# Simple Analysis

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#### Introduction

For this assignment I will be looking at records of political lobbyist activities in the city of Chicago. I obtained this data from the website Kaggle, which was orignally found on the City of Chicago's organization page. There were several datasets to choose from, however I decided to focus on the relationship between a lobbyist's compensation and how that affected the amount of money donated to political organizations. This information was found in two seperate files, lobbyist\_data-compensation.csv and lobbyist-data-contributions.csv.

### **Data Preparation**

```
## load libraries
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)
library(pander)
## Read data
comp_dat <- read.csv("lobbyist-data-compensation.csv")</pre>
contribute_dat <- read.csv("lobbyist-data-contributions.csv")</pre>
## Select variables of interest
comp dat <- comp dat %>% select(LOBBYIST ID, COMPENSATION AMOUNT)
contribute_dat <- contribute_dat %>% select(LOBBYIST_ID, AMOUNT)
## Join datasets
lobby dat <- inner join(comp dat, contribute dat,
                          on = c("LOBBYIST_ID" = "LOBBYIST_ID"))
## Make lobbyist id a factor for grouping
lobby_dat[, "LOBBYIST_ID"] <- as.factor(lobby_dat[, "LOBBYIST_ID"])</pre>
## Clean variable names
colnames(lobby_dat) <- c("lobbyist.id", "comp.amount", "contrib.amount")</pre>
pander(head(lobby_dat))
```

lobbyist.id	comp.amount	contrib.amount
8081	52500	1500
8081	52500	250
8081	52500	250
6039	2000	500
6039	2000	100
6039	2000	250

#### Fine tuning

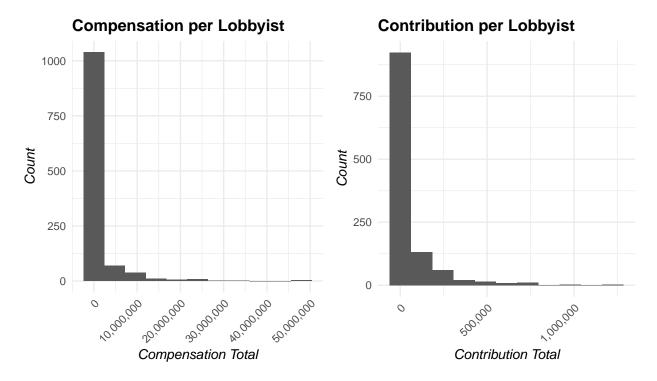
After some manipulation with dplyr I now have a managable dataset with only the variables I care about. However, notice that there are multiple records for each lobbyist. To take care of that I'll use group\_by and summarise to calculate the total values for each lobbyist.

```
# Group by lobbyist, calculate sum for comp and contribution
lobby_summary <- lobby_dat %>%
    group_by(lobbyist.id) %>%
    summarise(comp_sum = sum(comp.amount), contrib_sum = sum(contrib.amount))
## View new tibble
pander(head(lobby_summary))
```

lobbyist.id	$comp\_sum$	$contrib\_sum$
5505	169500	2500
5536	7500	1300
5684	1260000	42750
5703	439000	4000
5728	2800	600
5762	548500	28000

### Visualization

```
require(gridExtra)
plot1 <- ggplot(lobby_summary, aes(comp_sum)) +</pre>
  geom histogram(bins = 11) +
  ggtitle("Compensation per Lobbyist") +
  xlab("Compensation Total") + ylab("Count") +
  scale_x_continuous(labels = scales::comma) +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(axis.title.x = element_text(face = "italic"),
       axis.title.y = element_text(face = "italic"),
        axis.text.x = element_text(angle=45, hjust=1),
        title = element_text(face = "bold"))
plot2 <- ggplot(lobby_summary, aes(contrib_sum)) +</pre>
  geom_histogram(bins = 11) +
  ggtitle("Contribution per Lobbyist") +
  xlab("Contribution Total") + ylab("Count") +
  scale_x_continuous(labels = scales::comma) +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(axis.title.x = element_text(face = "italic"),
        axis.title.y = element_text(face = "italic"),
        axis.text.x = element text(angle=45, hjust=1),
       title = element_text(face = "bold"))
grid.arrange(plot1, plot2, ncol=2)
```



As shown in the plots above, there is a heavy right skew on both variables. Interestingly, there seems to be a few incredibly well compensated lobbyists. The contributions do not reach such high numbers as it seems to cap around \$1,500,000. The big takeaway from these plots is that there are a few incredibly expensive endeavours that companies deem worth the money.

## **Summary Statistics**

Table 3: Compensation per lobbyist

Mean	Median	$\operatorname{Std}\operatorname{\underline{-dev}}$	IQR
1437068	110586	4397683	517688

Table 4: Contribution per lobbyist

Mean	Median	Std_dev	IQR
61119	9050	138014	44500

### COME BACK HERE AND EXPLAIN

# Simple Linear Regression

lobby\_mod <- lm(data=lobby\_summary, contrib\_sum ~ comp\_sum)
pander(summary(lobby\_mod))</pre>

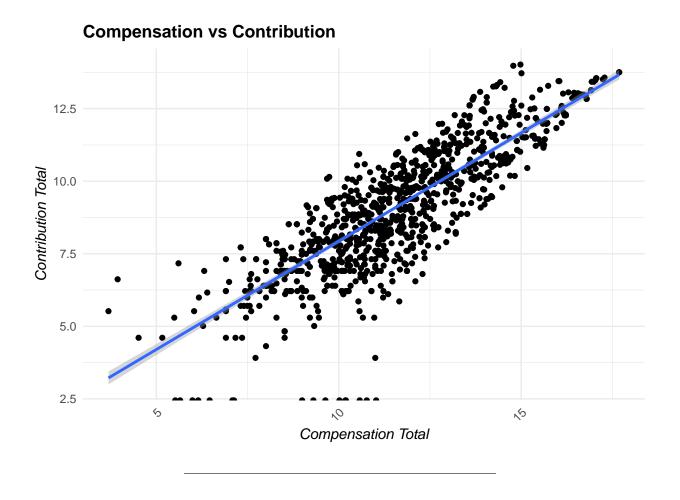
	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	$\Pr(> t )$
(Intercept)	27016	2772	9.746	1.235e-21
$comp\_sum$	0.02373	0.0005994	39.59	1.899e-218

Table 6: Fitting linear model: contrib\_sum ~ comp\_sum

Observations	Residual Std. Error	$R^2$	Adjusted $\mathbb{R}^2$
1176	90353	0.5718	0.5714

### EXPLAIN LINEAR MODEL HERE

### Bivariate Plot



Bootstrap Confidence Interval