## Assignment3

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## Regression analysis

Table 1: Regression analysis regarding (non-) violent and total crimes and independent variable marriage

	Dependent variable:		
	CrimeViolentSum	CrimeNonViolentSum	CrimeTotalSum
	(1)	(2)	(3)
marriageRel	35.35	-240.98	-205.62
	(767.19)	(2,973.20)	(3,688.89)
DensityPerSQRTkm100	197.88***	585.23***	783.10***
•	(14.99)	(58.11)	(72.09)
PopulationYoung	21.15	227.89	249.03
. 0	(40.63)	(157.48)	(195.39)
MalePopulationRel	297.98**	647.63	945.61
•	(132.40)	(513.11)	(636.62)
UnemployedPercentage	$61.57^{*}$	477.11***	538.67***
<b>.</b> •	(33.14)	(128.41)	(159.33)
Constant	-14,949.95**	-37,751.98	-52,701.93*
	(6,634.06)	(25,710.11)	(31,898.87)
Observations	399	399	399
$\mathbb{R}^2$	0.43	0.36	0.38
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.42	0.35	0.37

Note:

\*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

Table 2: Regression analysis regarding (non-) violent and total crimes and independent variable religion

	Dependent variable:		
	CrimeViolentSum (1)	CrimeNonViolentSum (2)	CrimeTotalSum (3)
BelieversPercent	-4.89	-37.01	-41.90
	(5.88)	(22.76)	(28.25)
DensityPerSQRTkm100	197.85***	578.41***	776.25***
	(14.94)	(57.78)	(71.72)
PopulationYoung	42.57	391.74**	434.31*
	(48.52)	(187.67)	(232.95)
MalePopulationRel	275.97**	537.90	813.87
	(130.68)	(505.50)	(627.46)
UnemployedPercentage	42.75	371.94***	414.69**
	(36.90)	(142.73)	(177.16)
Constant	-13,928.46**	-33,289.10	-47,217.56
	(6,418.16)	(24,827.69)	(30,817.81)
Observations	393	393	393
$\mathbb{R}^2$	0.43	0.37	0.39
Adjusted $\mathbb{R}^2$	0.42	0.36	0.38

\*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

Table 3: Regression analysis regarding (non-) violent and total crimes and independent variable in- and outflow

	Dependent variable:		
	CrimeViolentSum	CrimeNonViolentSum	CrimeTotalSum
	(1)	(2)	(3)
FlowPercent	-13.30	-170.56	-183.86
	(31.32)	(121.12)	(150.37)
DensityPerSQRTkm100	198.41***	595.10***	793.51***
	(14.70)	(56.85)	(70.58)
PopulationYoung	26.98	302.75*	329.73
T a a a a	(42.89)	(165.84)	(205.88)
MalePopulationRel	290.61**	583.18	873.79
•	(128.86)	(498.25)	(618.57)
UnemployedPercentage	58.83*	444.14***	502.97***
	(33.62)	(129.98)	(161.37)
Constant	-14,531.62**	-34,228.98	-48,760.60
	(6,358.97)	(24,587.85)	(30,525.20)
Observations	399	399	399
$\mathbb{R}^2$	0.43	0.37	0.38
Adjusted $\mathbb{R}^2$	0.42	0.36	0.38

\*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

Table 4: Regression analysis regarding (non-) violent and total crimes and independent variable voter turnout

	Dependent variable:		
	CrimeViolentSum (1)	CrimeNonViolentSum (2)	CrimeTotalSum (3)
TurnoutPercentage	101.96***	510.19***	612.15***
	(20.21)	(76.60)	(95.39)
DensityPerSQRTkm100	201.09***	603.11***	804.20***
	(14.18)	(53.76)	(66.94)
PopulationYoung	-25.44	-5.20	-30.64
	(40.45)	(153.33)	(190.93)
MalePopulationRel	391.73***	1,134.83**	1,526.56**
	(125.62)	(476.20)	(592.99)
UnemployedPercentage	107.36***	707.54***	814.90***
	(33.29)	(126.21)	(157.17)
Constant	-25,978.75***	-94,047.52***	-120,026.30***
	(6,504.16)	(24,656.17)	(30,702.76)
Observations	399	399	399
$\mathbb{R}^2$	0.46	0.43	0.44
Adjusted $\mathbb{R}^2$	0.46	0.42	0.43

\*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

Table 5: Regression analysis regarding (non-) violent and total crimes and independent variable foundation

	Dependent variable:		
	CrimeViolentSum	CrimeNonViolentSum (2)	CrimeTotalSum
	(1)		(3)
FoundationsTotal	12.70***	36.95***	49.64***
	(0.92)	(3.79)	(4.64)
TurnoutPercentage	54.38***	366.49***	420.87***
	(17.15)	(70.84)	(86.57)
BelieversPercent	0.35 $(4.89)$	-24.25 (20.21)	-23.89 (24.69)
FlowPercent	$-63.51^{**}$ (26.62)	$-372.39^{***}$ $(109.96)$	-435.90*** $(134.37)$
DensityPerSQRTkm100	110.66***	342.56***	453.22***
	(13.72)	(56.67)	(69.25)
PopulationYoung	61.82	448.05**	509.88**
	(43.78)	(180.84)	(221.00)
${\it Male Population Rel}$	251.82**	552.17	803.99
	(106.75)	(440.90)	(538.81)
UnemployedPercentage	150.57***	726.86***	877.42***
	(32.25)	(133.18)	(162.76)
Constant	$-17,512.23^{***} (5,518.07)$	$-60,563.56^{***} $ $(22,790.99)$	$-78,075.80^{***} $ $(27,852.28)$
Observations $R^2$ Adjusted $R^2$	393	393	393
	0.64	0.55	0.58
	0.64	0.54	0.57

\*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

Table 6: Regression analysis regarding (non-) violent and total crimes and all independent variables at the same time

	Dependent variable:		
	CrimeViolentSum (1)	CrimeNonViolentSum (2)	CrimeTotalSum (3)
marriageRel	-31.04	1,179.49	1,148.45
	(681.83)	(2,815.49)	(3,441.02)
TurnoutPercentage	54.32***	368.93***	423.25***
Ţ.	(17.23)	(71.15)	(86.96)
BelieversPercent	0.37	-24.66	-24.30
	(4.90)	(20.25)	(24.75)
FlowPercent	-63.29**	-380.85***	-444.14***
	(27.10)	(111.91)	(136.78)
FoundationsTotal	12.70***	36.91***	49.60***
	(0.92)	(3.80)	(4.64)
DensityPerSQRTkm100	110.52***	347.77***	458.30***
, C	(14.06)	(58.08)	(70.98)
PopulationYoung	61.72	452.08**	513.79**
1	(43.90)	(181.29)	(221.56)
MalePopulationRel	250.44**	604.73	855.17
•	(111.12)	(458.86)	(560.81)
UnemployedPercentage	150.45***	731.31***	881.76***
v	(32.39)	(133.75)	(163.46)
Constant	-17,424.43***	-63,899.99***	-81,324.42***
	(5,852.20)	(24,165.58)	(29,534.60)
Observations	393	393	393
$ m R^2$	0.64	0.55	0.58
Adjusted $\mathbb{R}^2$	0.63	0.54	0.57

\*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01 This regression output shows the results using 3 different dependent variables