Personal Project - Data Gaji

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library(tidyverse)

library(dplyr)  
library(readxl)  
library(scales)

library(descr)

# take a look on the dataset  
salary <- read\_xlsx("Data Gaji 2.xlsx")  
glimpse(salary)

## Rows: 111  
## Columns: 12  
## $ `Masa Perolehan Awal` <dbl> 1, 8, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1~  
## $ `Masa Perolehan Akhir` <dbl> 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 4, 12, 12, 12~  
## $ NIP <chr> "168.2-012", "280.8-484", "126.8-014"~  
## $ `Jenis Kelamin` <chr> "M", "M", "M", "M", "M", "F", "M", "M~  
## $ `Status PTKP` <chr> "TK", "TK", "K", "TK", "K", "TK", "TK~  
## $ `Jumlah Tanggungan` <dbl> 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0~  
## $ `Gaji Pokok dan Tunjangan Tetap` <dbl> 21316200, 20140223, 18300000, 2131620~  
## $ `Tunjangan lain (Variabel)` <dbl> 10604813, 0, 12166831, 2600212, 10134~  
## $ `JKK & JKM & BPJS Kesehatan` <dbl> 182661.1, 231113.6, 3318460.2, 183613~  
## $ `THR dan Bonus` <dbl> 2126320, 0, 1422000, 4114862, 2120000~  
## $ `Tunjungan PPh` <dbl> 0, 0, 38204, 0, 0, 0, 0, 102000, 8220~  
## $ `Jumlah Penghasilan Bruto` <dbl> 34229994, 20371337, 35245495, 2986741~

## 

## Task 1 : We want to check whether any duplicate data based on NIP

salary %>% count(NIP)

## # A tibble: 111 x 2  
## NIP n  
## <chr> <int>  
## 1 002.1-231 1  
## 2 010.2-504 1  
## 3 016.4-483 1  
## 4 018.1-242 1  
## 5 018.8-425 1  
## 6 020.8-408 1  
## 7 020.8-442 1  
## 8 022.2-016 1  
## 9 026.4-242 1  
## 10 028.1-012 1  
## # ... with 101 more rows

## Result on Task 1 : Total data of NIP is equal with total row in dataframe.

So there’s no duplicate data (person) on the data.

## 

## Task 2 : Check Turnover rate

resign <- salary %>%   
 select(`Masa Perolehan Awal`, `Masa Perolehan Akhir`) %>%   
 mutate(Resigned = ifelse(`Masa Perolehan Akhir` == 12, 0, 1)) %>%   
 group\_by(Resigned) %>%   
 count() %>%   
 pull(n)  
  
turnover\_rate <- (resign[2] / sum(resign) \* 100)  
cat(sprintf("Turnover rate is %.0f%s", turnover\_rate, '%'))

## Turnover rate is 12%

## 

## Task 3 : Make new column PTKP amount

Here’s the basic rule of PTKP amount: - if Status PTKP = TK -> 54,000,000 - if Status PTKP = K -> 58,500,000 - then add each with Jumlah Tanggungan \* 4,500,000

salary <- salary %>%   
 mutate(PTKP\_Amount = ifelse(`Status PTKP` == 'TK', (54000000 + `Jumlah Tanggungan` \* 4500000),   
 (58500000 + `Jumlah Tanggungan` \* 4500000))) %>%   
 relocate(PTKP\_Amount, .after = `Jumlah Tanggungan`)  
head(salary)

## # A tibble: 6 x 13  
## `Masa Perolehan Awal` `Masa Perolehan Akhir` NIP `Jenis Kelamin` `Status PTKP`  
## <dbl> <dbl> <chr> <chr> <chr>   
## 1 1 12 168.2-012 M TK   
## 2 8 12 280.8-484 M TK   
## 3 1 12 126.8-014 M K   
## 4 1 12 288.0-016 M TK   
## 5 1 12 840.4-002 M K   
## 6 1 12 468.0-428 F TK   
## # ... with 8 more variables: Jumlah Tanggungan <dbl>, PTKP\_Amount <dbl>,  
## # Gaji Pokok dan Tunjangan Tetap <dbl>, Tunjangan lain (Variabel) <dbl>,  
## # JKK & JKM & BPJS Kesehatan <dbl>, THR dan Bonus <dbl>, Tunjungan PPh <dbl>,  
## # Jumlah Penghasilan Bruto <dbl>

## 

## Task 4 : Make new column PTKP\_to\_Bruto, to check whether Jumlah Penghasilan Bruto exceed PTKP or not.

The column will have value: ‘Under PTKP’ if Bruto <= PTKP, and ‘Over PTKP’ if otherwise.

Note: In real calculation, there will be element of reduction over Bruto before it was compared to PTKP. But here, we assume the reduction element is none.

salary <- salary %>%   
 mutate(PTKP\_to\_Bruto = ifelse(PTKP\_Amount <= `Jumlah Penghasilan Bruto`, 'Under PTKP', 'Over PTKP'))  
head(salary)

## # A tibble: 6 x 14  
## `Masa Perolehan Awal` `Masa Perolehan Akhir` NIP `Jenis Kelamin` `Status PTKP`  
## <dbl> <dbl> <chr> <chr> <chr>   
## 1 1 12 168.2-012 M TK   
## 2 8 12 280.8-484 M TK   
## 3 1 12 126.8-014 M K   
## 4 1 12 288.0-016 M TK   
## 5 1 12 840.4-002 M K   
## 6 1 12 468.0-428 F TK   
## # ... with 9 more variables: Jumlah Tanggungan <dbl>, PTKP\_Amount <dbl>,  
## # Gaji Pokok dan Tunjangan Tetap <dbl>, Tunjangan lain (Variabel) <dbl>,  
## # JKK & JKM & BPJS Kesehatan <dbl>, THR dan Bonus <dbl>, Tunjungan PPh <dbl>,  
## # Jumlah Penghasilan Bruto <dbl>, PTKP\_to\_Bruto <chr>

## 

## Task 5 : Single, Married, or Divorced?

Make new column called Marriage\_Status' with below condition: - ifStatus PTKP== TK andJumlah Tanggungan== 0 -> Then Single - ifStatus PTKP== K -> Then Married - ifStatus PTKP== TK andJumlah Tanggungan` != 0 -> Then Divorced

Note: Of course, not all TK/1/2/3 are divorced in real life. So the category here is only for practice.

salary <- salary %>%   
 mutate(Marriage\_Status = case\_when(`Status PTKP` == 'K' ~ 'Married',  
 `Status PTKP` == 'TK' & `Jumlah Tanggungan` == 0 ~ 'Single',  
 TRUE ~ 'Divorced')) %>%   
 relocate(Marriage\_Status, .after = `Jumlah Tanggungan`)  
head(salary)

## # A tibble: 6 x 15  
## `Masa Perolehan Awal` `Masa Perolehan Akhir` NIP `Jenis Kelamin` `Status PTKP`  
## <dbl> <dbl> <chr> <chr> <chr>   
## 1 1 12 168.2-012 M TK   
## 2 8 12 280.8-484 M TK   
## 3 1 12 126.8-014 M K   
## 4 1 12 288.0-016 M TK   
## 5 1 12 840.4-002 M K   
## 6 1 12 468.0-428 F TK   
## # ... with 10 more variables: Jumlah Tanggungan <dbl>, Marriage\_Status <chr>,  
## # PTKP\_Amount <dbl>, Gaji Pokok dan Tunjangan Tetap <dbl>,  
## # Tunjangan lain (Variabel) <dbl>, JKK & JKM & BPJS Kesehatan <dbl>,  
## # THR dan Bonus <dbl>, Tunjungan PPh <dbl>, Jumlah Penghasilan Bruto <dbl>,  
## # PTKP\_to\_Bruto <chr>

## 

## Task 6 : How much Single that makes over 100jt per year ?

rich\_single <- salary %>%   
 filter (Marriage\_Status == 'Single', `Jumlah Penghasilan Bruto` > 100000000) %>%   
 count()  
cat(sprintf("There are %d person which are single and make over 100million per year", rich\_single$n))

## There are 10 person which are single and make over 100million per year

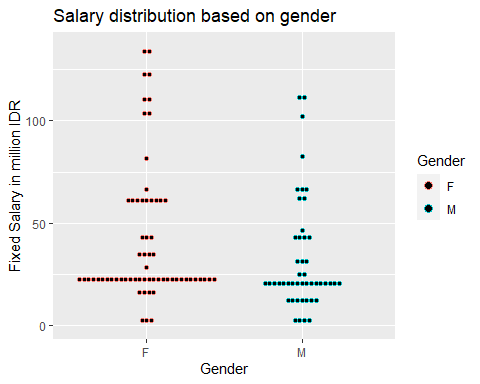
## 

## Task 7 : Visualize the correlation between gender and salary using Dot Plot

gender -> using column Jenis Kelamin salary -> using column Gaji Pokok dan Tunjangan Tetap

salary %>%   
 ggplot(aes(x=`Jenis Kelamin`,   
 y = `Gaji Pokok dan Tunjangan Tetap`/1000000,   
 color = `Jenis Kelamin`)) +  
 geom\_dotplot(binaxis = "y", stackdir = "center", dotsize = 0.5) +   
 labs(title = "Salary distribution based on gender",   
 y = "Fixed Salary in million IDR",   
 x = "Gender",   
 col = "Gender")

## Bin width defaults to 1/30 of the range of the data. Pick better value with `binwidth`.



## Result on Task 7 :

- In general, for the same salary amount, there are more female employees than male.  
- Few females get paid higher than the rest of the company.

## 

## Task 8 : Check correlation between Gender and Marriage Status using CrossTable

CrossTable(x=salary$`Jenis Kelamin`, y=salary$Marriage\_Status, prop.c = FALSE, prop.r = TRUE, prop.chisq = FALSE, chisq = TRUE)

## Warning in chisq.test(tab, correct = FALSE, ...): Chi-squared approximation may  
## be incorrect

## Cell Contents   
## |-------------------------|  
## | N |   
## | N / Row Total |   
## | N / Table Total |   
## |-------------------------|  
##   
## =============================================================  
## salary$Marriage\_Status  
## salary$`Jenis Kelamin` Divorced Married Single Total  
## -------------------------------------------------------------  
## F 0 0 64 64  
## 0.000 0.000 1.000 0.577  
## 0.000 0.000 0.577   
## -------------------------------------------------------------  
## M 1 25 21 47  
## 0.021 0.532 0.447 0.423  
## 0.009 0.225 0.189   
## -------------------------------------------------------------  
## Total 1 25 85 111  
## =============================================================  
##   
## Statistics for All Table Factors  
##   
## Pearson's Chi-squared test   
## ------------------------------------------------------------  
## Chi^2 = 46.23379 d.f. = 2 p = 9.13e-11

## Result on Task 8 : p value is less than 0.05 (alpha), so there is correlation between Gender and Marriage Status.