Data exploration analysis on job trends using R

**ABSTRACT**— Today’s constantly changing and fluctuating corporate environment requires professionals and students to constantly be acquainted with the ever-changing job trends and requirements and job market in order to prepare well for the jobs being demanded. And when it comes to the information technology(IT) jobs sector it becomes more important to be acquainted with the corporate’s demand and requirements. Recently the demand of data science related job positions has seen a huge growth and this is all due to the recent *data explosion* incurred by the industries and organizations globally. The need to harness and utilize the amount of information hidden inside these huge datasets for effective decision-making has become the need of the hour. And this is where a data analyst or a data scientist comes into play. They are domain experts who have the skillset and expertise to extract hidden meaning from data and convert them into useful insights.

This paper will illustrate the use of data mining and advanced data analysis techniques such as data aggregation, summarization and reduction etc along with data visualization to understand and analyze the job trends in United states of America(USA) specially for data science related job positions from year 2011 to 2016. The raw data was collected from the US Office of Foreign Labor Certification which generates data about the immigration programs including the H1-B visa. The raw data was unclean and messy so a set of transformations were performed for making data more suitable for fast and rapid analysis and exploration. The data was then analyzed and visualized to find answers about the job trends in USA over time from 2011 to 2016.

**INTORDUCTION**—

The H1-B visa is an employment based, non-immigrant visa category for temporary foreign workers in the United States. The first step of the H1B application process is taken by the US employer(firm) to file the work visa application on behalf of a foreign worker [2]. The employment letter should include the necessary details such as dates of employment, job position, salary offered, detailed description, contact information etc. The next step is to start preparing the petition by the sponsoring employer and file it at the USCIS(United States Citizenship and Immigration Services) office. Processing times of H1B application depends and is subject to locations.

The world is creating data at a tremendous pace of and around 5 zettabytes of data is available today and this figure is projected to grow to over 44 zettabytes by 2020. This data comes from a wide variety of sources including government, customers, web logs, social media etc and in a variety of different formats such as structured, semi-structured and unstructured. Such vast amounts of data stores enormous opportunities and hidden useful information, but only for organizations that have the will and the talent to extract meaning and utilize this information. This talent shortage is pervasive across sectors, not just in companies who are easily identified as technology companies[7]. The requirement and need of data-fluent talent has become one of the definitive jobs issues globally, and touches all levels across all industries [6]. This is the reason data science related job positions have seen such a huge increase in the past few years and this is what this paper tries to find out and answer.

LITERATURE REVIEW: (5-6 paras-each 250-300 words)

A study of job trends in the market place can help understand the scarcity of talents and job titles which are most in demand along with the skillset required by potential employers who hire such professionals. With the recent data explosion and exponential growth in the amount of data being collected by organizations, the need to analyze that data has been the most vital thing for organization. [1] uses web mining techniques to study job trends and also explains the use of techniques such as *Dependency Analysis*, *Deviation Detection* and *Keyword Indexing* to analyze computer programming job trends and also lays importance on reviewing trends in the job market so as to understand recent job demands. In addition to this, being aware of the job trends in the market can bring additional benefit to the educators and can help students prepare for the jobs in the fluctuating market conditions. It is only due to the recent technological advances and practices in field of data mining and the availability of amazing data mining tools that has enabled the collection of such vast amount of information which needs to be managed and analyzed in order for it to be effective [2][3]. Traditional data mining techniques and database management systems are no longer effective and prove to be incapable in storing, organizing and analyzing such massive datasets which come in different varieties and has high volume, which is being generated at high velocity(streaming data) i.e these are called the 3V’s of big data [4]. Studying, classifying and analyzing job demands and finding trends can give many hidden insights and clues about what is expected in the job market in terms of both soft and hard skills. This in turn can be used by teaching departments and schools to mould and modify their curriculum as per the recent trends in the industry. A comparison between what is asked for and what is being offered at the department will results in identifying and closing this gap [6]. This gap can be narrowed down or abridged by offering what is demanded in the job market. For example, offering a section on “cloud computing” or “statistical and machine learning” will provide skills currently being demanded in the job market [7]. According to [7] hiring for individuals with cloud computing skills get paid 20% higher than peers who are hired with other set of skills. The increase in pay for these “cloud computing” jobs is because these are considered one of the jobs that face “scarcity of talents” in the market. Due to the scarcity of talent in data science related job positions, has lead to increase in demand for such individuals and they directly tend to get paid higher than others.

[5] advocated the use of keyword indexing in analyzing the job trends to search for a specific job titles in the industry. They used a hierarchy of related keywords or a simple keyword to find job trends. They also added that both methods are beneficial for finding common trends of job demand in the IT industry. Keyword indexing searches for the occurrences of the keyword(s) specified and either shows a count of each keyword in the search query or it shows the context in which it was showing. Keyword indexing also finds its use in marketing for example to check the demand for specific products or specific brand. The limitation of keyword search is that it produces huge volume of results most of which is not correlated. For example, a search for a software name Access could result in large number of unrelated use of the word Access as in entry or contact [1].

[8] examines how susceptible jobs are to computerization by implementing a novel methodology to estimate the probability of computerization for 702 detailed occupations, using a *Gaussian* process classifier which makes use of *conditional probability model*  and uses *discriminative* learning to learns from data. [12] has made richer models which are provided by Gaussian process classifiers. According to the results and estimates of [8], about 47 percent of total US employment is at risk. They further provide evidence that wages and educational attainment exhibit a strong negative correlation with an occupation’s probability of computerization. [8] makes no attempt to estimate how many jobs will actually be automated. The actual extent and pace of computerization will depend on several additional factors which were left unaccounted for in the research by [8]. Over the past decades, computers have taken up for a number of jobs, including the jobs of telephone operators, bookkeepers and cashiers [9]. More recently, the poor performance of labor markets across advanced economies has intensified the debate about technological unemployment among economists. No doubt that computerization has taken up jobs in labor markets. AI and machine learning techniques play a major role in developing computer based automated models and machine intelligence which also tend to take up jobs. The best example being the autonomous driverless cars, developed by Google, is a good evidence on how manual tasks in transport and logistics may soon be automated. It is estimated by [11] that 22 to 29 percent of US jobs are or will be offshorable in the next decade or two. These estimates made by [11] are based on defining characteristics of jobs that cannot be offshored: (a) the job must be performed at a particular work location; and (b) the job requires face-to-face personal communication.

[14] provides a deep and excellent overview of STEM(science, technology, engineering, mathematics) related jobs, which uses and analyzes around 100 occupations from a list prepared by a committee of several federal agencies. It also provides a brief description of jobs in field of physical sciences, computer science, engineering, and mathematics. The article also claims that science, technology, engineering, and mathematics—is projected to grow to more than 9 million between 2012 and 2022. That’s an increase of around 1 million jobs over the 2012 employment levels. Science and engineering employment accounts for a relatively small proportion of the total U.S. labor force but it plays a major role in boosting the country’s earnings, innovation, and economic growth. The growth of the U.S. labor force in the last four decades is linked to two main factors:1) growth in population size and 2) increases in women’s labor force participation rates is explained by [15]. Global demographic trends and economic policies of other countries also affect the employment opportunities in U.S labor market. The movement of immigrants to U.S in search of education and jobs also affect the U.S job market and employment opportunities in U.S labor market. Many Asians have migrated to the United States in order to pursue degrees and careers in science and technology, and today the majority of Asian Americans in science and engineering occupations are foreign-born [16]. The U.S. labor force is in a better condition than most countries in Europe and East Asia, which are projected to face shrinking workforces in coming decades [17]. [18] projects that Japan is expected to see a 12 percent drop in its labor force between 2000 to 2020.

PROPOSED METHOD:

This paper utilizes the H-1B petition disclosure data and various data analysis techniques to analyze the employers with the most H1-B applications issued, recent explosive growth in data science related job positions and relationship between salaries offered etc from 2011 to 2016. This paper answers interesting questions such as –“Who are the top US employers who issued the most H1B visa applications”, ”What are the annual wages of the employees of several technical job positions”, “What are the most preferred worksites” etc, and same questions asked for data science related job positions too. The Top ten list of companies which issue most H1B visa applications are dominated by the Indian-origin IT companies with most applications issued in year 2016. *Infosys* leads the pack followed by *Wipro, Tata Consultancy* *services, Deloitte* etc were the next top three companies which issued most H1B visa applications and are of Indian-origin. There has been a big increase in demand of data scientist, data-engineer and machine learning engineer from 2011 to 2016. The highest annual salary amongst the above job positions is for machine learning engineer. The annual salaries have been somewhat fluctuating for data scientists and machine learning engineers, but for a data-engineer it has increased over time form 2011-2016. The highest number of H1B applications were issued for data scientist job title and least for machine learning engineer. The top five companies which issue most H1B applications for data-science related job positions are *Amazon, Facebook, Microsoft, LinkedIn* and *Uber* whereas companies which pay highest annual salaries for data-science job positions are *Netflix, Apple, Airbnb, Twitter* and *Paypal*.

RESULTS AND EVALUATIONS:

CONCLUSION:

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