Hiring Process Analytics

Project Description

A company's hiring procedure is its most crucial operation. The employment process's tendencies are disclosed to MNCs. A corporation should analyze trends before employing a fresh graduate or anybody else, including the number of rejections, interviews, sorts of employment, openings, experience, etc.

Approach

- Download all Data provided
- Understanding the data
- Checking for outliers
- Removing outliers
- Drawing Data Summary

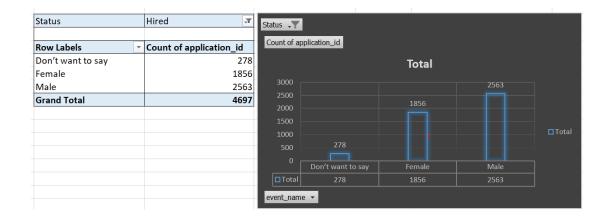
Tech-Stack Used

Microsoft Excel (2021)

Tasks:

A. Hiring Analysis: The hiring process involves bringing new individuals into the organization for various roles.

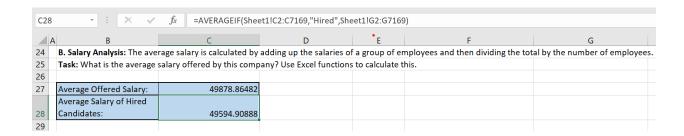
Your Task: Determine the gender distribution of hires. How many males and females have been hired by the company?



Insights:

- Just 39.51% of the hired applicants are female, with over half being men. The
 other people have not revealed their gender. An organization's reputation in the
 public realm may suffer from a high gender ratio (the ratio of male to female).
 Thus, the organization should concentrate on lowering the gender ratio and
 getting it as near to one as possible.
- The analysis process may be hampered by missing or irrelevant data, thus the data quality team should make sure the data is comprehensive and relevant.
- **B. Salary Analysis:** The average salary is calculated by adding up the salaries of a group of employees and then dividing the total by the number of employees.

Your Task: What is the average salary offered by this company? Use Excel functions to calculate this.



Insights:

 The average salary that was offered was 49878.86 in currency, while the average salary that hired candidates received was 49594.91 in currency. The offered salary and the average salary of hired candidates are nearly equal. This demonstrates that the hiring staff is selecting applicants based on the organization's predetermined wage bands. **C. Salary Distribution:** Class intervals represent ranges of values, in this case, salary ranges. The class interval is the difference between the upper and lower limits of a class.

Your Task: Create class intervals for the salaries in the company. This will help you understand the salary distribution.

ow Labels Hired Rejected Grand Total Salary Class Hired Rejected 10000 439 239 678 1-10000 439 0001-20000 489 243 732 10001-20000 489
0001-20000 489 243 732 10001-20000 489
2004 20000
0001-30000 457 254 711 20001-30000 457 254
0001-40000 486 224 710 30001-40000 486 224
0001-50000 528 255 783 40001-50000 528 255
0001-60000 496 256 752 50001-60000 496 256
0001-70000 450 248 698 60001-70000 450 248
0001-80000 479 255 734 70001-80000 479 255
0001-90000 459 252 711 80001-90000 • 459 252
0001-100000 414 245 659 90001-100000 414 245
rand Total 4697 2471 7168

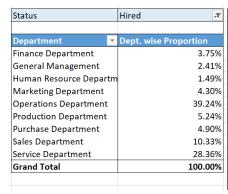


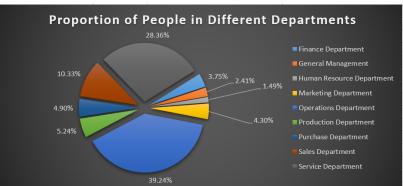
Insights:

- The highest pay provided falls within the range of Currency-Unit 40001–50000, whilst the lowest income offered falls within the range of Currency-Unit 90001–100000 and Currency-Unit 1–10000. This means that assuming that pay is directly correlated with work experience, the majority of the requirements for entry-level positions and senior positions had the least amount of experience.
- We can also see that assuming that pay is directly correlated with work experience, the majority of applicants are hired for positions requiring moderate experience, while the least number of candidates are hired for senior positions and new graduates.

D. Departmental Analysis: Visualizing data through charts and plots is a crucial part of data analysis.

Your Task: Use a pie chart, bar graph, or any other suitable visualization to show the proportion of people working in different departments.



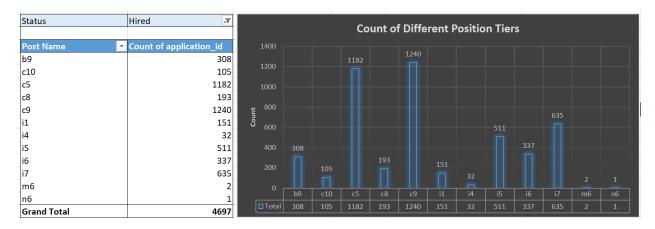


Insights:

- The aforementioned pie chart shows that the operations department hires the most applicants, followed by the sales and services departments, while the human resources department hires the fewest candidates.
- These figures could represent the size of the teams and the significance of the various departments inside the company.

E. Position Tier Analysis: Different positions within a company often have different tiers or levels.

Your Task: Use a chart or graph to represent the different position tiers within the company. This will help you understand the distribution of positions across different tiers.



Insights:

 Here, we can see that the company has employed the greatest number of candidates for post-tier C9, with C5 and I7 coming in a distant third.

Result

This project made it easier for me to see how crucial data analytics is to an
organization's recruiting process since it offers useful information like the number
of rejections, the reasons behind them, applicant profiles, job openings, and
more, all of which assist the hiring department in making data-driven decisions.

Drive Link