Birth = Adolescent Birth Rate (per 1000 women age between 15-19) (control variable)

Care = Coverage of antenatal care (4 visits) (independent variable)

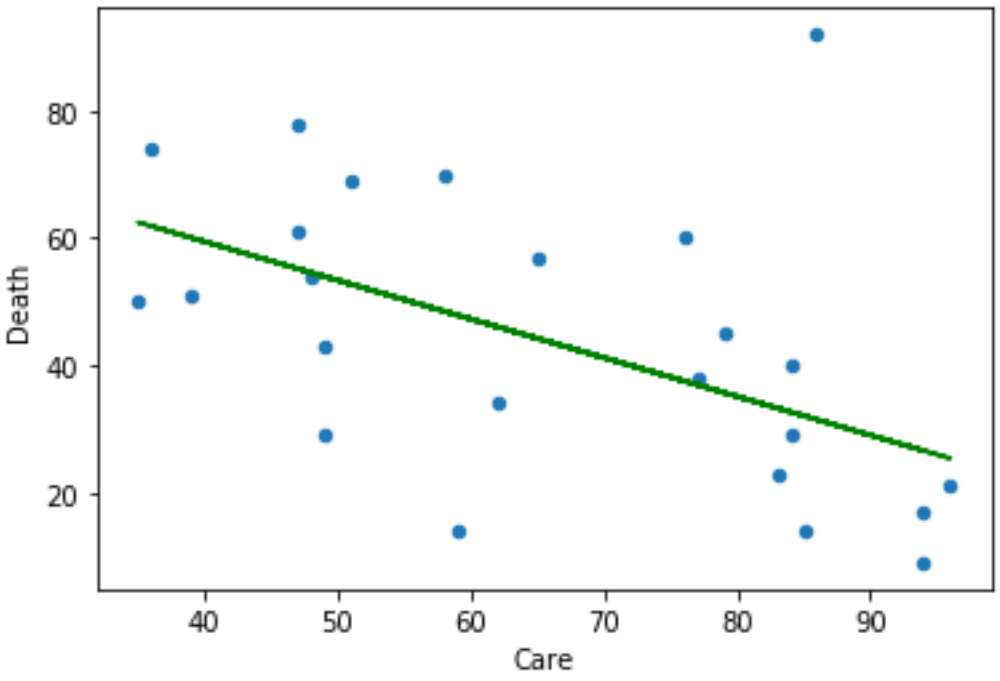
Death = Infant mortality per 1000 live births

Null Hypothesis: B1 = 0

Alternative Hypothesis: B1 != 0

Hypothesis: The antenatal care while pregnancy influences the infant mortality rate of live births.

Regression line	$Y^{predicted} = 83.79 – 0.61X$
B0(intercept)	83.79
B1(coefficient)	-0.61
SE(B1)	0.027
%95 confidence interval	(-0.687, -0.530)
t-statistic of B1	15.26



So, we reject the null hypothesis. That's mean the antenatal care while pregnancy effects the infant mortality rate. The coefficient of X(care) is -0.61. That's mean if care increases by 1 unit, Y(death) will decrease 0.61 unit. The intercept (B0) is 83.79. That's mean if X=0(no antenatal care while pregnancy), Y=83.79(83.79 infant out of 1000 die). If we ignore all other factors, this intercept number is economically meaningful.