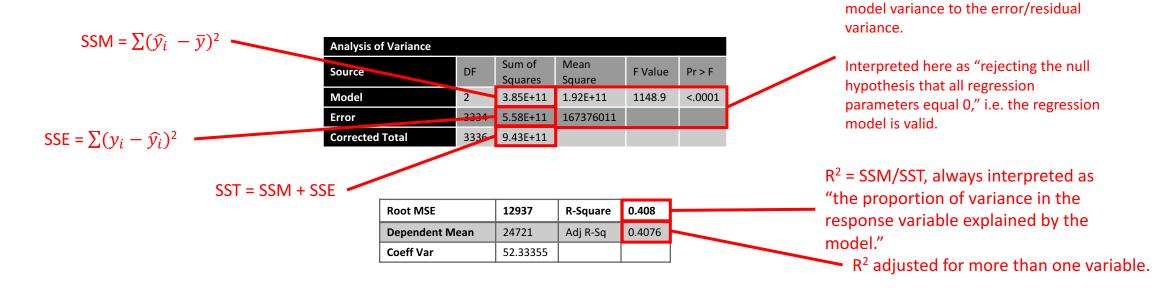
AVE_ave_provider_charge ~ AVE_ave_medicare_payment + AVE_num_service

Analysis of Variance									
Source	DF	Sum of	Mean	F Value	Pr > F				
		Squares	Square	1 Value					
Model	2	3.85E+11	1.92E+11	1148.9	<.0001				
Error	3334	5.58E+11	167376011						
Corrected Total	3336	9.43E+11							

Root MSE	12937	R-Square	0.408	
Dependent Mean	24721	Adj R-Sq	0.4076	
Coeff Var	52.33355			

Parameter Estimates									
Variable	Label	DF	Parameter Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Pr > t	Variance Inflation		
Intercept	Intercept	1	-1219.43	598.38	-2.04	0.0416	0		
AVE_ave_medicare_payment	Average Medicare Payment	1	3.83	0.08	47.88	<.0001	1.02		
AVE_num_service	Number of Services	1	-5.84	1.17	-4.96	<.0001	1.02		

AVE_ave_provider_charge ~ AVE_ave_medicare_payment + AVE_num_service



Parameter Estimates Standard Variance Parameter Variable Label t Value Pr > |t| Error Inflation Estimate Intercept -1219.43 598.38 -2.040.0416 0 Intercept AVE_ave_medicare_payment Average Medicare Payment 3.83 0.08 47.88 <.0001 1.02 1 -5.84 -4.96 <.0001 1.02 AVE num service **Number of Services**

Estimated parameter for the input, here interpreted as "holding all other inputs constant, for a one unit increase in average Medicare payment, average provider charge will increase by 3.83 units on average."

Standard error of the coefficient

– should be much smaller than
the coefficient. (Std. deviation
for the coefficient.)

t-test for the coefficient, here interpreted as "rejecting the null hypothesis that this coefficient is equal to 0," i.e. this variable is "significant."

VIF > 10 is considered an indicator of possible multicollinearity problems.

F = MSM/MSE, scaled ratio of the