**Descriptive Statistics Table and Graphs that show issues**

The descriptives table gives the means, standard deviations, min and maxes, for the chosen feature. Consumer confidence and price are important as it shows how confident the consumers are in their finances. The lower the score, the less likely they think their finances are doing well. Consumer prices reflect the change in prices (think inflation and deflation). Retail occupancy is important as it can indicate the demand for physical shopping locations. Generally, the higher the value, the better, though what is considered high may differ from location to location. For instance, cities would need a higher value for a demand for physical stores then rural locations, as cities have higher populations then rural locations. The graphs shows issues with data, such as outliers (consumer price index) and missing values (retail occupancy).







