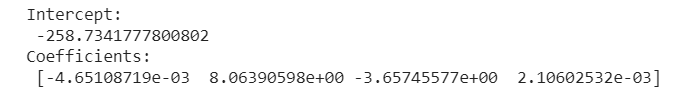
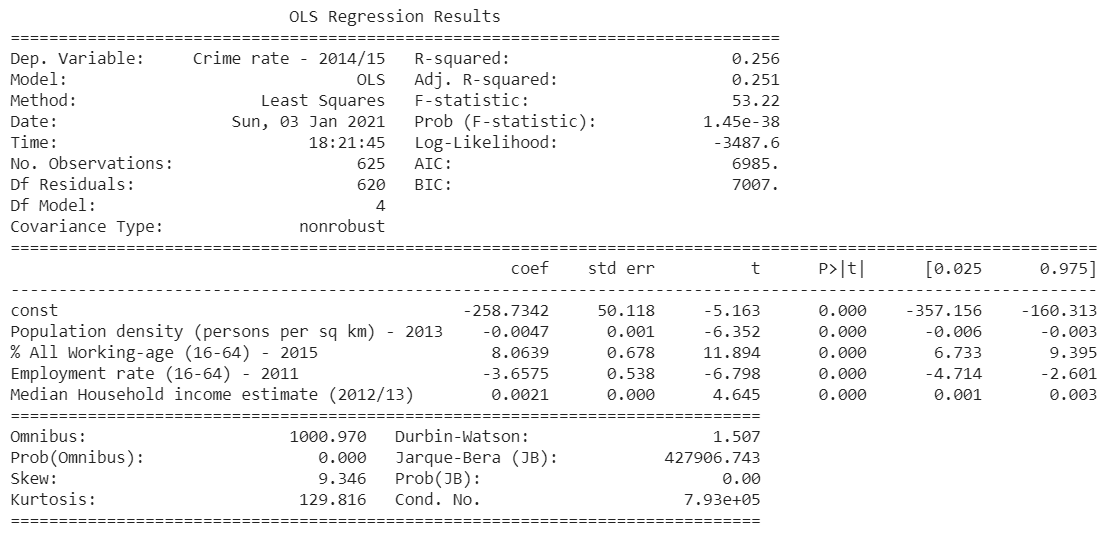
**INTERPRETING THE DATA OUTPUT OF MLR**

The core output is this:



The intercept is the y-intercept of line of best fit, coefficients are discussed below.



Firstly the R-squared value is 0.256, meaning that it is not a very well fitting model (maybe the reality is not linear, but quadratic, or cubic.)

Secondly the coefficients (crime rate is measured as number of crimes reported per 1000 people) :

* Population density: -0.0047 (-0.00465108719) meaning that every additional 1 person in a km­2 area, crime rate decreases by 0.0047; or every additional 1000 people per km2 decrease crime rate by 4.651, or 0.465%
* % working age: every 1% increase in the working age population increase crime rate by 8.064, or 0.806%
* Employment rate: every 1% increase in employment rate decrease crime rate by 3.657, or 0.366%
* Median house income: every £1 extra increase in median household income increases crime rate by 0.0021, or every additional £1000 means an increase of 2.106, or 0.211%.

Please be wary that only correlation is indicated, not causation.

Thirdly we are confident about the statistical significance of the coefficients as their t-values are all very high, well outside the 5% two-tailed critical values, meaning that we are very sure that these factors do indeed have correlation with crime rate.