

## Covariance

The positive covariances of 21.929469 between degree and entrance score and 16.886973 between entrance and MBA score indicate a positive relationship in both cases. The similarity in magnitude suggests that the strength of the relationships is relatively consistent for both pairs of features.

## Correlation

The correlation coefficient of 0.175013 between MBA score and salary signifies a weak, low-level positive correlation. This implies that approximately 17% of the variability in salary can be explained by the variability in MBA score.

## VIF

ssc\_p (Secondary Education Percentage): VIF of 82.44 - Indicates strong collinearity with other variables.  
hsc\_p (Higher Secondary Education Percentage): VIF of 62.60 - Indicates strong collinearity.  
degree\_p (Degree Percentage): VIF of 115.67 - Very high, suggesting severe collinearity.  
etest\_p (E-test Percentage): VIF of 33.26 - Indicates some collinearity.  
mba\_p (MBA Percentage): VIF of 127.81 - Very high, indicating severe collinearity.  
salary: VIF of 5.06 - Moderate collinearity.

## Condition Indices

condition indices:

- sl\_no: 1.0 (Low)
- ssc\_p: 1.65 (Low to Moderate)
- hsc\_p: 1.81 (Low to Moderate)
- degree\_p: 1.90 (Low to Moderate)
- etest\_p: 2.98 (Moderate)
- mba\_p: 2.52 (Moderate)
- salary: 2.27 (Moderate)

**If you are concerned about the impact of multicollinearity on the estimation of individual regression coefficients, focus on VIF.**

**If you are interested in understanding the overall multicollinearity structure in your dataset, condition indices can provide a more holistic perspective.**