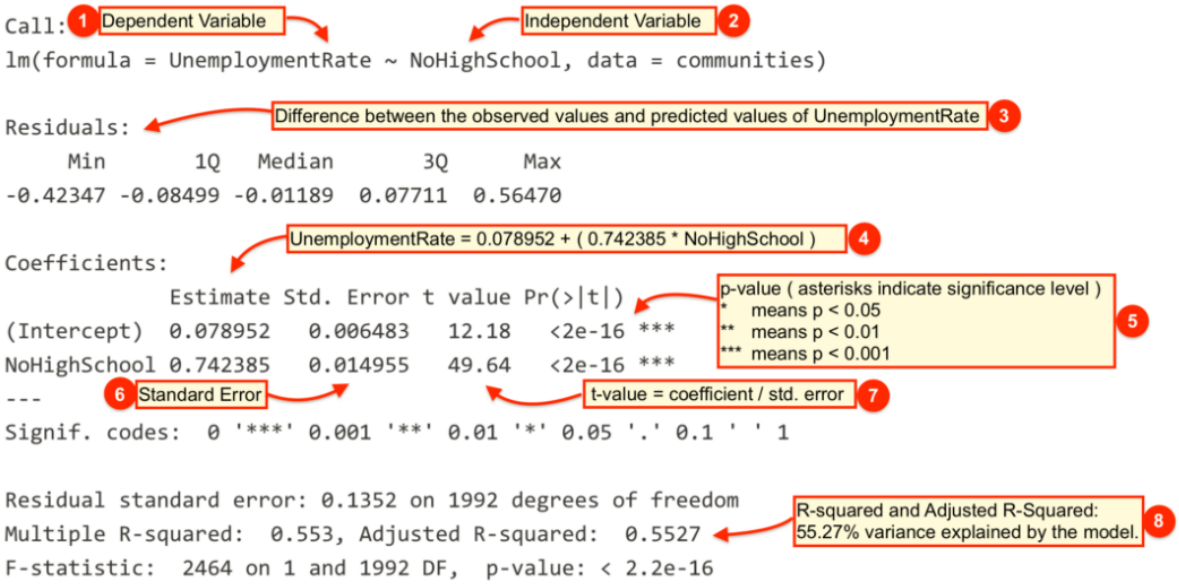

#	Description
1	The *dependent* variable, also sometimes called the outcome variable. We are trying to model the effects of `NoHighSchool` on `UnemploymentRate` so `UnemploymentRate` is the *dependent* variable.
2	The *independent* variable or the predictor variable. In our example, `NoHighSchool` is the *independent* variable.
3	The differences between the observed values and the predicted values are called *residuals*. R produces a summary of the residuals.
4	The *coefficients* for the intercept and the *independent* variables. Using the *coefficients* we can write down the relationship between the *dependent* and the *independent* variables as: `UnemploymentRate` = 7.8952023 + (0.7423853 * `NoHighSchool`) This tells us that for each unit increase in the variable `NoHighSchool` , the `UnemploymentRate` increases by 0.7423853.
5	The *p-value* for each of the coefficients in the model. Recall that according to the null hypotheses, the value of the coefficient of interest is zero. The *p-value* tells us whether can can reject the null hypotheses or not.
6	The *standard error* estimates the standard deviation of the sampling distribution of the coefficients in our model. We can think of the *standard error* as the measure of precision for the estimated coefficients.
7	The *t statistic* is obtained by dividing the *coefficients* by the *standard error*.
8	The *R-squared* and *adjusted R-squared* tell us how much of the variance in our model is accounted for by the *independent* variable. The *adjusted R-squared* is always smaller than *R-squared* as it takes into account the number of *independent* variables and degrees of freedom.