ITEC 621 Exercise 2 - Foundations

Descriptive and Predictive Analytics

O’Malley, Conie

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## General Instructions

In this exercise you will do quick descriptive and predictive analytics to evaluate if the Salaries data set (with professor salaries) supports the **gender pay gap hypothesis**.

First, download the R Markdown template for this exercise **Ex1\_Foundations\_YourLastName.Rmd** and save it with your own last name **exactly**. Then open it in R Studio and complete all the exercises and answer the questions below in the template. Run the code to ensure everything is working fine. When done, upload onto blackboard, knit your R Markdown file into a Word document and upload it into Blackboard. If for some reason you can’t knit a Word file, knit an HTML file and save it as a PDF. Blackboard will not accept HTML files, but will take your PDF.

## 1. Descriptive Analytics

**1.1 Examine the data**

Is there a gender pay gap? Let’s take a look

Load the library **{car}**, which contains the **Salaries** data set. Then, list the first few records with head(Salaries). The display the summmary() for this dataset, which will show frequencies.

Then, load the library **{psych}** which contains the describe() function and use this function to list the descriptive statistics for the dataset.

Then display the median salary grouped by gender using the aggregate() function (feed grouping variables, dataset and aggregate function, i.e., salary ~ sex, Salaries, mean)

# libraries  
library(car)  
library(psych)  
head(Salaries) # data preview

## rank discipline yrs.since.phd yrs.service sex salary  
## 1 Prof B 19 18 Male 139750  
## 2 Prof B 20 16 Male 173200  
## 3 AsstProf B 4 3 Male 79750  
## 4 Prof B 45 39 Male 115000  
## 5 Prof B 40 41 Male 141500  
## 6 AssocProf B 6 6 Male 97000

summary(Salaries) # summary statistics

## rank discipline yrs.since.phd yrs.service sex   
## AsstProf : 67 A:181 Min. : 1.00 Min. : 0.00 Female: 39   
## AssocProf: 64 B:216 1st Qu.:12.00 1st Qu.: 7.00 Male :358   
## Prof :266 Median :21.00 Median :16.00   
## Mean :22.31 Mean :17.61   
## 3rd Qu.:32.00 3rd Qu.:27.00   
## Max. :56.00 Max. :60.00   
## salary   
## Min. : 57800   
## 1st Qu.: 91000   
## Median :107300   
## Mean :113706   
## 3rd Qu.:134185   
## Max. :231545

describe(Salaries) # descriptive statistics

## vars n mean sd median trimmed mad min  
## rank\* 1 397 2.50 0.77 3 2.62 0.00 1  
## discipline\* 2 397 1.54 0.50 2 1.55 0.00 1  
## yrs.since.phd 3 397 22.31 12.89 21 21.83 14.83 1  
## yrs.service 4 397 17.61 13.01 16 16.51 14.83 0  
## sex\* 5 397 1.90 0.30 2 2.00 0.00 1  
## salary 6 397 113706.46 30289.04 107300 111401.61 29355.48 57800  
## max range skew kurtosis se  
## rank\* 3 2 -1.12 -0.38 0.04  
## discipline\* 2 1 -0.18 -1.97 0.03  
## yrs.since.phd 56 55 0.30 -0.81 0.65  
## yrs.service 60 60 0.65 -0.34 0.65  
## sex\* 2 1 -2.69 5.25 0.01  
## salary 231545 173745 0.71 0.18 1520.16

aggregate(salary ~ sex, Salaries, mean) # aggregate median salary

## sex salary  
## 1 Female 101002.4  
## 2 Male 115090.4

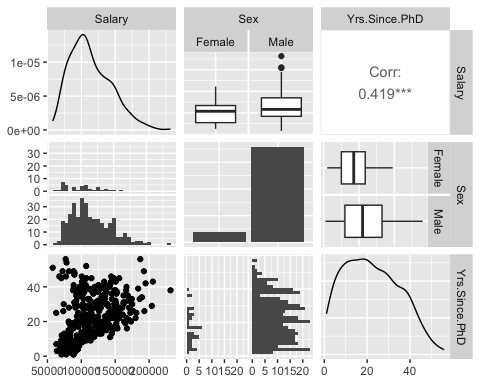
**1.2 Correlation, Boxplots and ANOVA**

Load the library **GGally** and run the **ggpairs()** function on the **salary** (notice that the dataset **Salary** is capitalized, whereas the variable **salary** is not), **sex** and **yrs.since.phd** variables (only) in the **Salaries** data set to display some basic descriptives and correlation visually. Please label your variables appropriately (see graph below).

Tips: ggpairs() requires a **data frame**. So you need to use the data.frame() function to bind the necessary column vectors into a data frame (e.g., ggpairs(data.frame("Salary"=Salaries$salary, etc.). Notice the difference in the quality of the graphics and how categorical variables are labeled. Also, add the attribute upper=list(combo='box') at the end to get labels for the boxplot.

Finally, conduct an ANOVA test to evaluate if there is a significant difference between mean salaries for male and female faculty. Feed Salaries$salary ~ Salaries$sex into the aov() function. Embed the aov() function inside the summary() function to see the statistical test results.

library(GGally) # library  
ggpairs(data.frame("Salary" = Salaries$salary, # pairwise comparisons  
 "Sex" = Salaries$sex,   
 "Yrs Since PhD" = Salaries$yrs.since.phd),   
 upper = list(combo = 'box'))



summary(aov(salary ~ sex, Salaries)) # summary statistics analysis

## Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)   
## sex 1 6.980e+09 6.980e+09 7.738 0.00567 \*\*  
## Residuals 395 3.563e+11 9.021e+08   
## ---  
## Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

**1.3 Preliminary Interpretation**

Based on the output above, does it appear to be a gender pay gap? Why or why not. In your answer, please refer to as much of the data above to support your answer.

# Yes there is a gender pay gap. The mean salary for males is higher than females, the variable 'sex' has statistical significance to the model - suggesting the person's sex has an affect on their pay, and the bar chart showing salaries for males and females shows a higher number of males towards the top end of the distribution. The salary boxplots are inconclusive due to their overlap and mean lines being very close together. The years since PhD is much higher for males than for females, which may explain the salary disparities.

## 2. Basic Predictive Modeling

**2.1 Salary Gender Gap: Simple OLS Regression**

Suppose that you hypothesize that there is a salary gender pay gap. Fit a linear model function lm() to test this hypothesis by predicting salary using only **sex** as a predictor. Store the results in an object called lm.fit.1, then inspect the results using the summary() function. Do these results support the salary gender gap hypothesis? Briefly explain why.

lm.fit.1 <- lm(salary ~ sex, Salaries) # OLS model  
summary(lm.fit.1) # summary statistics

##   
## Call:  
## lm(formula = salary ~ sex, data = Salaries)  
##   
## Residuals:  
## Min 1Q Median 3Q Max   
## -57290 -23502 -6828 19710 116455   
##   
## Coefficients:  
## Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)   
## (Intercept) 101002 4809 21.001 < 2e-16 \*\*\*  
## sexMale 14088 5065 2.782 0.00567 \*\*   
## ---  
## Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
##   
## Residual standard error: 30030 on 395 degrees of freedom  
## Multiple R-squared: 0.01921, Adjusted R-squared: 0.01673   
## F-statistic: 7.738 on 1 and 395 DF, p-value: 0.005667

These results support the gender gap hypothesis. The dummy variable ‘sexMale’ is of statistical significance because p (0.00567) < 0.05, meaning that sex does have an affect on the model predicting salary. The coefficient of ‘sexMale’ is positive, meaning that a male would receive a higher salary, because a female would be attached a ‘0’ value to the ‘sexMale’ variable, resulting in the intercept coefficient as their salary, whereas the male would be attached ‘1’ value to the ‘sexMale’ variable, resulting in a higher salary.

**2.2 Multivariate OLS Regression**

Now fit a linear model with **sex** and **yrs.since.phd** as predictors and save it in an object named lm.fit.2. Then inspect the results using the summary() function. Do these results support the salary gender gap hypothesis? Briefly explain why.

lm.fit.2 <- lm(salary ~ sex + yrs.since.phd, Salaries) # multivariate model  
summary(lm.fit.2) # summary statistics

##   
## Call:  
## lm(formula = salary ~ sex + yrs.since.phd, data = Salaries)  
##   
## Residuals:  
## Min 1Q Median 3Q Max   
## -84167 -19735 -2551 15427 102033   
##   
## Coefficients:  
## Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)   
## (Intercept) 85181.8 4748.3 17.939 <2e-16 \*\*\*  
## sexMale 7923.6 4684.1 1.692 0.0915 .   
## yrs.since.phd 958.1 108.3 8.845 <2e-16 \*\*\*  
## ---  
## Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
##   
## Residual standard error: 27470 on 394 degrees of freedom  
## Multiple R-squared: 0.1817, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1775   
## F-statistic: 43.74 on 2 and 394 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

These results alone do not suggest a gender pay gap, because the ‘sexMale’ variable is not of statistical significance to this model (p (.0915) > 0.05) and ‘yrs.since.phd’ is statistically significant, meaning that yrs.since.phd has a greater affect on salary.

**2.3 Comparing Models with ANOVA F-Test**

Run an ANOVA test using the anova() function to compare **lm.fit.1** to **lm.fit.2**.

# ANOVA  
anova(lm.fit.1)

## Analysis of Variance Table  
##   
## Response: salary  
## Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)   
## sex 1 6.9800e+09 6980014930 7.7377 0.005667 \*\*  
## Residuals 395 3.5632e+11 902077538   
## ---  
## Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

anova(lm.fit.2)

## Analysis of Variance Table  
##   
## Response: salary  
## Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)   
## sex 1 6.9800e+09 6.9800e+09 9.2507 0.002512 \*\*   
## yrs.since.phd 1 5.9031e+10 5.9031e+10 78.2341 < 2.2e-16 \*\*\*  
## Residuals 394 2.9729e+11 7.5454e+08   
## ---  
## Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

**2.4 Interpretation**

Provide your brief conclusions (in no **more than 3 lines**) about whether you think there is a gender pay gap based on this analysis (you will expand this analysis much further in HW2). First, which lm() model is better and why? Then, compare the best predictive model of the two against the descriptive analytics results you obtained in section 1 above. If the null hypothesis is that there is no gender pay gap, is this hypothesis supported? Why or why not?

lm.fit.2 is a better model because both variables are statistically significant to the model and the residuals SSE is less than that of lm.fit.1. The models support the descriptive analytics because we see both sex and years since phd are significant visually and statistically.The hypothesis is not supported because both the models and analytics show that males make more money than females on average.