

An Rmarkdown Example

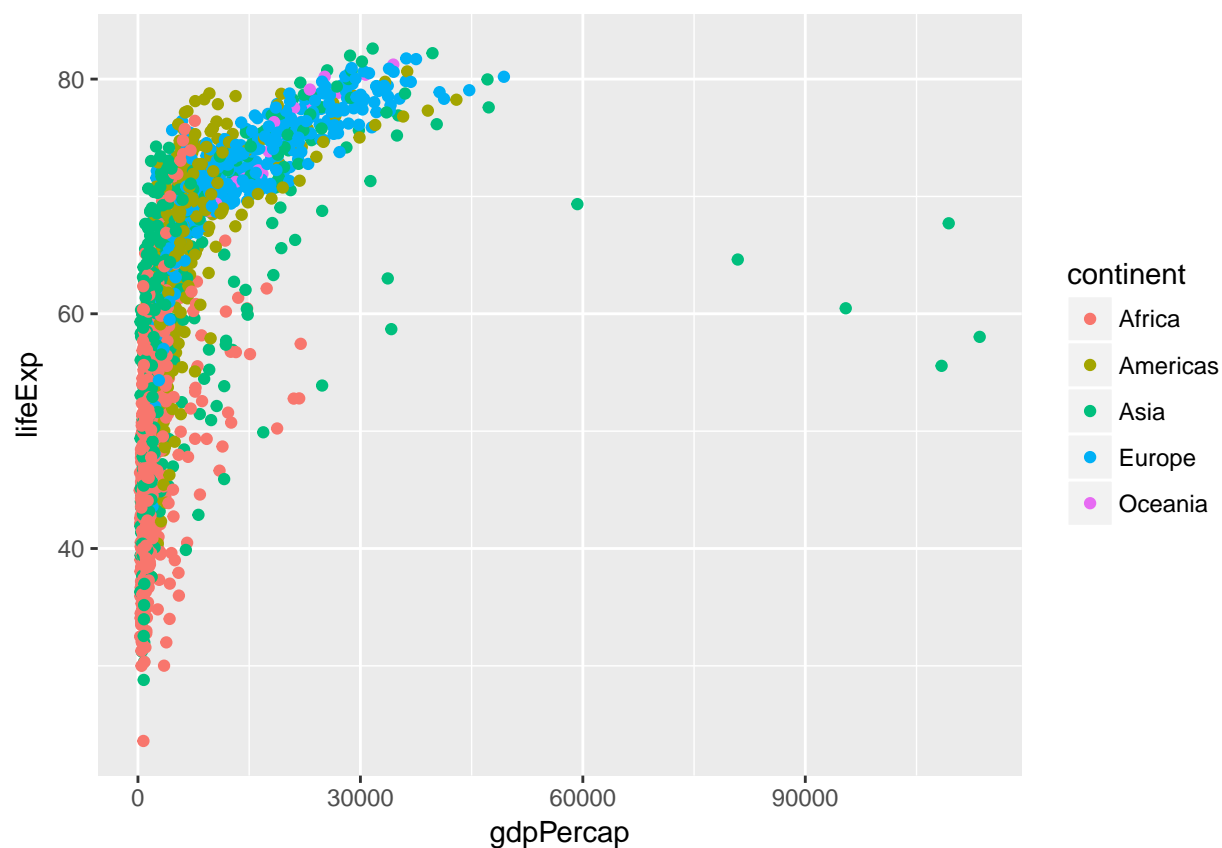
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There are some descriptive statistics about the data:

year	lifeExp	pop	gdpPercap
1952	49.05762	16950402	3725.276
1957	51.50740	18763413	4299.408
1962	53.60925	20421007	4725.812
1967	55.67829	22658298	5483.653
1972	57.64739	25189980	6770.083
1977	59.57016	27676379	7313.166
1982	61.53320	30207302	7518.902
1987	63.21261	33038573	7900.920
1992	64.16034	35990917	8158.609
1997	65.01468	38839468	9090.175
2002	65.69492	41457589	9917.848
2007	67.00742	44021220	11680.072

Figures 1 shows some general patterns.



And the main regression are shown in the table.

Table 2:

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	lifeExp	
	(1)	(2)
I(pop/1e+06)	0.010*** (0.002)	0.002 (0.002)
gdpPercap	0.001*** (0.00003)	0.0003*** (0.00002)
year		0.286*** (0.010)
factor(continent)Americas		14.292*** (0.495)
factor(continent)Asia		9.375*** (0.472)
factor(continent)Europe		19.361*** (0.518)
factor(continent)Oceania		20.559*** (1.469)
Constant	53.648*** (0.322)	-518.455*** (19.893)
Observations	1,704	1,704
R ²	0.347	0.717
Adjusted R ²	0.346	0.716
Residual Std. Error	10.443 (df = 1701)	6.883 (df = 1696)
F Statistic	452.151*** (df = 2; 1701)	614.472*** (df = 7; 1696)
<i>Note:</i>		*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

To summarize, here are some main results. To summarize, here are some main results. The estimated effect of population size on life expectancy is 0.01. Using continent and year controls, however, changes this effect to: 0.00.