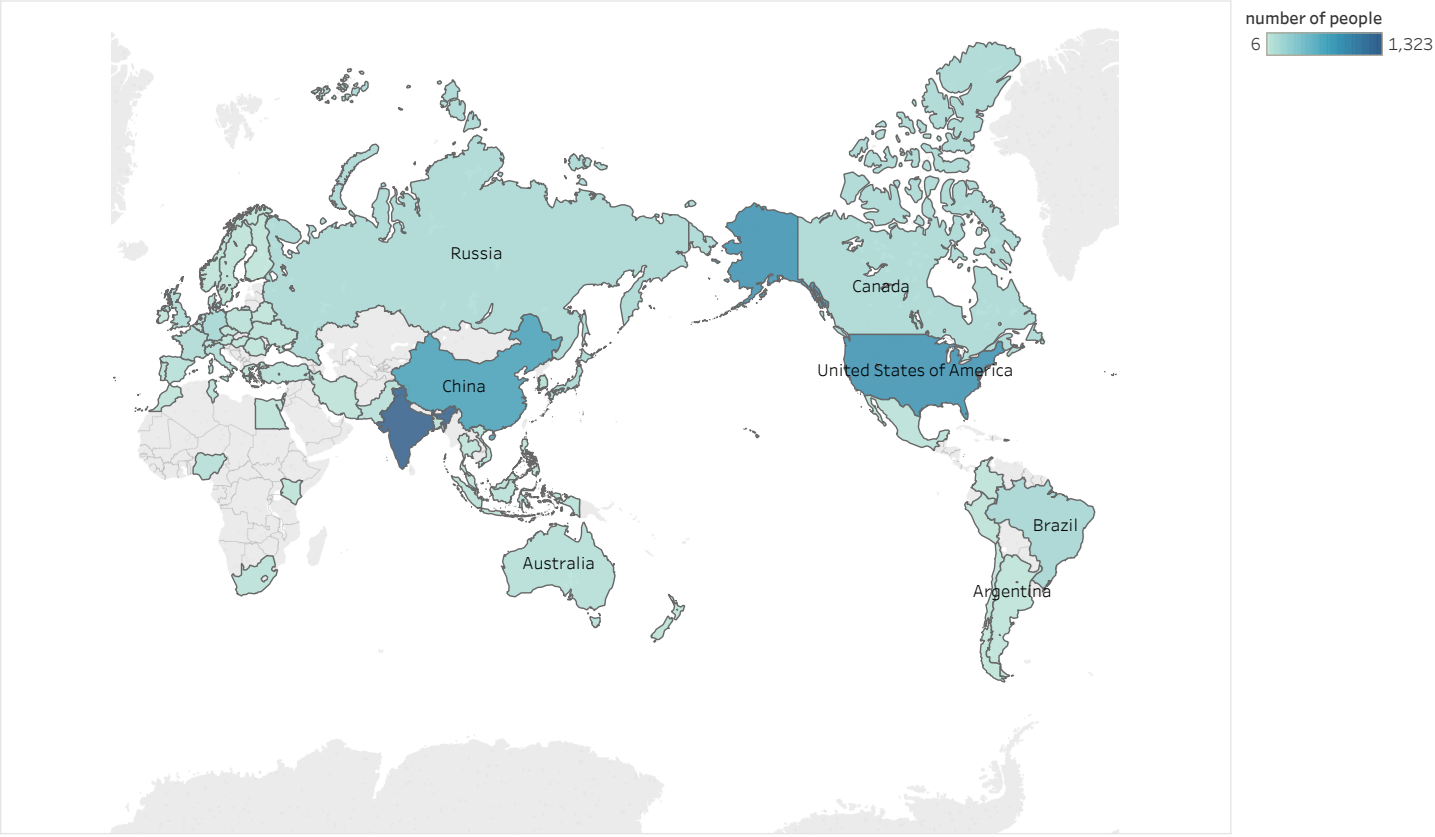
Q1: Student Distribution

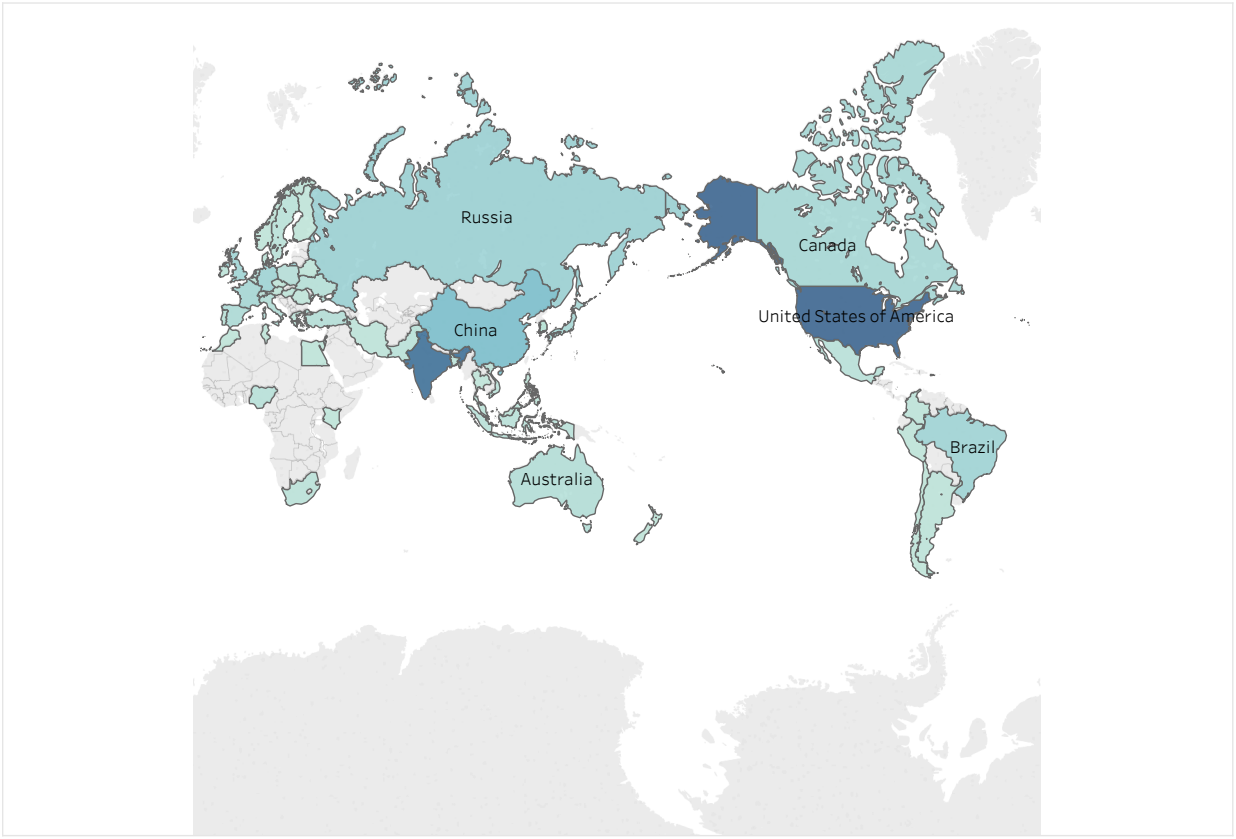
We can see that the respondents who are current students spread all over the world. A considerable portion of it is from India, China, and the US.



Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows count of current student. The marks are labeled by Country. Details are shown for Country. The view is filtered on Latitude (generated) and Longitude (generated). The Latitude (generated) filter keeps non-Null values only. The Longitude (generated) filter keeps non-Null values only.

Q2: Employed Distribution

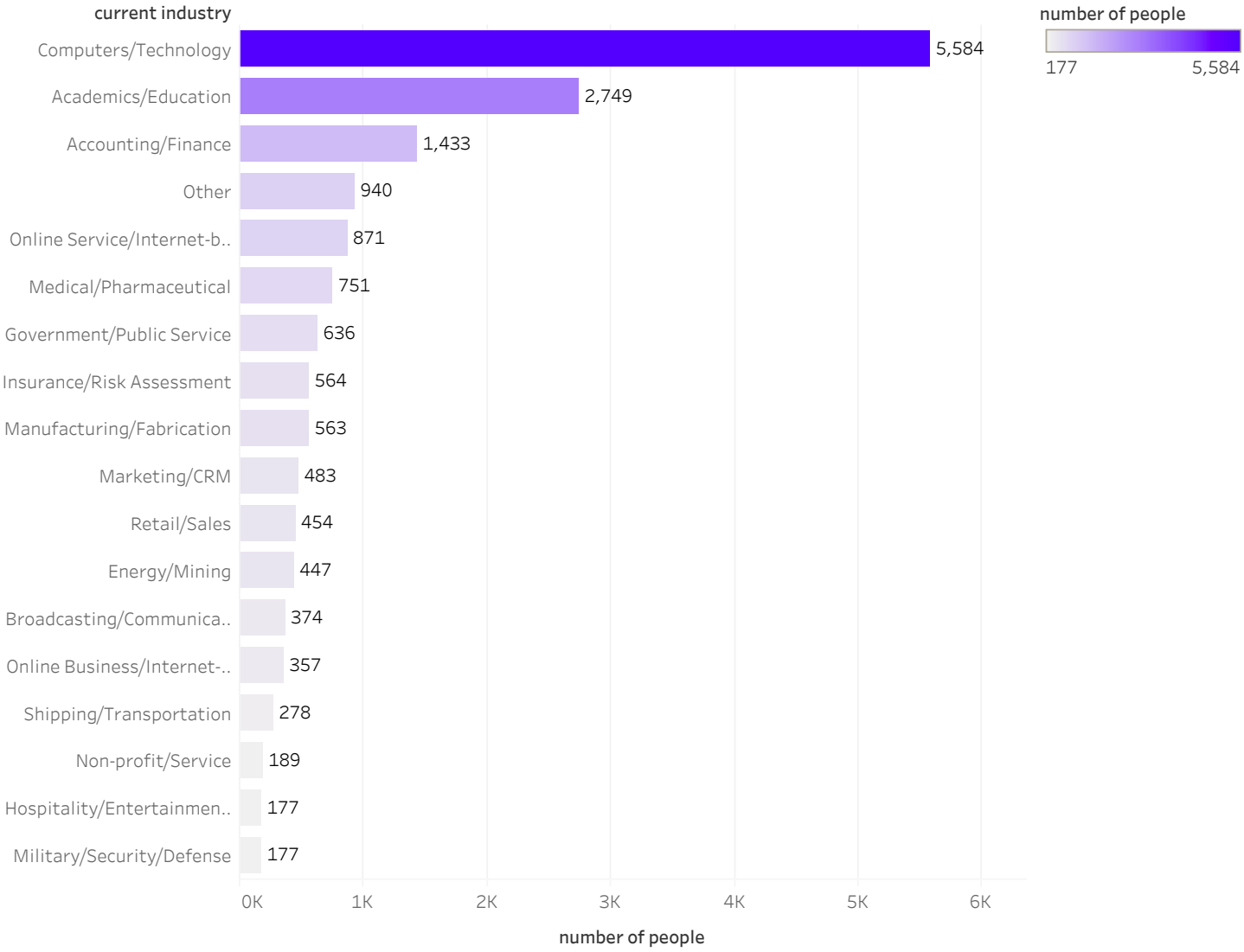
The distribution of respondents who are currently employed is similar to Q1. We think the reason why the US contains the highest number of employed respondents is that Kaggle is an American based website.



Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows count of employed. The marks are labeled by Country. Details are shown for Country. The view is filtered on Latitude (generated) and Longitude (generated). The Latitude (generated) filter keeps non-Null values only. The Longitude (generated) filter keeps non-Null values only.

Q3: Current Industry Distribution

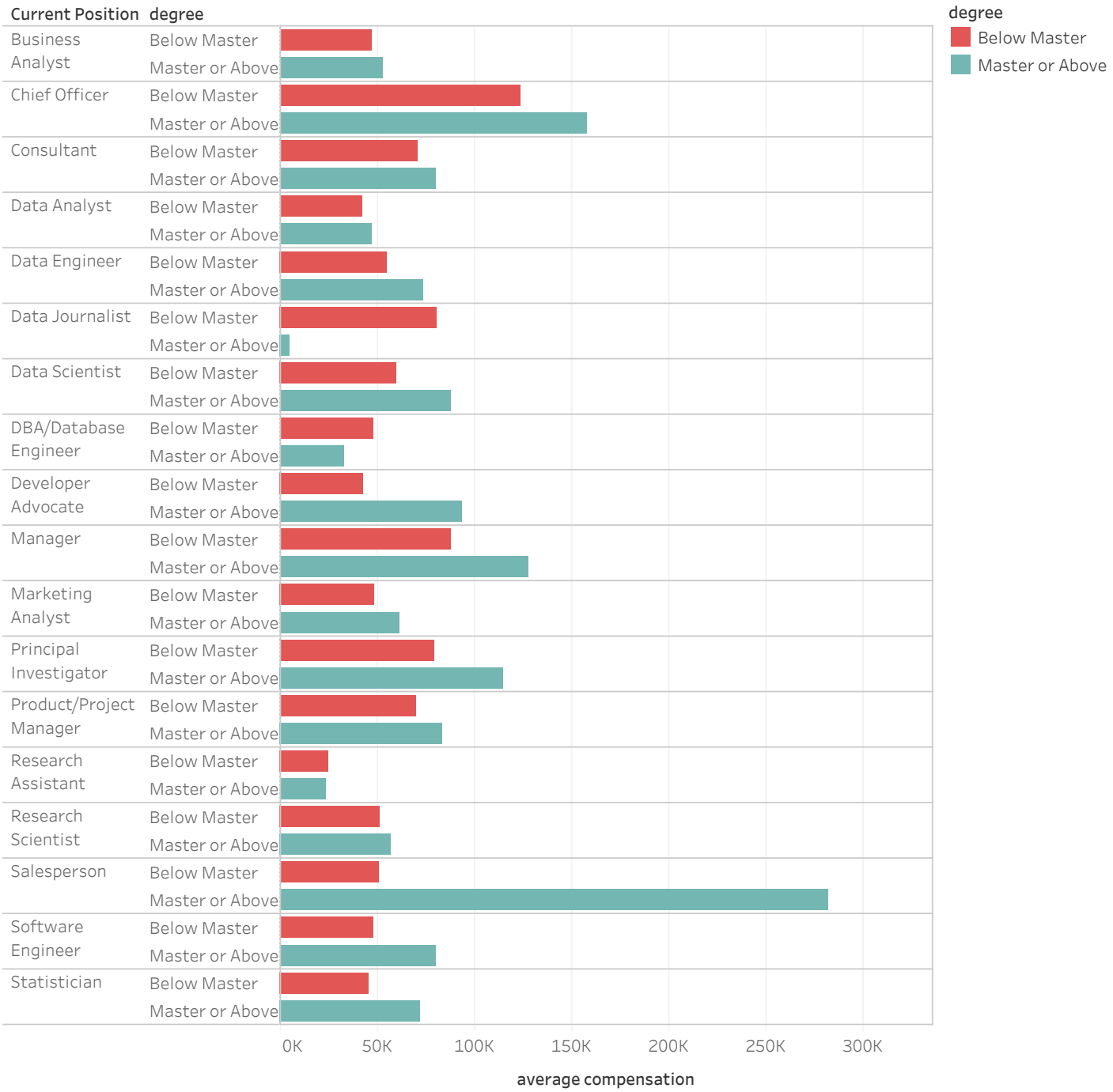
We filtered out the category named "I am a student" because we think it is meanless for us to analyze the industry distribution of current employers. We can see that most of the current employers are from the computer/technology industry and academics/education industry.



Count of current industry for each current industry. Color shows count of current industry. The marks are labeled by count of current industry. The view is filtered on current industry, which excludes Null, I am a student and In what industry is your current employer/contract (or your most recent employer if retired)? - Selected Choice.

Q4: How important is a business analytics *diploma* for career success?

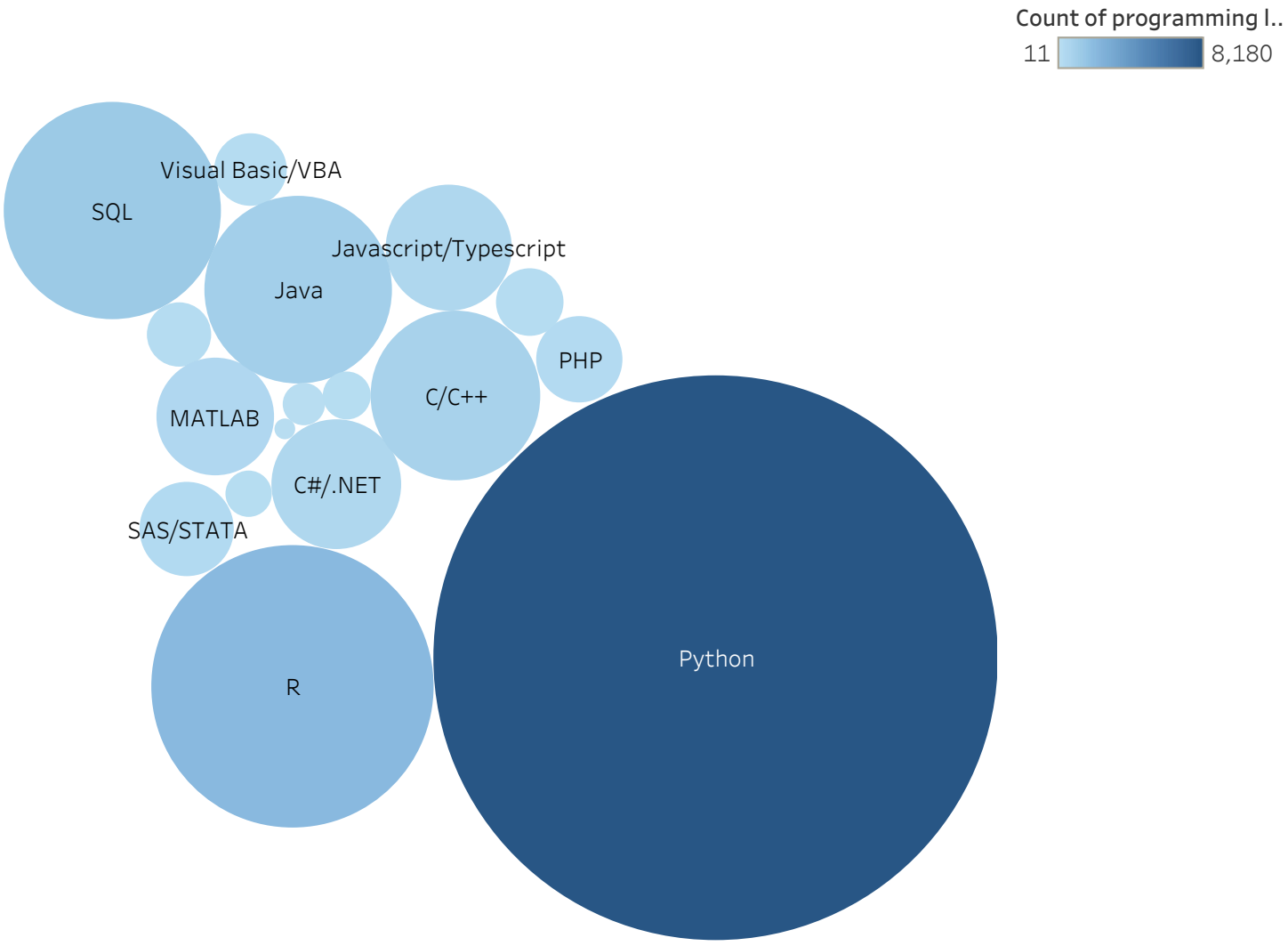
We broke out each position by the educational degree to quickly see the difference in respondents' salaries between "below master degree" and "master or above". On average, we found from the graph that the respondents from most positions with the master degrees or above earned more than those with below master degrees. Also, the average salary for the business analyst position is relatively low possibly because this is a new popular major in recent years.



Average of compensation for each degree broken down by Current Position. Color shows details about degree. The marks are labeled by average of compensation. The view is filtered on average of compensation, degree and Current Position. The average of compensation filter ranges from 5,000 to 282,500. The degree filter keeps Below Master and Master or Above. The Current Position filter excludes Null, Not employed, Other and Student.

Q5: What can we learn from the survey about programming languages and analytical methods that our curriculum should cover?

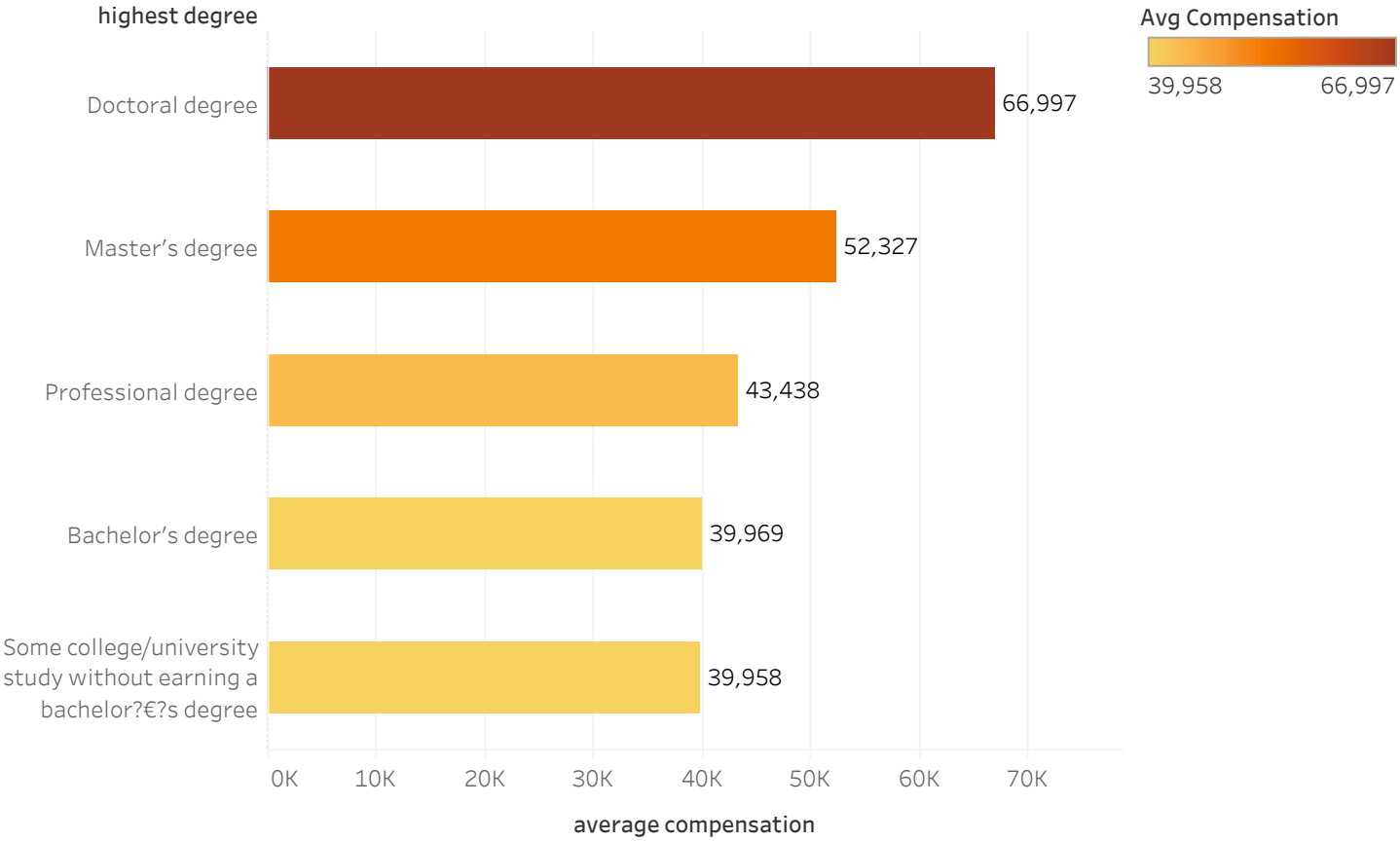
We set the darkness and size of the dots to represent the number of responses for the survey question. Our recommendations based on the graph is that our curriculum should focus much more on the practical uses of Python, R, SQL, C++, and Java.



Programming language that is used most often. Color shows count of programming language that is used most often. Size shows count of programming language that is used most often. The marks are labeled by programming language that is used most often. The view is filtered on programming language that is used most often, which excludes Null and What specific programming language do you use most often? - Selected Choice.

Q6: Compensation vs. Education Level

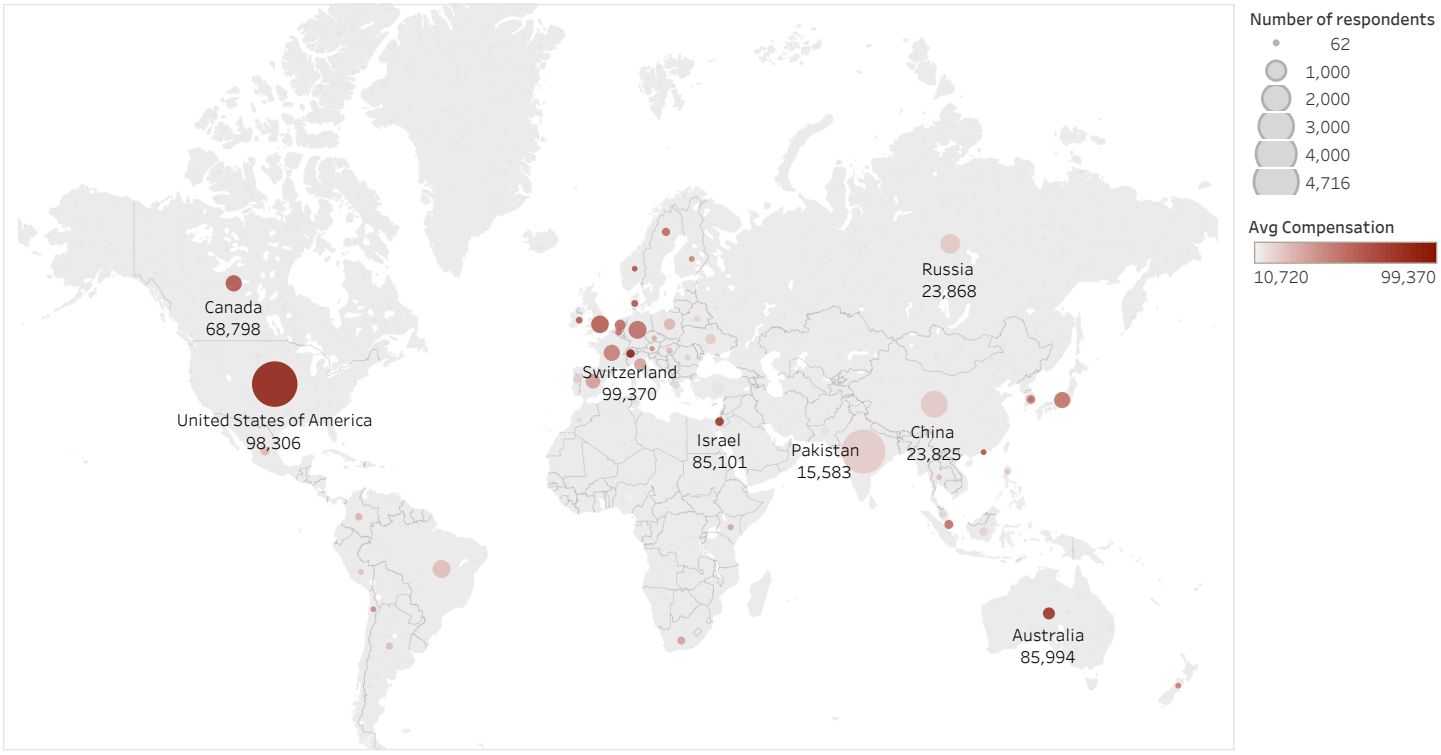
We reordered the bars by sorting the average compensation. On average, respondents with higher degrees earn higher salaries. People with professional degree tend to make more money than those with bachelor's degree because many of them already have the working experience in their professional fields and their concentration on their professional degree helped them to work more efficiently.



Average of compensation for each highest degree. Color shows average of compensation. The marks are labeled by average of compensation. The view is filtered on highest degree, which excludes Null, I prefer not to answer, No formal education past high school and What is the highest level of formal education that you have attained or plan to attain within the next 2 years?.

Q6: Compensation VS. Countries

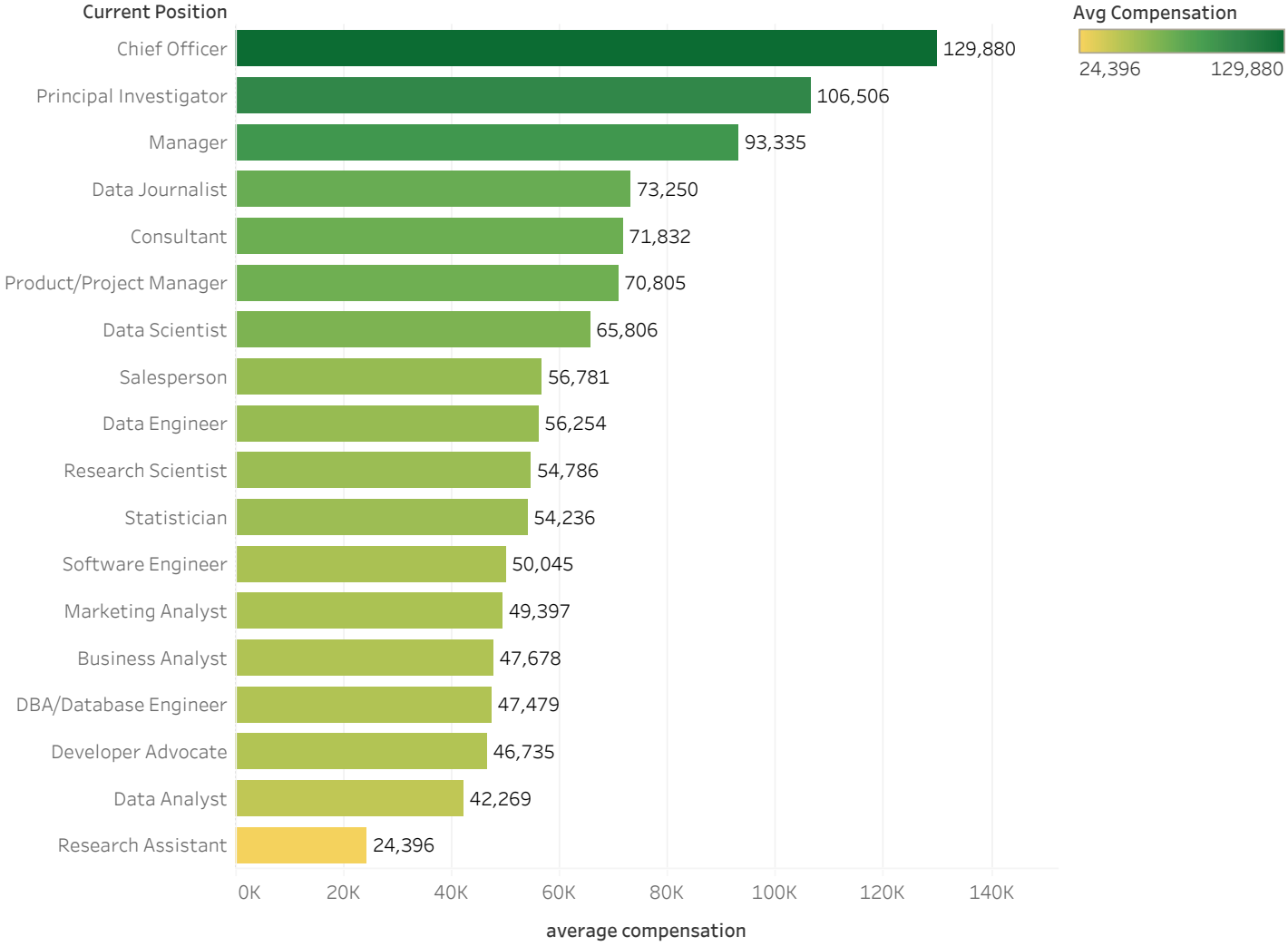
We set the size of the dots to represent the number of survey responses for each country, and the darkness of the color to describe the level of average compensation. The quick findings from the graph are that the respondents from Switzerland and the United States of America have high average salaries, and respondents from Pakistan have the lowest average compensation. Respondents from China and Russia have relatively low average compensation possibly because they don't use Kaggle very often.



Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows average of compensation. Size shows count of Country. The marks are labeled by Country and average of compensation. The view is filtered on Latitude (generated) and Longitude (generated). The Latitude (generated) filter keeps non-Null values only. The Longitude (generated) filter keeps non-Null values only.

Q6: Compensation VS. Current Position

Among the 18 positions, data-related positions take up more than 10 bars on the graph. Although the distribution of salaries in this field is not the highest, the high demand will lead the salaries of these positions to an increasing trend in the future.



Average of compensation for each Current Position. Color shows average of compensation. The marks are labeled by average of compensation. The view is filtered on Current Position and average of compensation. The Current Position filter excludes Null, Other, Select the title most similar to your current role (or most recent title if retired): - Selected Choice and Student. The average of compensation filter keeps non-Null values only.