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# This script runs a regression of the cycling rate of each
district on each of the demographic and built
# environment variables.

#Load the data, ensure it is in the correct working directory.

library(readr)
all95_quantvar <- read_csv("all95_quantvar.csv")
View(all95_quantvar)

# Rename and attach the data.

mydata <- all95_quantvar
attach(mydata)

# Run a regression of the cycling rate of each district on each
of the independent variables in the set,
# adding in the "altstadt" dummy variable to each equation, to
account for the outlier observation. The
# variable are in columns 2-96 (cyclingrate is column 1), but the
printed output would not fit in the
# 1000 line limit of the console.

for(i in 2:48){
  message(".....REGRESSION WITH: ", colnames(mydata)[i])
  reg = lm(cyclingrate ~ as.matrix(mydata[,i])+altstadt)
  print(".....ESTIMATES.....")
  print(summary(reg)$coefficients[,1])
  print(".....P-VALUES.....")
  print(summary(reg)$coefficients[,4])
  print(".....R-SQUARED VALUES.....")
  print(summary(reg)$r.squared)
  print(summary(reg)$adj.r.squared)
  cat(paste(" ",
            " ",
            " ", sep="\n"))
}

# Output up to this point was copied and pasted into a Word
document for storage. Run again for remaining var.

for(i in 49:96){
  message(".....REGRESSION WITH: ", colnames(mydata)[i])
  reg = lm(cyclingrate ~ as.matrix(mydata[,i])+altstadt)
  print(".....ESTIMATES.....")
  print(summary(reg)$coefficients[,1])
  print(".....P-VALUES.....")
  print(summary(reg)$coefficients[,4])
  print(".....R-SQUARED VALUES.....")
  print(summary(reg)$r.squared)
  print(summary(reg)$adj.r.squared)
  cat(paste(" ",

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      " ",
      " ", sep="\n"))
}

# Extract this output as well, and the regression of the cycling
rate on each of the variables
# individually is complete.

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