0.000	-1.059

The groups 0,2 have a small difference in their means which demonstrate that these groups are similar, also 1,3

4 The salary has increase over time?

Description of data

	salary_in_usd		experience_level_map		\
	mean	std	mean	std	
work_year					
2020	82775.884058	53887.352872	1.652174	1.148222	
2021	92860.436620	61531.282566	1.840376	1.108655	
2022	122825.943038	54286.303186	2.430380	0.853505	

	job_title_map		company_location_map		\
	mean	std	mean	std	
work_year					
2020	21.811594	10.936011	30.797101	15.995937	
2021	22.070423	11.719188	32.887324	16.327326	
2022	18.531646	8.437385	38.677215	15.363849	

	salary_in_usd_est_esc	
	mean	std
work_year		
2020	-0.418348	0.910651

2021	-0.247928	1.039827
2022	0.258464	0.917393

There is no need in do a deeper analisis, from 2020 to 2021 it has increase the salary in a 12%, and a 48% from 2020 to 2022.

5 What are the best paid jobs?

```
job_title
Principal Data Engineer      192500.000000
Principal Data Scientist     181782.833333
Data Architect               177873.909091
Analytics Engineer           175000.000000
Director of Data Science     173419.666667
Data Specialist              165000.000000
Head of Data                 160162.600000
Name: (salary_in_usd, mean), dtype: float64
```

The top 7 of better paid jobs are the list from above

Conclusion, the data is not reliable because it do not present normality or homoscedasticity in the case of the variable of experience.

Code link: https://github.com/a01634928/TC3006C_101_A01634928/tree/main/modulo_1/tecnicas_de%20procesamiento_de_datos_para_el_analisis%20estadistico