Simple Regression Model

Thach Pham 14/11/2018

The experiment uses R Core Team (2018) and some packages developed by Wickham et al. (2018), Allaire et al. (2018), Hothorn et al. (2018), Hlavac (2018), Wickham (2017), and Shea (2018).

```
library(wooldridge)
library(tidyverse)
library(stargazer)
library(lmtest)
```

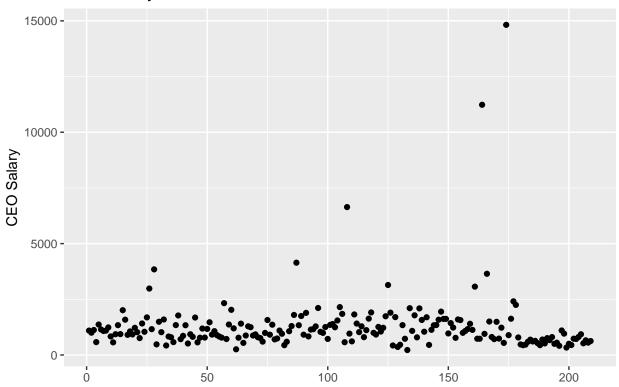
Descriptive Statistics of ceosal1 data

```
##
## Descriptive Statistics
## -----
                                     Pct1(25) Pct1(75)
## Statistic N
               Mean
                      St. Dev.
                                {	t Min}
                                                     Max
                                                    14,822
## salary
         209 1,281.1200 1,372.3450
                                223
                                       736
                                             1,407
## pcsalary 209 13.2823
                       32.6339
                                -61
                                       -1
                                               20
                                                     212
         209 6,923.7930 10,633.2700 175
                                            7,177
                                                    97,650
## sales
                                     2,210.3
         209 17.1842
                      8.5185
                              0.5000 12.4000 20.0000
                                                   56.3000
## roe
                              -98.9000 -21.2000 19.5000
## pcroe
         209 10.8005
                       97.2194
                                                   977.0000
         209 61.8038
                       68.1771
                               -58
                                        21
                                               81
## ros
                                                     418
## lsalary
         209
              6.9504
                      0.5664
                               5.4072
                                      6.6012
                                             7.2492
                                                    9.6039
## lsales
         209
              8.2923
                      1.0132
                               5.1659
                                      7.7009
                                             8.8786 11.4891
```

Salary Plot and Distribution

```
# Salary Plot
(salary <- ggplot(desc.ceosal1, aes(x = 1:nrow(desc.ceosal1), y = salary)) +
  geom_point() +
  theme(legend.position = "none") +
  labs(x = "", y = "CEO Salary", title = "CEO Salary"))</pre>
```

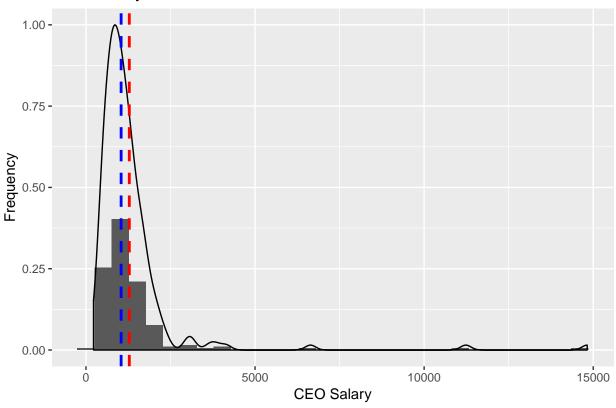
CEO Salary



```
ggsave("SRO/CEO Salary.png", salary)

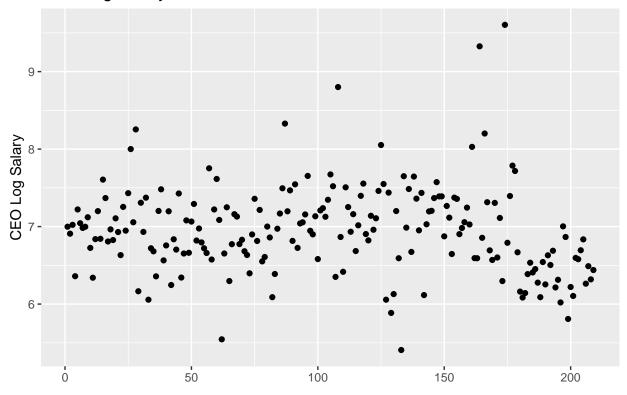
# Salary Distribution
(salary.dist <- ggplot(desc.ceosal1, aes(salary)) +
    geom_histogram(aes(y = ..count../sum(..count..))) +
    theme(legend.position = "none") +
    labs(x = "CEO Salary", y = "Frequency", title = "CEO Salary Distribution") +
    geom_density(aes(y = ..scaled..)) +
    geom_vline(aes(xintercept = mean(salary)), color = "red", linetype = "dashed", size = 1) +
    geom_vline(aes(xintercept = median(salary)), color = "blue", linetype = "dashed", size = 1))</pre>
```

CEO Salary Distribution

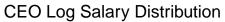


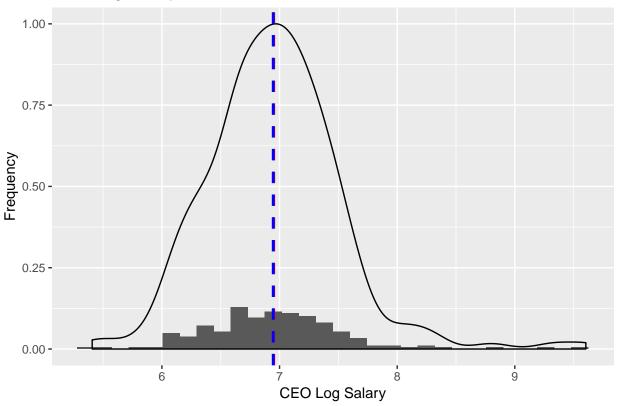
```
ggsave("SRO/CEO Salary Distribution.png", salary.dist)
# Logarithm of Salary
(log.salary <- ggplot(desc.ceosal1, aes(x = 1:nrow(desc.ceosal1), y = lsalary)) +
    geom_point() +
    theme(legend.position = "none") +
    labs(x = "", y = "CEO Log Salary", title = "CEO Log Salary"))</pre>
```

CEO Log Salary



```
ggsave("SRO/Log CEO Salary.png", log.salary)
# Log Salary Distribution
(log.salary.dist <- ggplot(desc.ceosal1, aes(lsalary)) +
   geom_histogram(aes(y = ..count../sum(..count..))) +
   theme(legend.position = "none") +
   labs(x = "CEO Log Salary", y = "Frequency", title = "CEO Log Salary Distribution") +
   geom_density(aes(y = ..scaled..)) +
   geom_vline(aes(xintercept = mean(lsalary)), color = "red", linetype = "dashed", size = 1) +
   geom_vline(aes(xintercept = median(lsalary)), color = "blue", linetype = "dashed", size = 1))</pre>
```

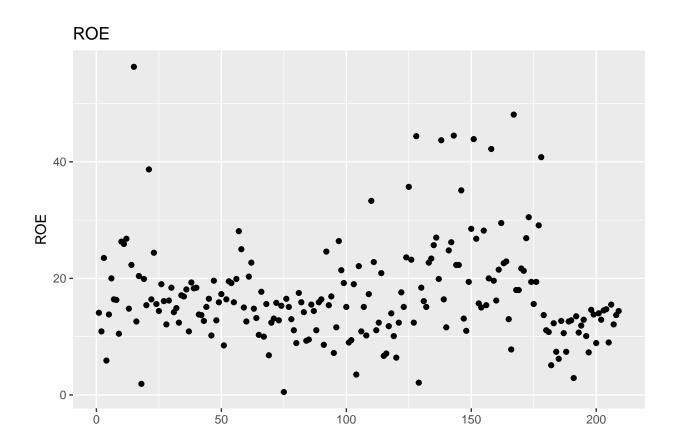




ggsave("SRO/CEO Log Salary Distribution.png", log.salary.dist)

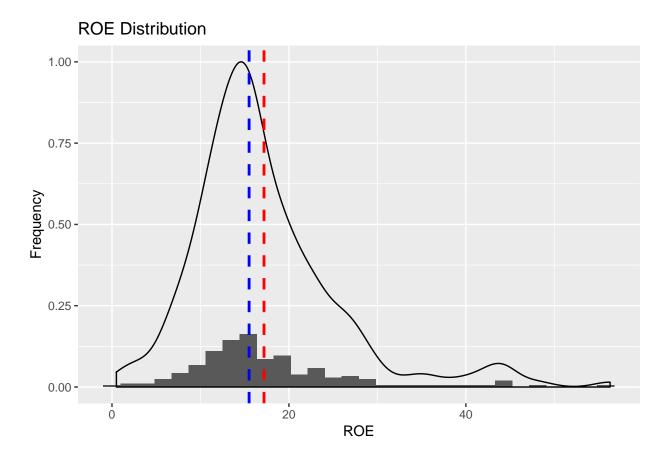
ROE Plot and Distribution

```
# ROE Plot
(roe <- ggplot(desc.ceosal1, aes(x = 1:nrow(desc.ceosal1), y = roe)) +
  geom_point() +
  theme(legend.position = "none") +
  labs(x = "", y = "ROE", title = "ROE"))</pre>
```



```
ggsave("SRO/roe.png", roe)

# ROE Distribution
(roe.dist <- ggplot(desc.ceosal1, aes(roe)) +
    geom_histogram(aes(y = ..count../sum(..count..))) +
    theme(legend.position = "none") +
    labs(x = "ROE", y = "Frequency", title = "ROE Distribution") +
    geom_density(aes(y = ..scaled..)) +
    geom_vline(aes(xintercept = mean(roe)), color = "red", linetype = "dashed", size = 1) +
    geom_vline(aes(xintercept = median(roe)), color = "blue", linetype = "dashed", size = 1))</pre>
```



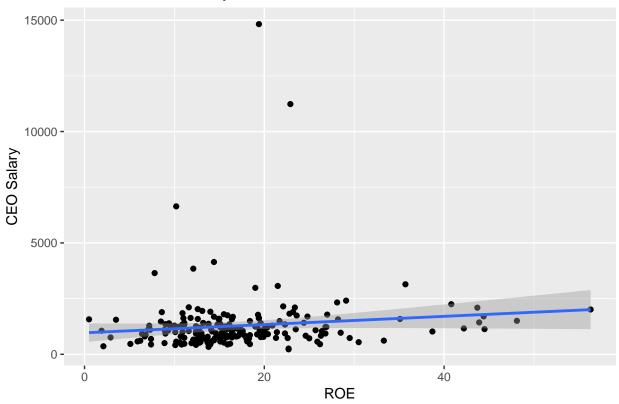
ggsave("SRO/ROE Distribution.png", roe.dist)

Simple OLS Estimations

```
##
## CEO Salary vs ROE
##
##
## roe
                                        18.501*
##
                                        (11.123)
                                       963.191***
## Constant
                                       (213.240)
##
##
## N
                                          209
                                         0.013
## R2
```

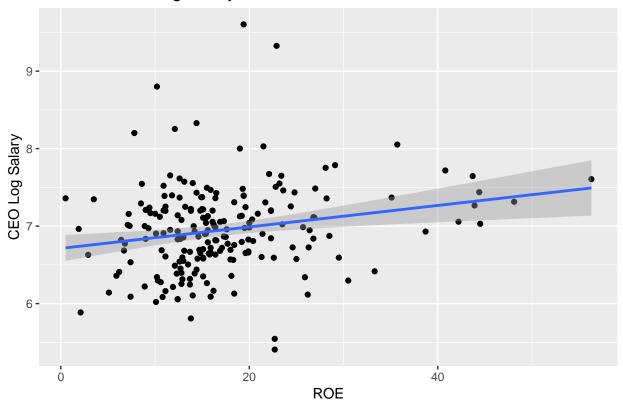
```
## Adjusted R2
                                  0.008
                          1,366.555 (df = 207)
## Residual Std. Error
                            2.767* (df = 1; 207)
## F Statistic
## Notes:
                    ***Significant at the 1 percent level.
##
                     **Significant at the 5 percent level.
##
                     *Significant at the 10 percent level.
(regline.model1 <- ggplot(desc.ceosal1, aes(x = roe, y = salary)) +</pre>
 geom_point() +
 labs(x = "ROE", y = "CEO Salary", title = "Modlel 1: CEO Salary vs ROE") +
 geom_smooth(method = "lm"))
```

Modlel 1: CEO Salary vs ROE



```
0.014***
## roe
                                       (0.005)
##
##
                                       6.712***
## Constant
                                       (0.087)
##
##
## N
                                         209
## R2
                                        0.043
## Adjusted R2
                                        0.039
## Residual Std. Error
                                   0.555 (df = 207)
## F Statistic
                                9.408*** (df = 1; 207)
                        ***Significant at the 1 percent level.
## Notes:
                         **Significant at the 5 percent level.
##
##
                         *Significant at the 10 percent level.
(regline.model2 <- ggplot(desc.ceosal1, aes(x = roe, y = lsalary)) +</pre>
  geom_point() +
  labs(x = "ROE", y = "CEO Log Salary", title = "Model 2: CEO Log Salary vs ROE") +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm"))
```

Model 2: CEO Log Salary vs ROE



ggsave("SRO/Model 2: CEO Log Salary vs ROE.png", regline.model2)

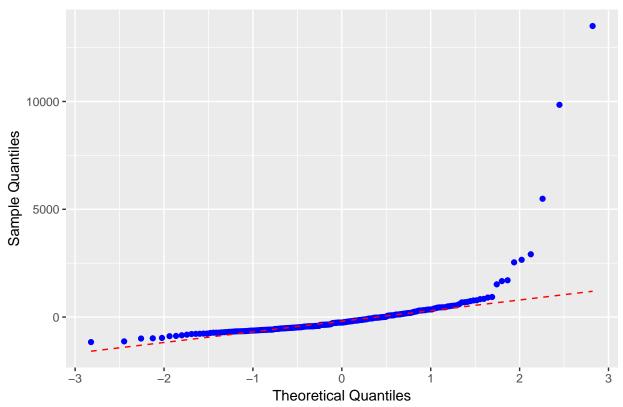
Checking Normal Distribution of Error Terms

```
# Checking normal distribution of error term model 1
shapiro.test(residuals(model1))

##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data: residuals(model1)
## W = 0.41717, p-value < 2.2e-16

(error.model1 <- ggplot(model1, aes(sample = model1$residuals)) +
    stat_qq(col = "blue") +
    stat_qq_line(col = "red", lty = 2) +
    labs(x = "Theoretical Quantiles", y = "Sample Quantiles", title = "QQ Plot ERR1"))</pre>
```

QQ Plot ERR1



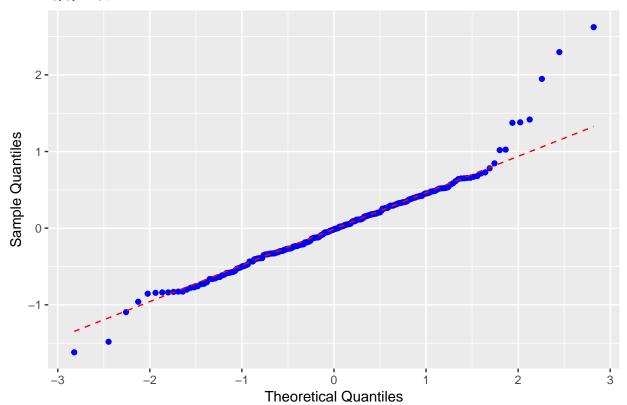
```
ggsave("SRO/QQ Plot ERR1.png", error.model1)
# Checking normal distribution of error term model 2
shapiro.test(residuals(model2))
```

```
##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
```

```
##
## data: residuals(model2)
## W = 0.94288, p-value = 2.464e-07

(error.model2 <- ggplot(model2, aes(sample = model2$residuals)) +
    stat_qq(col = "blue") +
    stat_qq_line(col = "red", lty = 2) +
    labs(x = "Theoretical Quantiles", y = "Sample Quantiles", title = "QQ Plot ERR2"))</pre>
```

QQ Plot ERR2



```
ggsave("SRO/QQ Plot ERR2.png", error.model2)
```

Test of Heteroskedasticity

```
##
## studentized Breusch-Pagan test
##
## data: model1
## BP = 0.17205, df = 1, p-value = 0.6783
```

bptest(model2)

```
##
## studentized Breusch-Pagan test
##
## data: model2
## BP = 0.022814, df = 1, p-value = 0.8799
```

References

Allaire, JJ, Yihui Xie, Jonathan McPherson, Javier Luraschi, Kevin Ushey, Aron Atkins, Hadley Wickham, Joe Cheng, and Winston Chang. 2018. *Rmarkdown: Dynamic Documents for R.* https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=rmarkdown.

Hlavac, Marek. 2018. Stargazer: Well-Formatted Regression and Summary Statistics Tables. https://CRAN. R-project.org/package=stargazer.

Hothorn, Torsten, Achim Zeileis, Richard W. Farebrother, and Clint Cummins. 2018. *Lmtest: Testing Linear Regression Models*. https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=lmtest.

R Core Team. 2018. R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing. https://www.R-project.org/.

Shea, Justin M. 2018. Wooldridge: 111 Data Sets from "Introductory Econometrics: A Modern Approach, 6e" by Jeffrey M. Wooldridge. https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=wooldridge.

Wickham, Hadley. 2017. Tidyverse: Easily Install and Load the 'Tidyverse'. https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=tidyverse.

Wickham, Hadley, Winston Chang, Lionel Henry, Thomas Lin Pedersen, Kohske Takahashi, Claus Wilke, and Kara Woo. 2018. *Ggplot2: Create Elegant Data Visualisations Using the Grammar of Graphics*. https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=ggplot2.