

p value: Tests the null hypothesis
 a low $p (< 0.05)$ value \Rightarrow reject H_0
 i.e. a low p value is a meaningful addition to the model
 if $p\text{value} > 0.05$ for 95% interval
 \Downarrow
 no need to add it

Term	W	Coeff	SE Coeff	T	P
Const.		-114.3			0.000 \rightarrow constant anyway
Height		106.505			0.000

The t statistic is the $\left(\frac{\text{Coefficient}}{\text{Std Error}} \right)$

$\rightarrow 0.00 < 0.05$
 so I'm gonna add it

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p\text{ value does not} \\ \text{tell you the} \\ \text{effect of} \\ \text{the variable} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$ very small p value might be a very 'small' result

\Rightarrow p value tells you if you can be confident about an independent variable

$\Rightarrow W = 106.505(H) - 114.3$

\Downarrow
 The coefficient gives you the size of the effect that the variable has on the dependent variable.
 $+/-$ gives you direction of effect.

(R^2) is the fraction of variance in Y predicted by X .
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 goodness of fit, so the higher \Rightarrow the better

But there is also p value for the whole regression

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 Predicts multicollinearity

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 Rule of thumb: if correlation b/w 2 variables is ≤ -0.7 or ≥ 0.7

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 To deal with this you remove the higher p value or the lower t value