# Lab 1: Exploratory Analysis of CEO Salary Data

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### Introduction

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```
setwd("~/Desktop/MIDS/Statistics/stats_lab1")
ceosal <- load("ceo_w203.RData", ceo.env <- new.env())
ceo.df <- ceo.env[["CEO"]]</pre>
```

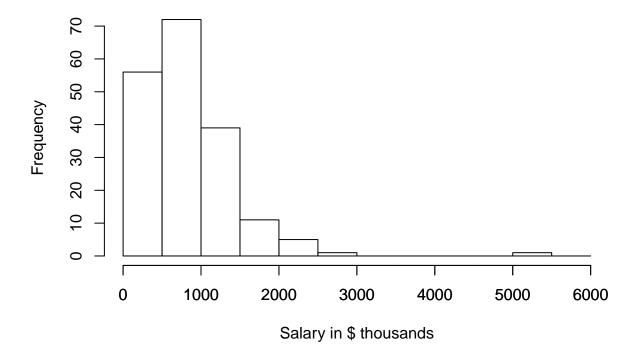
### Univariate Analysis of Key Variables

In the following section we will perform a univariate analysis of each of the variables in this dataset. Salary is our outcome variable, and profits and mktval are the key measures of market performance.

#### Salary

CEO salary distribution is strongly skewed right.

# Histogram of CEO Salary in 1990



Median salary is \$697 thousand, and there is one extreme outlier at \$5.3 million.

#### summary(ceo.df\$salary)

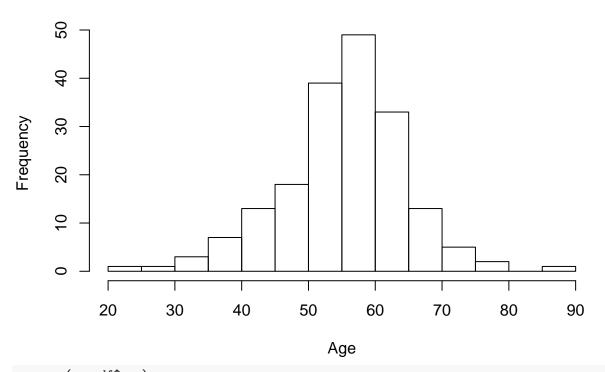
```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
## 100.0 467.0 697.0 852.9 1101.0 5299.0
```

### Age

CEO age peaks between 50 and 65 years old, but ranges all the way from 21 to 86.

```
hist(ceo.df$age, breaks = 14, main = "Histogram of CEO Age", xlab = "Age")
```

# **Histogram of CEO Age**



### summary(ceo.df\$age)

```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
## 21.00 51.00 57.00 55.78 61.00 86.00
```

The variance is large:

```
var(ceo.df$age)
```

## [1] 85.37996

### College

College is a dummy variable that takes a value of 1 if the CEO is a college graduate and 0 otherwise.

```
pct.college <- (sum(ceo.df$college) / length(ceo.df$college))</pre>
```

96.2% of the CEOs in this dataset are college graduates.

#### Grad

Grad is a dummy variable that takes a value of 1 if the CEO holds an advanced degree and 0 otherwise.

pct.grad <- (sum(ceo.df\$grad) / length(ceo.df\$grad))

55.1% of the CEOs in this dataset are college graduates.

Note: Should we mention there are 2 CEOs with an advanced degree but no college degree? (Can that be correct?)

## **Key Bivariate Relationships**

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Relationship 1

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## Possible Secondary Variables

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# **Potential Confounding Effects**

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# Variable Coding Issues and Missing Values

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### Conclusion

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