



# DATA SCIENTIST SALARIES

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## Data Introduction

This dataset contains information about salaries in various data science roles categorized by experience level, company size, remote work percentage, and other relevant attributes. It is aimed at analyzing the salary distribution across different factors.

? **Designation:** This column represents the job titles within the data science field, such as "Data Scientist," "Machine Learning Engineer," etc.

? **Experience:** This indicates the level of experience for each role, categorized as:

- **Entry Level:** 0-2 years of experience
- **Mid Level:** 2-5 years of experience
- **Senior Level:** 5-10 years of experience
- **Executive Level:** More than 10 years of experience

? **Monthly\_Salary\_USD:** This column shows the monthly salary in USD for each designation based on the specified experience level.

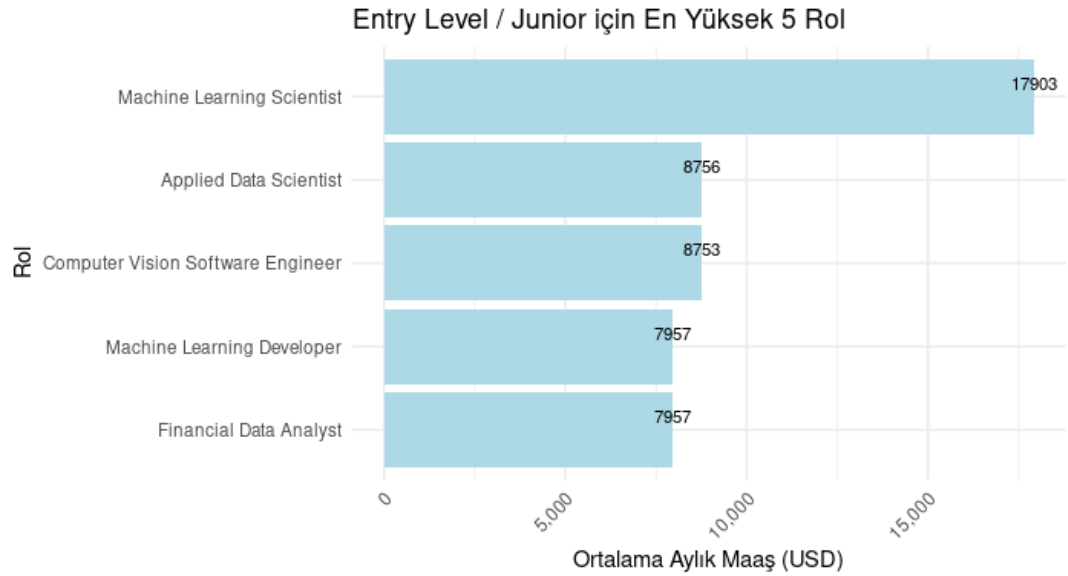
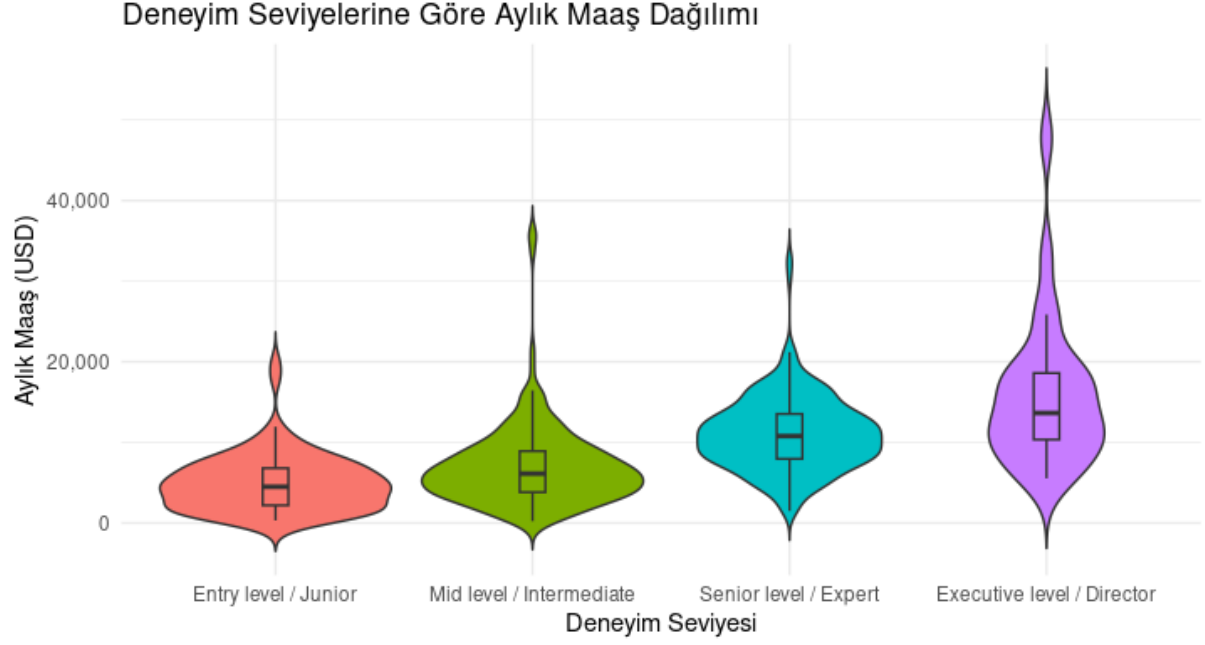
? **Salary\_In\_USD:** This is the annual salary in USD.

? **Company\_Size:** This column indicates the size of the company where the job is located. It can be classified as:

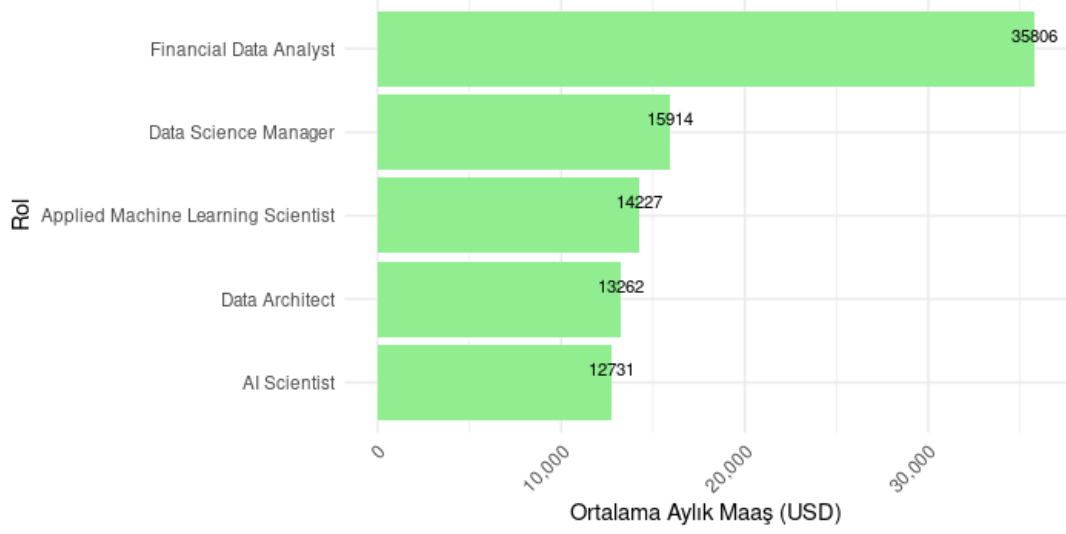
- **Small:** Less than 50 employees
- **Medium:** 50-250 employees
- **Large:** More than 250 employees

? **Remote\_Work\_Ratio:** This column represents the percentage of remote work allowed in each role, which can range from 0% (fully on-site) to 100% (fully remote).

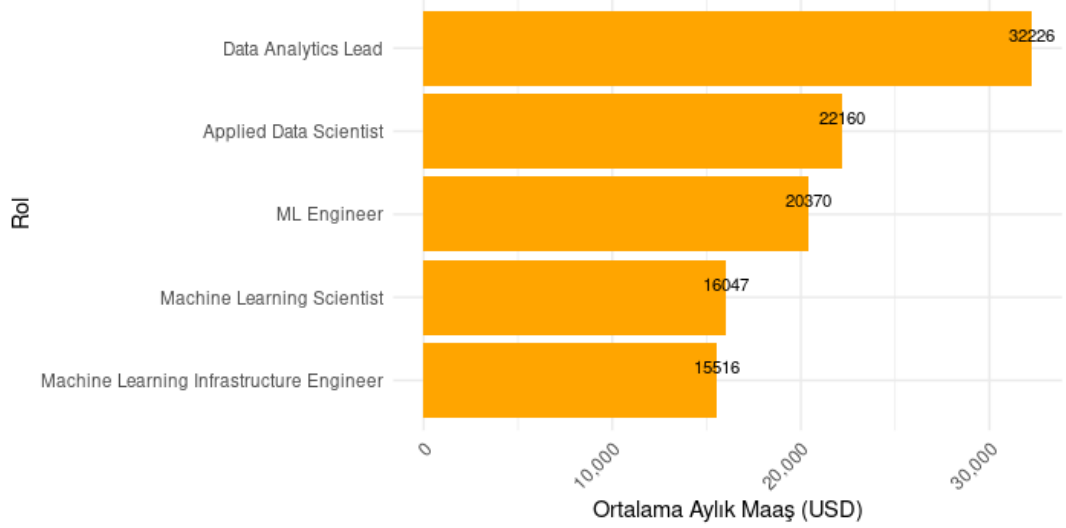
## Monthly salary distribution of data science roles by experience levels:



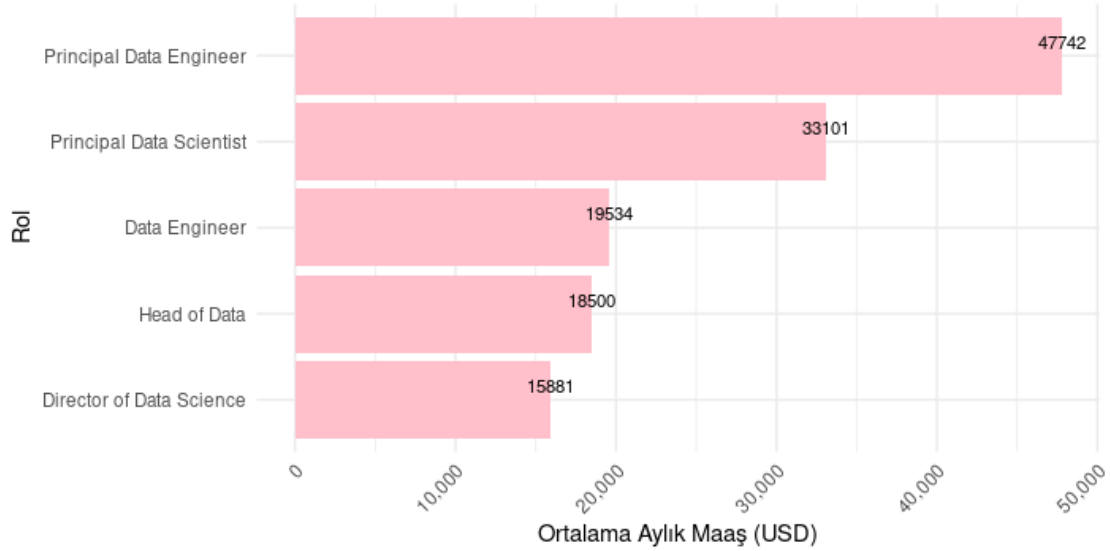
### Mid Level / Intermediate için En Yüksek 5 Rol



### Senior Level / Expert için En Yüksek 5 Rol

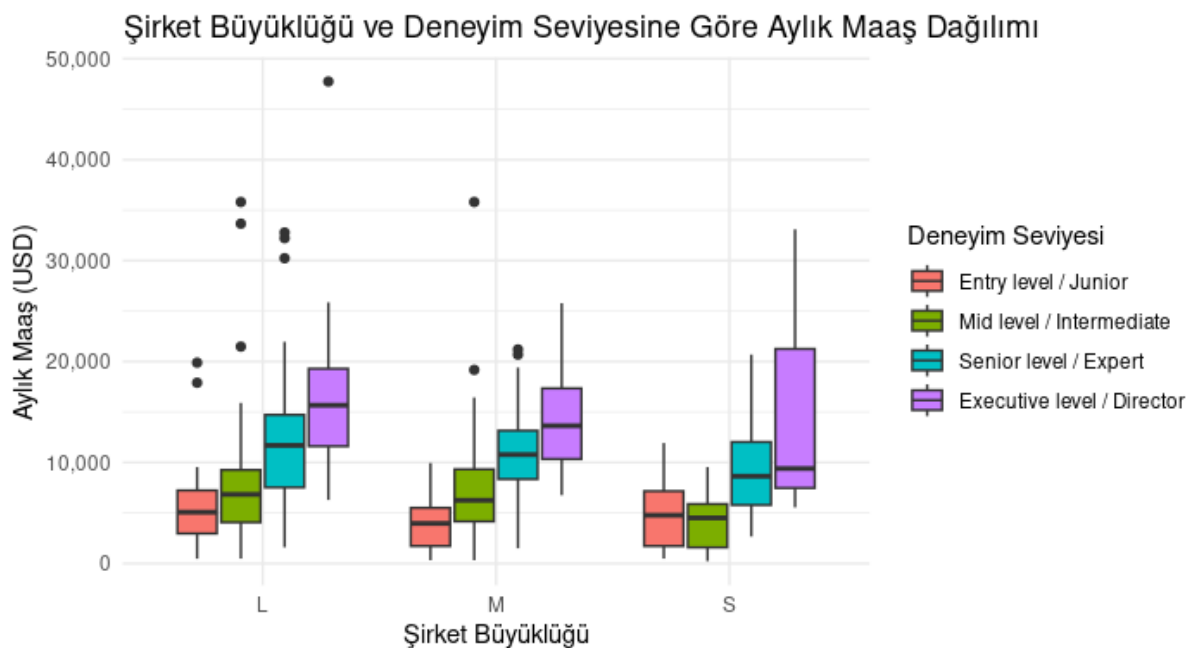


### Executive Level / Director için En Yüksek 5 Rol



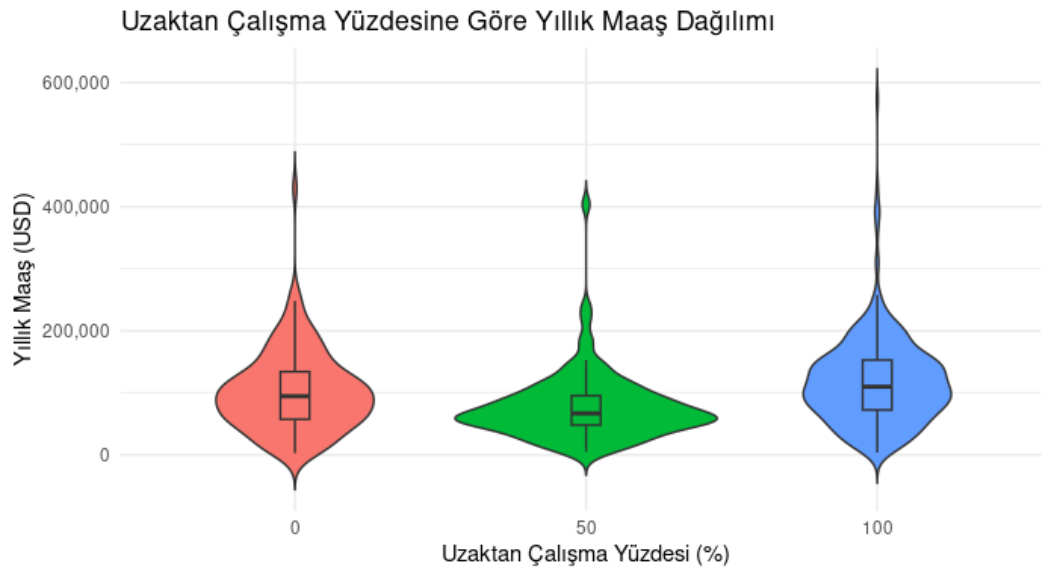
The visualizations clearly indicate that Executive level positions have a significantly higher salary potential compared to other experience levels, reflecting the increased responsibilities and strategic decision-making required at this level. The narrower violin shape for Executive roles suggests a more homogeneous salary distribution, indicating less variability in salaries among individuals in these positions. Conversely, while Entry level roles exhibit the lowest average and median salaries, it is noteworthy that Machine Learning Scientists at this level can surpass the overall average salary for Executive roles, highlighting the growing demand and value of specialized skills in the tech industry. Additionally, the average monthly salary of \$35,000 for Mid level Financial Analysts stands out as particularly high for their experience level, emphasizing the critical importance of this role in financial analysis and decision-making processes. Overall, these insights illustrate the salary distribution trends across different experience levels and roles, providing valuable information for organizations aiming to attract and retain top talent in a competitive job market.

## Monthly salary distribution by company size and experience level. Determining the most suitable company size for entry-level candidates:



When analyzing the monthly salary distribution by company size and experience level, it is evident that Executive positions in Large companies have the highest average and median salary values. However, it is interesting to note that Executives in Small companies exhibit a wider salary range, occasionally surpassing their counterparts in Large companies. Furthermore, for Entry level and Mid level positions in Small companies, the average and median salaries are quite close, with Entry level individuals earning even more than Mid level counterparts in Small firms. Finally, when considering the most suitable company size for Entry level candidates, both Large and Small companies display similar averages and medians. However, due to the slightly higher potential earnings in Small companies, it appears more advantageous for Entry level candidates to prefer positions in Small firms.

### Investigating the variation in annual salary distribution based on the remote work percentage system:



Upon examining the annual salary distribution based on the remote work percentage system through the violin plot, it becomes evident that individuals working with 50% remote flexibility have the lowest income, accompanied by a wide distribution of salaries. This indicates a more stable income structure within this group. In contrast, those working fully remotely (100%) and those working entirely on-site (0%) show relatively similar income levels, with fully remote workers earning slightly higher on average, suggesting a greater potential for earnings in this category. This analysis highlights the impact of remote work flexibility on income distribution, revealing that while some remote work percentages may lead to lower stability in earnings, fully remote positions appear to offer more lucrative opportunities.