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## Linear regression reporting results spss

**Multiple Correlation (R)**

**Model Summary**

|   | R     | R Square | Adjusted R Square | SSE Error of the Estimate |
|---|-------|----------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 0.724 | 0.524    | 0.493             |                           |

a. Predictors: (Constant), HORSE\_Horsepower

**Multiple Correlation Squared ( $R^2$ )**

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

|       | Unstandardized Coefficients | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---|------|
| Model |                             |                           |   |      |
| 1     | (Constant)                  |                           |   |      |
|       | HORSE_Horsepower            |                           |   |      |

a. Dependent Variable: MPG\_Miles per Gallon

**Regression Coefficient (Slope)**

**Standard Error of Regression Coefficient**

**P-Value for Regression Coefficient (2.04e)**

## Reporting a Single-linear Regression in APA

A simple linear regression was calculated to predict weight based on height. A significant regression equation was found ( $F(1, \_\_) = \_\_.\_\_, p < \_\_.$ ), with an  $R^2$  of  $\_\_.$

| Model Summary |                   |          |                   |                            |
|---------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Model         | R                 | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
| 1             | .806 <sup>a</sup> | .649     | .642              | 16.14801                   |

| Model         | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Squares | F      | Sig.              |
|---------------|----------------|----|--------------|--------|-------------------|
| 1. Regression | 6760.323       | 1  | 6760.323     | 25.925 | .000 <sup>a</sup> |
| Residual      | 3650.614       | 14 | 260.758      |        |                   |
| Total         | 10410.938      | 15 |              |        |                   |

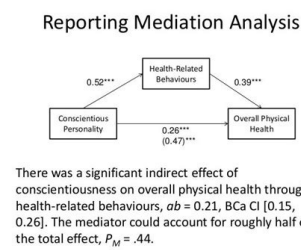
| Model         | Unstandardized Coefficients |           | Standardized Coefficients | t      | Sig. |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------|------|
|               | B                           | St. Error | Beta                      |        |      |
| 1. (Constant) | -234.681                    | 71.552    |                           | -3.280 | .005 |
| Height        | 5.434                       | 1.067     | .806                      | 5.092  | .000 |

Table 1.

### Regression Analysis Summary for IQ Predicting Job Performance.

| Variable      | B     | 95% CI         | $\beta$ | t    | p     |
|---------------|-------|----------------|---------|------|-------|
| (Constant)    | 34.26 | [-30.05 98.57] |         | 1.23 | 0.254 |
| IQ test score | 0.64  | [0.00,1.28]    | 0.63    | 2.32 | 0.049 |

Note.  $R^2_{\text{adjusted}} = 0.33$ . CI = confidence interval for B.



## Reporting multiple linear regression results spss

R - R is the square root of R-Squared and is the correlation between the observed and predicted values of dependent variable. The total variance is partitioned into the variance which can be explained by the independent variables (Regression) and the variance which is not explained by the independent variables (Residual, sometimes called Error). Note that the Sums of Squares for the Regression and Residual add up to the Total, reflecting the fact that the Total is partitioned into Regression and Residual variance. Error of the Estimate - The standard error of the estimate, also called the root mean square error, is the standard deviation of the error term, and is the square root of the Mean Square Residual (or Error). female - For every unit increase in female, there is a -2.010 unit decrease in the predicted science score, holding all other variables constant. Since female is coded 0/1 (0=male, 1=female) the interpretation can be put more simply. For females the predicted science score would be 2 points lower than for males. The variable male is technically not statistically significantly different from 0, because the p-value is greater than .05. However, .051 is so close to .05 that some researchers would still consider it to be statistically significant. Std. But, the intercept is automatically included in the model (unless you explicitly omit the intercept). Including the intercept, the sum of squares for the regression and residual will add up to the total. DF for total = 199. This is the number of degrees of freedom for the total variance. The DF for the regression is 1, and the DF for the residual is 198. These values are used to answer the question "Do the independent variables reliably predict the dependent variable?". The p-value is compared to your alpha level (typically 0.05) and, if smaller, you can conclude "Yes, the independent variables reliably predict the dependent variable". You could say that the group of variables math, and female, socst and read can be used to reliably predict science (the dependent variable). If the p-value were greater than 0.05, you would say that the group of independent variables does not show a statistically significant relationship with the dependent variable, or that the group of independent variables does not reliably predict the dependent variable. Note that this is an overall significance test assessing whether the group of independent variables taken together reliably predict the dependent variable, and does not address the ability of any of the particular independent variables to predict the dependent variable. The ability of each individual independent variable to predict the dependent variable is addressed in the table below where each of the individual variables are listed. e. Variables Removed - This column listed the variables that were removed from the current regression. Usually, this column will be empty unless you did a stepwise regression. Neither a 1-tailed nor 2-tailed test would be significant at alpha of 0.01. R-Square is also called the coefficient of determination. socst - The coefficient for socst is .050. Adjusted R-square - As predictors are added to the model, each predictor will explain some of the variance in the dependent variable simply due to chance. One could continue to add predictors to the model which would continue to improve the ability of the predictors to explain the dependent variable, although some of this increase in R-square would be simply due to chance variation in that particular sample. The adjusted R-square attempts to yield a more honest value to estimate the R-squared for the population. The value of R-square was .489, while the value of Adjusted R-square was .479. Adjusted R-square is a better measure of how well the model explains the variance in the dependent variable across samples. It is less likely to overestimate the amount of variance explained by the model. f. Method - This column lists the method used to select the independent variables. In this case, the method is Stepwise: Criteria = Change in R. Contrast, when the number of observations is very large compared to the number of predictors, the value of R-square and adjusted R-square will be much closer because the ratio of (N)/(N - k - 1) will approach 1. These estimates tell the amount of increase in science scores that would be predicted by a 1 unit increase in the predictor. Note: For the independent variables which are not significant, the coefficients are not significantly different from 0, which should be taken into account when interpreting the coefficients. (See the columns with the t-value and p-value about testing whether the coefficients are significant). If you use a 2 tailed test, then you would compare each p-value to your preselected value of alpha. Coefficients having p-values less than alpha are statistically significant. For example, if you chose alpha to be 0.05, coefficients having a p-value of 0.05 or less would be statistically significant (i.e., you can reject the null hypothesis and say that the coefficient is significantly different from 0). g. Method - This column tells you the method that SPSS used to run the regression. "Enter" means that each independent variable was entered in usual fashion. If you did a stepwise regression, the entry in this column would tell you that t. and Sig. Another way to think of this is the SSRRegression is SSTotal - SSRResidual. Error - These are the standard errors associated with the coefficients. The standard error is used for testing whether the parameter is significantly different from 0 by dividing the parameter estimate by the standard error to obtain a t-value (see the column with t-values and p-values). The standard errors can also be used to form a confidence interval for the parameter, as shown in the last two columns of this table. h. The first variable (constant) represents the constant, also referred to in textbooks as the Y intercept, the height of the regression line when it crosses the Y axis. In other words, this is the predicted value of science when all other variables are 0. Here, we have specified ci, which is short for confidence intervals. If you use a 1 tailed test, then you would compare each p-value to your preselected value of alpha. Coefficients having p-values less than alpha are statistically significant. For example, if you chose alpha to be 0.05, coefficients having a p-value of 0.05 or less would be statistically significant (i.e., you can reject the null hypothesis and say that the coefficient is significantly different from 0). i. Sum of Squares - This column shows the sum of squares for each independent variable. The sum of squares for the regression is 1, and the sum of squares for the residual is 198. These values are used to answer the question "Do the independent variables reliably predict the dependent variable?". The p-value is compared to your alpha level (typically 0.05) and, if smaller, you can conclude "Yes, the independent variables reliably predict the dependent variable". You could say that the group of variables math, and female, socst and read can be used to reliably predict science (the dependent variable). If the p-value were greater than 0.05, you would say that the group of independent variables does not show a statistically significant relationship with the dependent variable, or that the group of independent variables does not reliably predict the dependent variable. Note that this is an overall significance test assessing whether the group of independent variables taken together reliably predict the dependent variable, and does not address the ability of any of the particular independent variables to predict the dependent variable. The ability of each individual independent variable to predict the dependent variable is addressed in the table below where each of the individual variables are listed. j. Variance Tolerance - This column shows the variance tolerance for each independent variable. The variance tolerance is the reciprocal of the tolerance. The tolerance is the proportion of variance in the independent variable (science) which can be predicted from the independent variables (math, female, socst and read). This value indicates that 48.9% of the variance in science scores can be predicted from the variables math, female, socst and read. Note that this is an overall measure of the strength of association, and does not reflect the extent to which any particular independent variable is associated with the dependent variable. The constant is significantly different from 0 at the 0.05 alpha level. In the syntax below, the get file command is used to load the data into SPSS. In quotes, you need to specify where the data file is located on your computer. Remember that you need to use the .sav extension and that you need to end the command with a period. In the regression command, the statistics subcommand must come before the dependent subcommand. You can shorten dependent to dep. You list the independent variables after the equals sign on the method subcommand. read - The coefficient for read is .335. Beta - These are the standardized coefficients. These are the coefficients that you would obtain if you standardized all of the variables in the regression, including the dependent and all of the independent variables, and ran the regression. By standardizing the variables before running the regression, you have put all of the variables on the same scale, and you can compare the magnitude of the coefficients to see which one has more of an effect. You will also notice that the larger betas are associated with the higher sums of squares. This is because the sum of squares for the regression is 1, and the sum of squares for the residual is 198. These values are used to answer the question "Do the independent variables reliably predict the dependent variable?". The p-value is compared to your alpha level (typically 0.05) and, if smaller, you can conclude "Yes, the independent variables reliably predict the dependent variable". 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