SMM635 — Data Visualisation FINAL COURSE PROJECT

THE JOB OUTLOOK FOR   
DATA PROFESSIONALS 2022

*Results from 2022 KAggle MAchine learning & data science survey*

*DATA SOURCE: HTTPS://WWW.KAGGLE.COM/COMPETITIONS/KAGGLE-SURVEY-2022/DATA*

**Linh Nguyen – ID 170037344 – SMM635**

MSc Business Analytics, Bayes Business School 2022/23

# Visualisation #1

## Chart Description automatically generated

## Companion description (max 200 words)

The dataset surveys 9,094 professionals around the world working in the Data Science and Machine Learning (ML) field, conducted by Kaggle in 2022. It contains information on their background, technologies, and techniques.

This visualisation displays the distribution of gender and title distribution in each industry. The bar charts on the top and right side of the visualisation shows the number of professionals in each industry and job title, respectively, broken down by gender. The center grid illustrates the intersection, with the size of the pie charts scaled according to the count of the professionals, also broken down by gender.

The chart suggests that the most popular job titles are data scientists and data analysts, globally and for the majority of the industries. Unsurprisingly, in Academics/education, the most popular titles are teacher/professor and research scientist, while on the other hand, software engineers and data scientists are most popular in computer/technology.

Interestingly, the visualisation suggests that all fields and professions are dominated by male. The least male-dominated industries are Academic/Education and Medical/Pharmaceutical with the female proportion slightly exceeding 25%. This is consistent with the common knowledge that STEM is mostly a male-dominated field.

# Visualisation #2

A picture containing chart

Description automatically generated

## Companion description (max 200 words)

This visualisation displays the state of Machine Learning (ML) adoption for each country and industry, calculated by averaging the ML adoption score (0 for not utilising ML and 4 for having used ML in production for more than 2 years) given by the respondents in each category.

In the first chart, the popularity of ML in each country was calculated by dividing the number of respondents by the country population. It indicates that ML is more popular and has high level of adoption in the USA, Europe and developed Asian countries such as Japan and Singapore. In contrast, most countries in Africa and Latin America have not adopted ML or still in the exploration phase and with low level of ML popularity. Interestingly, in the United Arab Emirates, ML adoption is still immature despite its popularity.

The second chart indicates significant variation in ML adoption by industry and company size. For instance, adoption in Academics/Education is lowest while Insurance/Risk assessment and Online/Internet service is highest. Generally, across all industries, bigger companies tend to adopt ML more than smaller ones. However, in the Academics/Education and Shipping/ Transportation industries, small and medium companies are leading in the adoption process.

# Visualisation #3Chart, timeline, bar chart Description automatically generated

## Chart Description automatically generated

## Companion description (max 200 words)

The visualisation illustrates the academic background of respondents based on their roles. Education levels by role are displayed via the first stacked bar chart. More than 80% of the professionals in all positions have at least a Bachelor’s Degree. The groups of Developer Advocates, Data Administrators, and Data Engineers have around 10 to 20% people with no degrees, which is higher than in other groups being less than 10%. Notably, for Data Scientists, Research Scientists, Statisticians, and Teachers/Professors, these numbers are around and under 5%, while the proportions of people with a Doctoral Degree are highest among all positions which are 17.99%, 53.97%, 23.01%, and 51.59% respectively.

The parallel coordinated chart demonstrates the rates of professionals involving Machine Learning in their published research. Research Scientists, Teachers/Professors, ML/ MLops engineers, Data Scientists have the highest rates of professionals with ML utilised in theoretical reacher which are around 29%, 25%, 19% and 15% respectively. These are also the positions with the highest rates of people with ML in empirical research, being 51%, 41%, 31% and 22% respectively. ML is used in applied research more than theoretical research. Engineers (non-software) have the highest rates of people who have not used ML at 31%. Teachers/ Professor and Research Scientists also have a high rate of research without ML involvement being around 25%.

# Chart, radar chart Description automatically generatedVisualisation #4

Chart, radar chart

Description automatically generated

Chart, radar chart

Description automatically generated

## Companion description (max 200 words)

The use of technologies and algorithms is illustrated via a set of three radar graphs.

The first graph shows that Python is the most popular programming language used by all positions, especially ML/MLops Engineers, Data Engineers, Data Architects, and Data Scientists with more than 80% being Python users. SQL is the second one and is mostly utilised by Data engineers and Data architects since these professionals often deal with database management and operations. R ranks third and is mostly used by Statisticians due to its wide variety of statistics-related libraries.

The second chart demonstrates that AWS (Amazon Web Services) is the most prominent platform utilised by almost all professionals, except the group of Teachers/Professors, Data Administrators, and Developer Advocates who prefer GCP (Google Cloud Platform) and Statisticians preferring Azure. Generally, Data Architects and ML/MLops Engineers have the highest rates of cloud platform users at around 45% while Statisticians have the lowest rate at 15%.

Linear and Logistics Regression are widely applied by all groups, apart from ML/MLops Engineers and Research Scientists with 80% and 60% preferring Neural Networks respectively. Engineers (non-software) and Data Administrators are the least frequent user of Machine Learning algorithms with around 40% using them in their work.

# Visualisation #5

Chart, scatter chart, bubble chart

Description automatically generated

## Companion description (max 200 words)

This visualisation shows the average salary in USD by job title, and coding experience in each industry, with the sizes of the bubbles, scaled according to the number of respondents.

The global average coding experience and salary of the respondents are approximately 7.5 years and 63,000 USD respectively. The variation in experience and salary by title can be noted as the titles are grouped into clusters. On average, data analysts have less than 5 years of experience and an average salary, while software engineers have noticeably more experience but not significantly higher salaries. The extreme can be seen in software engineers working in the Government/Public service industry, with the most experience but below-average pay. Data scientists and ML engineers all have close to the average experience and pay.

Interestingly, managers on average have higher salaries across almost all industries regardless of experience. This makes sense as managers also perform leadership duties besides technical contribution, therefore technical experience is not always strictly required.

Finally, research scientists appear to be outliers, with extremely high salaries in the marketing, internet service and finance industries, but earn the least in the academic/education industry.