

# Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet

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## Abstract

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## 1 Introducción

### 1.1 Datos

### 1.2 Variables

### 1.3 Métodos

Table 1: Tabla de regresión

Variable	Coef.	SE	t	p
(Intercept)	17.66	0.83	21.31	0.00
pos_v_4	-0.67	0.05	-12.89	0.00
c12hour	0.01	0.00	4.20	0.00
e42dep2	0.84	0.48	1.77	0.08
e42dep3	1.74	0.47	3.68	0.00
e42dep4	3.10	0.50	6.14	0.00
c172code2	0.13	0.29	0.45	0.65
c172code3	0.70	0.37	1.91	0.06

## 2 Resultados

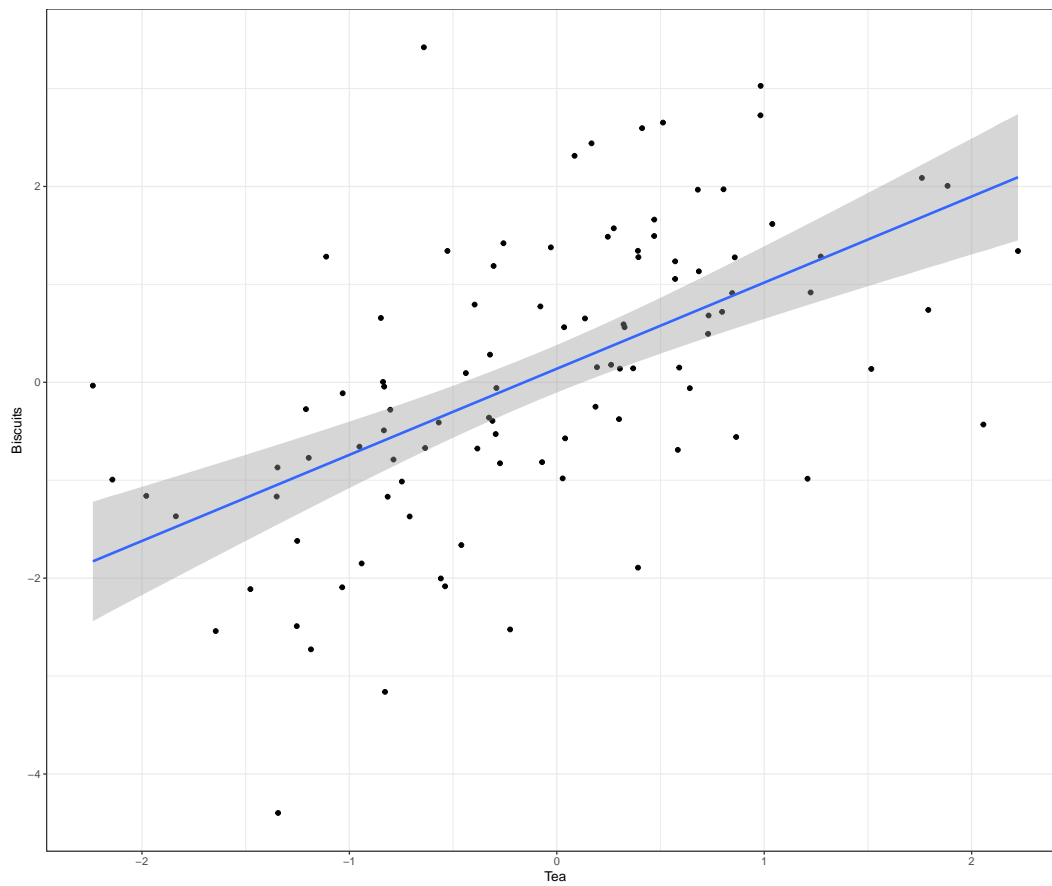


Figure 1: Relación entre biscuits y tea

Attending to the correlations between the variables as depicted in Figure 1

Table 1 shows the results of the regression model. [Brady and Finnigan \(2013\)](#) lo enuncia.

Table 2: Modelos de regresión para autos y sus partes.

	Model 1	Model 2
Intercept	17.66*** (0.83)	17.71*** (0.77)
Positive value with 4 items	−0.67*** (0.05)	−0.66*** (0.05)
average number of hours of care per week	0.01*** (0.00)	0.01*** (0.00)
slightly dependent	0.84 (0.48)	0.95* (0.46)
moderately dependent	1.74*** (0.47)	1.92*** (0.45)
severely dependent	3.10*** (0.50)	3.17*** (0.48)
intermediate level of education	0.13 (0.29)	
high level of education	0.70 (0.37)	
R <sup>2</sup>	0.30	0.29
Adj. R <sup>2</sup>	0.29	0.29
Num. obs.	818	874

\*\*\* p &lt; 0,001; \*\* p &lt; 0,01; \* p &lt; 0,05. Errores estándar robustos entre paréntesis (HC2)

Table 2 contrasta dos modelos de regresión

### 3 Conclusiones

### 4 References

Brady, David, and Ryan Finnigan. 2013. “Does Immigration Undermine Public Support for Social Policy?” *American Sociological Review* XX(X): 1–26. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0003122413513022>.

### A Appendix

Table 3: Representativeness of the sample.

	Sample	CEP
<b>Gender</b>		
Men	49,82%	50,52%
Women	50.18%	49,47%
<b>Age</b>		
18 - 24	18,55%	18,17%
25 - 34	18,86%	17,48%
35 - 44	19.09%	19,98%
45 - 54	17,96%	19,23%
55 - or more	25,54%	25.11%
<b>Education</b>		
Primary or less	2,93%	15,88%
High school	43,23%	37,04%
Non university	32,63%	28,93%
university or more	21,21%	18,13%