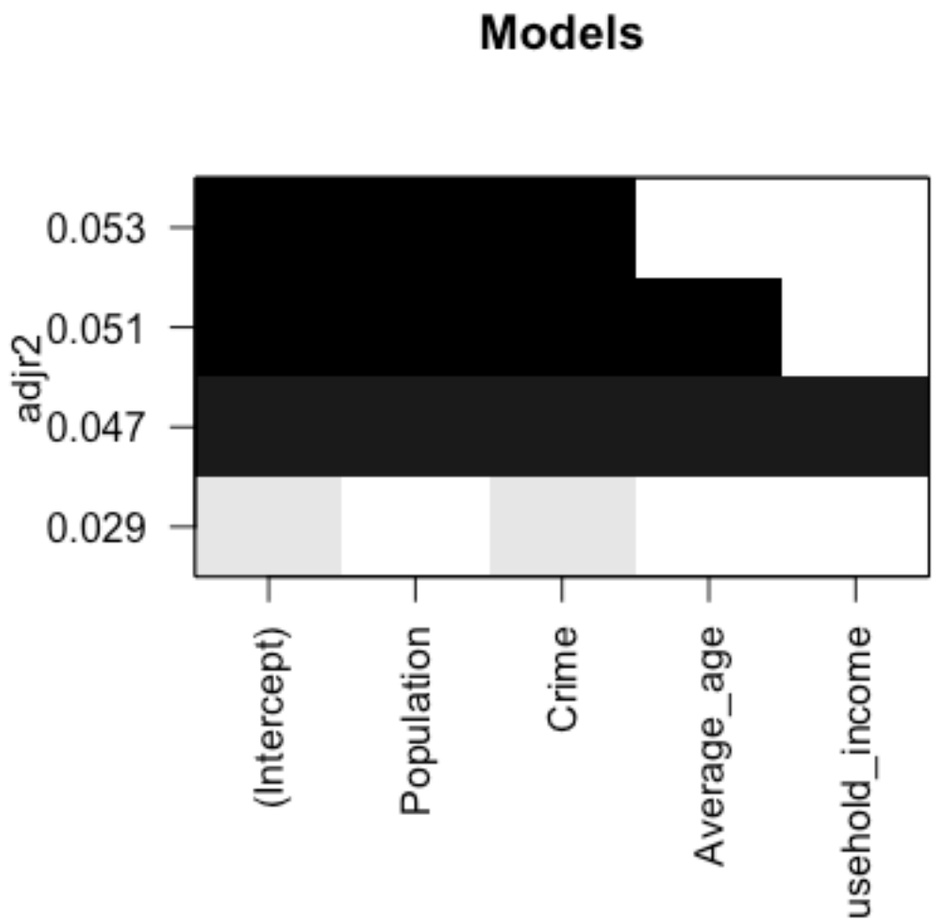
- Visualise the possible models (incl. the one with the largest adjusted R^2 value) using the *leaps* package.

```
> library (leaps)
> leapsmodels <- regsubsets (House_price ~
Population + Crime + Average_age +
Household_income, data = data)
> plot(leapsmodels, scale = "adjr2", main
= “Models")
```



Collinearity?

- We can apply the `vif()` function to our model - it will work out the VIF values for each of our variables - `vif()` is in the `car` package so don't forget to load that…

```
> vif(steplimitsboth)
    Crime Population
 1.000012   1.000012
```

- As a rule of thumb VIF greater than 10 suggests a multicollinearity issue (although greater than 5 has been suggested too - more conservative).
- For our case, we don't have a collinearity problem as the VIF values are low.