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T. Triviño

Resumen

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1. Introducción

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1.1. Hipótesis

H_1 : Individuos con mayor percepción de Estatus Social para su familia de origen tenderían a percibir más meritocracia

H_2 : Una posición superior en la distribución de ingresos se asocia positivamente con la percepción de meritocracia.

H_3 : Pertenecer a grupos con mayor logro educativo, se asocia con una mayor percepción de meritocracia

1.2. Datos

- Descripción de la muestra

1.3. Variables

- Variable(s) dependiente(s)
- Variables independientes
- Descriptivos
- Bivariados

1.4. Métodos

2. Resultados

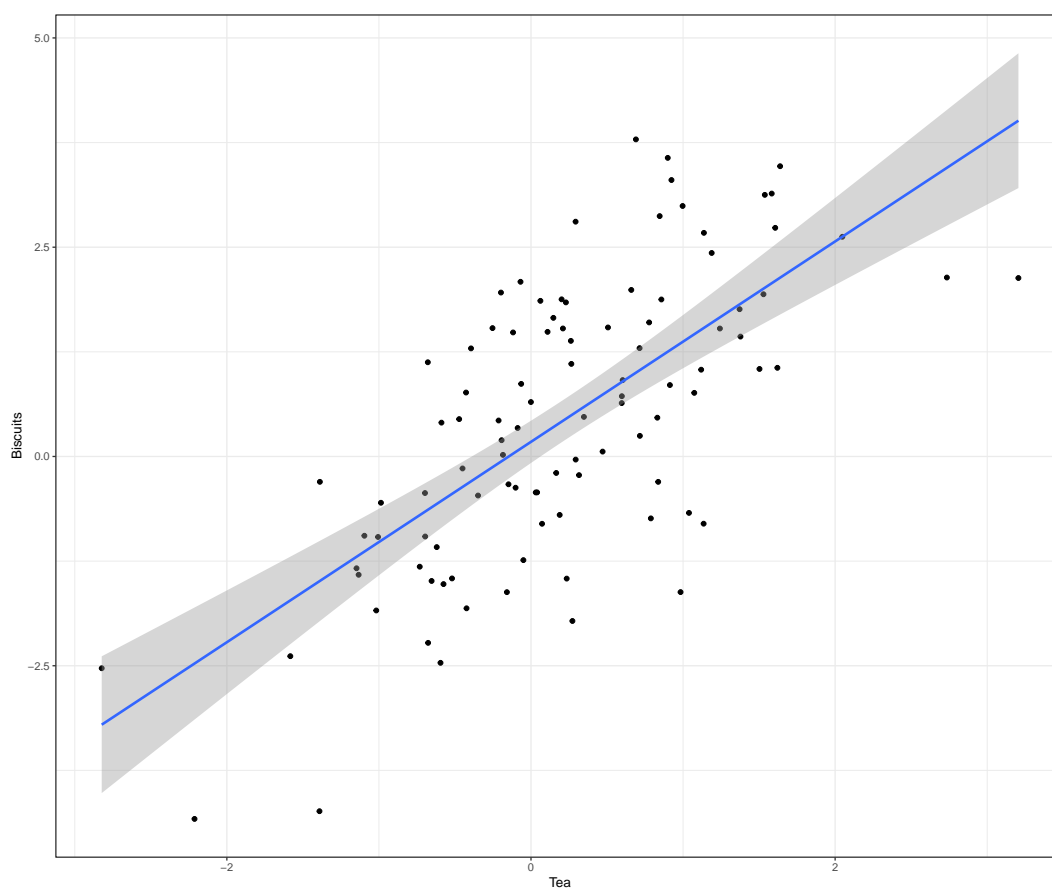


Figura 1: Relación entre biscuits y tea

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.

Tabla 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

Tabla 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 ²	0.30	0.29
Adj. R ²	0.29	0.29
Num. obs.	818	874

***p <0,001; **p <0,01; *p <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

Tabla 3: Representativeness of the sample.

	Sample	CEP
Gender		
Men	49,82 %	50,52 %
Women	50.18 %	49,47 %
Age		
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 %
Education		
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 %