* Investigating whether the effect of poverty on crime is magnified in big cities. To test this hypothesis, it is necessary to mean-deviate POV and SIZE before calculating their product.

**Test of interaction:**

**PA = 4**

**PC = 3**

**PA – PC = 1**

***n* – PA = 170**A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Number of inhabitants (Size) and percent of inhabitants living under the poverty line (POV), together, explain a significant proportion of the variance in the number of serious crimes during the year, *F*(3, 170) = 30.41, *p* < .001, PRE=.32.

For an average-sized city, the number of yearly crimes is expected to increase by 3,294 with each one percent increase in the number of people living below the poverty line, t(170) =5.21, p < .001, PRE = .14, 95% CI [2,045, 4,542].

For a city at the mean poverty level, the number of yearly crimes is expected to increase by 1,214 with each increase of 10,000 in a city’s population, t(170) = 5.69, p < .001, PRE = .16, 95% CI [793, 1,635]. Taken together, larger, and poorer cities have higher crime rates.

There was a significant interaction between size and percent of inhabitants living below official poverty line when predicting number of serious crimes during the year, *t*(170) = 2.10, *p* = .04, PRE = .03, 95% CI [5.90, 185.75].