Untitled

outline

Section 1

Looking Straight at a Distribution

- The distribution of a variable contains *everything we know* about that variable from empirical observation

Looking Straight at a Distribution

- The distribution of a variable contains *everything we know* about that variable from empirical observation
- Any description we make will be a *summary* of that distribution
- So we may as well look at it directly!

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Distributions of Kinds of Variables

- There are two main kinds of variables for which the distributions look different: discrete and continuous
- Discrete variables take a finite set of values: left-handed, right-handed, ambidextrous. Or "lives in Seattle" vs. "Doesn't" or "Number of kids"
- Continuous variables take any value: income, height, KwH of electricity used each day
- (Sometimes, "ordinal" discrete variables with many values are treated as continuous for simplicity)

Section 4

Slide with Plot

```
library(wooldridge)
data("wage1")
wageModel <- lm(lwage ~ educ + exper + tenure, data = wage1)
summary(wageModel)
```

```
##
## % Table created by stargazer v.5.2.3 by Marek Hlavac, Social Policy Inst
## % Date and time: Sat, Apr 30, 2022 - 08:26:17
## \begin{table}[!htbp] \centering
##   \caption{first table}
##   \label{}
## \begin{tabular}{@{\extracolsep{5pt}}lc}
## \\[-1.8ex]\hline
## \hline \\[-1.8ex]
##  & \multicolumn{1}{c}{\textit{Dependent variable:}} \\
## \cline{2-2}
## \\[-1.8ex] & lwage \\
## \hline \\[-1.8ex]
##  educ & 0.092$^{***}$ \\
##   & (0.007) \\
##   & \\
##  exper & 0.004$^{**}$ \\
```

Results

Table 8: first table

	Dependent variable:
	lwage
educ	0.092***
	(0.007)
exper	0.004**
	(0.002)
tenure	0.022***
	(0.003)
Constant	0.284***
	(0.104)
Observations	526
R^2	0.316
Adjusted R^2	0.312
Residual Std. Error	0.441 (df = 522)
F Statistic	80.391*** (df = 3; 522)
Note:	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01