**Regression**

X= Minutes Played

Y= Points

Reason: I chose minutes played as the independent variable because I believe that there will be a strong correlation between the amount of time played and the number of points scored. Better scorers will probably be played more, hence a strong expected correlation

**Results**

*\*After you have run regression, explain why your choice was or was not a good choice.\**

The results show that there is a strong correlation between points and minutes played. The R-Squared is 0.82, which implies that 82% of the variations in points can be explained by minutes played.

Using a 95% confidence level, we can state that our x-variable is statistically significant (P-Value = 3.5E-222 < 0.05).

Our Y-Intercept implies that when zero minutes are played a players points will be -80.8. Since there can’t be negative points this does not necessarily tell us much.

The coefficient for our X-Variable is 0.509, which means that for every one additional minute played, a player is expected to score 0.509 points.

While, the x-variable is statistically significant and we have a strong r-squared, there does appear to be one issue. The residuals appear to fan out, which indicates that there may be heteroscedasticity. This may pose an issue but at this time it does not result in our choice of Minutes played to be a bad choice.

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**Overall Analysis**

Our data shows that there is an obvious positive relationship between minutes played and number of points. In other words, our data is showing us that as the minutes played increases there is also an increase in the number of points scored.