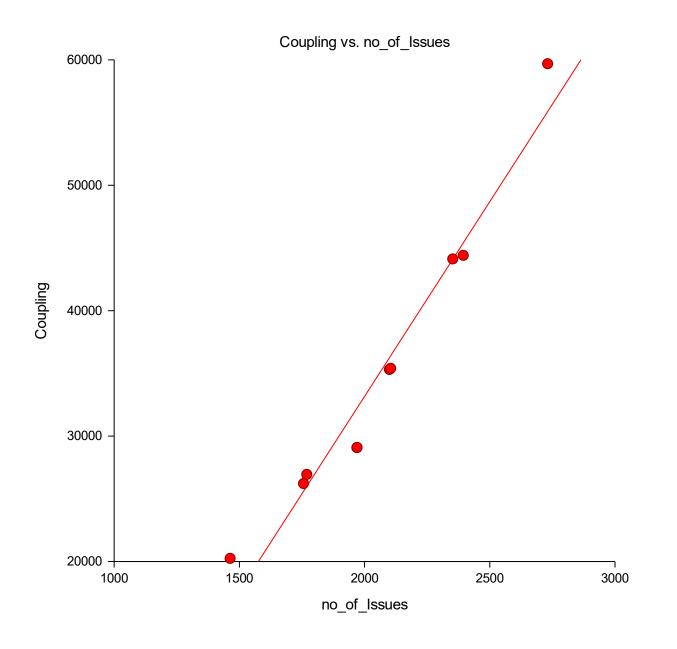
### **Linear Regression Report**

Dataset Untitled Y = Coupling X = no\_of\_Issues

**Linear Regression Plot Section** 



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#### **Linear Regression Report**

Dataset Untitled Y = Coupling X = no\_of\_Issues

### Run Summary Section —

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
Dependent Variable	Coupling	Rows Processed	10
Independent Variable	no_of_Issues	Rows Used in Estimation	10
Frequency Variable	None	Rows with X Missing	0
Weight Variable	None	Rows with Freq Missing	0
Intercept	-28969.7208	Rows Prediction Only	0
Slope	31.0711	Sum of Frequencies	10
R-Squared	0.9567	Sum of Weights	10.0000
Correlation	0.9781	Coefficient of Variation	0.0731
Mean Square Error	6562595	Square Root of MSE	2561.756

#### **Summary Statement –**

The equation of the straight line relating Coupling and no\_of\_Issues is estimated as: Coupling = (-28969.7208) + (31.0711) no\_of\_Issues using the 10 observations in this dataset. The y-intercept, the estimated value of Coupling when no\_of\_Issues is zero, is -28969.7208 with a standard error of 4885.8792. The slope, the estimated change in Coupling per unit change in no\_of\_Issues, is 31.0711 with a standard error of 2.3382. The value of R-Squared, the proportion of the variation in Coupling that can be accounted for by variation in no\_of\_Issues, is 0.9567. The correlation between Coupling and no\_of\_Issues is 0.9781.

A significance test that the slope is zero resulted in a t-value of 13.2887. The significance level of this t-test is 0.0000. Since 0.0000 < 0.0500, the hypothesis that the slope is zero is rejected.

The estimated slope is 31.0711. The lower limit of the 95% confidence interval for the slope is 25.6792 and the upper limit is 36.4629. The estimated intercept is -28969.7208. The lower limit of the 95% confidence interval for the intercept is -40236.5783 and the upper limit is -17702.8632.

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### **Linear Regression Report**

Dataset Untitled Y = Coupling X = no\_of\_Issues

## Regression Estimation Section —

	Intercept	Slope
Parameter	B(0)	B(1)
Regression Coefficients	-28969.7208	31.0711
Lower 95% Confidence Limit	-40236.5783	25.6792
Upper 95% Confidence Limit	-17702.8632	36.4629
Standard Error	4885.8792	2.3382
Standardized Coefficient	0.0000	0.9781
T Value	-5.9293	13.2887
Prob Level (T Test)	0.0004	0.0000
Reject H0 (Alpha = 0.0500)	Yes	Yes
Power (Alpha = 0.0500)	0.9992	1.0000
Regression of Y on X	-28969.7208	31.0711
Inverse Regression from X on Y	-31870.3907	32.4787
Orthogonal Regression of Y and X	-31867.5191	32.4773

#### Notes:

The above report shows the least-squares estimates of the intercept and slope followed by the corresponding standard errors, confidence intervals, and hypothesis tests. Note that these results are based on several assumptions that should be validated before they are used.

#### **Estimated Model**

(-28969.7207568544) + (31.0710538927813) \* (no\_of\_lssues)

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#### **Linear Regression Report**

Dataset Untitled Y = Coupling X = no\_of\_Issues

## Correlation and R-Squared Section —

	Pearson Correlation		Spearman Rank Correlation
Parameter	Coefficient	R-Squared	Coefficient
Estimated Value	0.9781	0.9567	1.0000
Lower 95% Conf. Limit (r dist'n)	0.8978		
Upper 95% Conf. Limit (r dist'n)	0.9940		
Lower 95% Conf. Limit (Fisher's z)	0.9071		1.0000
Upper 95% Conf. Limit (Fisher's z)	0.9950		1.0000
Adjusted (Rbar)		0.9512	
T-Value for H0: Rho = 0	13.2887	13.2887	
Prob Level for H0: Rho = 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

#### Notes:

The confidence interval for the Pearson correlation assumes that X and Y follow the bivariate normal distribution. This is a different assumption from linear regression which assumes that X is fixed and Y is normally distributed.

Two confidence intervals are given. The first is based on the exact distribution of Pearson's correlation. The second is based on Fisher's z transformation which approximates the exact distribution using the normal distribution. Why are both provided? Because most books only mention Fisher's approximate method, it will often be needed to do homework. However, the exact methods should be used whenever possible.

The confidence limits can be used to test hypotheses about the correlation. To test the hypothesis that rho is a specific value, say r0, check to see if r0 is between the confidence limits. If it is, the null hypothesis that rho = r0 is not rejected. If r0 is outside the limits, the null hypothesis is rejected.

Spearman's Rank correlation is calculated by replacing the orginal data with their ranks. This correlation is used when some of the assumptions may be invalid.

#### Summary Matrices —

	X'X	X'X	X'Y	X'X Inverse	X'X Inverse
Index	0	1	2	0	1
0	10	20607	350584	3.637558	-0.001716678
1	20607	4.366524E+07	7.597462E+08	-0.001716678	8.330556E-07
2 (Y'Y)			1.350229E+10		
Determinan	t	1.2004E+07			8.330556E-08

#### Variance - Covariance Matrix of Regression Coefficients ————

	VC(b)	VC(b)
Inc	dex 0	1
0	2.387182E+07	-11265.86
1	-11265.86	5.467006

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#### **Linear Regression Report**

Dataset Untitled Y = Coupling X = no\_of\_Issues

**Tests of Assumptions Section -**

Assumption/Test	Test Value	Prob Level	Is the Assumption Reasonable at the 0.2000 Level of Significance?
Residuals follow Normal Distribu			
Shapiro Wilk	0.9101	0.281389	Yes
Anderson Darling	0.4186	0.327787	Yes
D'Agostino Skewness	0.6778	0.497914	Yes
D'Agostino Kurtosis	-0.1733	0.862438	Yes
D'Agostino Omnibus	0.4894	0.782938	Yes
Constant Residual Variance? Modified Levene Test	0.6919	0.429659	Yes
Relationship is a Straight Line? Lack of Linear Fit F(0, 0) Test	0.0000	0.000000	No

#### No Serial Correlation?

Evaluate the Serial-Correlation report and the Durbin-Watson test if you have equal-spaced, time series data.

#### Notes

A 'Yes' means there is not enough evidence to make this assumption seem unreasonable. This lack of evidence may be because the sample size is too small, the assumptions of the test itself are not met, or the assumption is valid.

A 'No' means the that the assumption is not reasonable. However, since these tests are related to sample size, you should assess the role of sample size in the tests by also evaluating the appropriate plots and graphs. A large dataset (say N > 500) will often fail at least one of the normality tests because it is hard to find a large dataset that is perfectly normal.

#### Normality and Constant Residual Variance:

Possible remedies for the failure of these assumptions include using a transformation of Y such as the log or square root, correcting data-recording errors found by looking into outliers, adding additional independent variables, using robust regression, or using bootstrap methods.

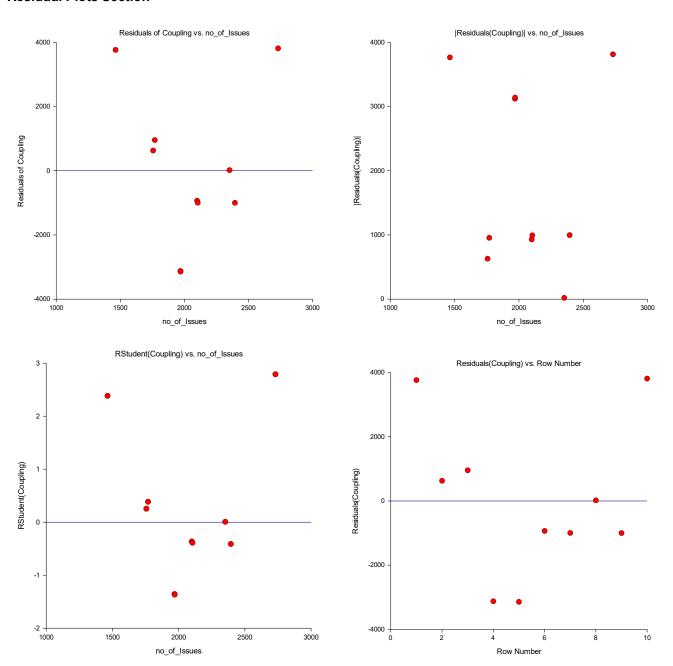
#### Straight-Line:

Possible remedies for the failure of this assumption include using nonlinear regression or polynomial regression.

### **Linear Regression Report**

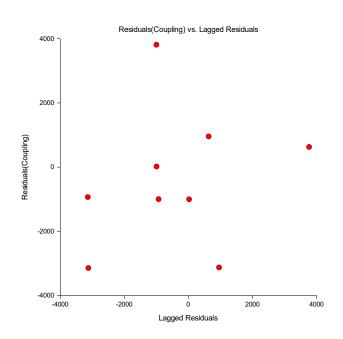
Dataset Untitled Y = Coupling X = no\_of\_Issues

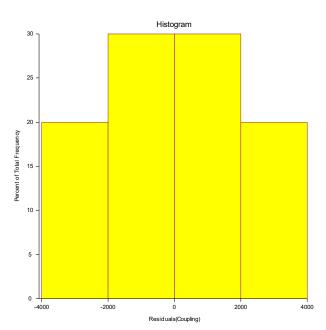
## **Residual Plots Section -**

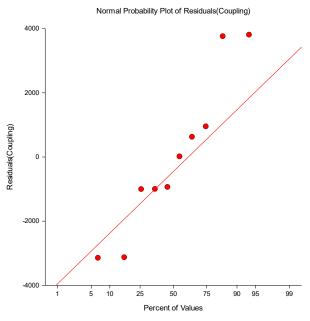


## **Linear Regression Report**

Dataset Untitled Y = Coupling X = no\_of\_Issues







#### **Linear Regression Report**

Dataset Untitled Y = Coupling X = no\_of\_Issues

#### Procedure Input Settings —

#### **Autosaved Template File** C:\Users\KASATLA\Documents\NCSS 12\Procedure Templates\Autosave\Linear Regression and Correlation -Autosaved 2018\_3\_29-23\_15\_32.t153 Variables Tab -- Variables ----Y: Dependent Variable(s): Coupling no of Issues X: Independent Variable: Frequency Variable: <Empty> Weight Variable: <Empty> -- Model Specification -----Remove Intercept Unchecked -- Resampling (Increases computation time) ------Calculate Bootstrap C.I.'s Unchecked Run Randomization Tests Unchecked -- Alpha Levels -----Alpha for C.I.'s and Tests: 0.050 Alpha for Assumptions: 0.20 **Reports Tab** -- Select Report / Plot Group ------Select a Group of Reports and Plots: Display only those items that are CHECKED BELOW **Show Notes** Checked Show All Rows Checked -- Select Reports ------Run Summary Checked Summary Statement Checked Descriptive Statistics Unchecked Correlation and R-Squared Checked **Summary Matrices** Checked ·· Estimation ······ Regression Estimation Checked ·· ANOVA ······ ANOVA Unchecked ·· Assumptions ····· Assumptions Checked Levene Groups: 2 Unchecked Durbin-Watson **PRESS** Unchecked

## **Linear Regression Report**

Dataset Untitled Y = Coupling X = no\_of\_Issues

## **Procedure Input Settings (Continued)**

Reports Tab (Continued)  Prediction	
Prediction Predict Y at these X values:	<empty></empty>
Predict r at these X values.  Predicted Y - C.L.	Unchecked
Predicted Y - C.L.	Unchecked
Fredicted 1 - F.L.	Offichecked
·· Row-by-Row Lists ·····	
Original Data	Unchecked
Predicted Y Means	Unchecked
Predicted Y Individuals	Unchecked
Simultaneous Bands	Unchecked
Predicted X Means	Unchecked
Predicted X Individuals	Unchecked
Fredicted X Individuals	Officialecked
·· Regression Diagnostics ·····	
Residuals	Unchecked
Residual Diagnostics	Unchecked
Leave One Row Out	Unchecked
Outlier Detection Chart	Unchecked
Influence Detection Chart	Unchecked
Outlier-Influence Chart	Unchecked
Outlier-Illinderide Offart	Gibileoked
Report Options Tab	
Report Options	
Precision:	Single
Variable Names:	Names
·· Decimal Places ······	
Probability:	4
Beta (Coefficients):	4
SE:	4
T:	4
R2:	4
X:	4
Y:	4
Residuals:	4
Std Residuals:	4
Sum Squares:	All
Matrix:	All

## **Linear Regression Report**

Dataset Untitled Y = Coupling X = no\_of\_Issues

## **Procedure Input Settings (Continued)**

Plots Tab	
Select PlotsY vs X	Checked
RStudent vs X	Checked
Histogram	Checked
Residuals vs X	Checked
Residuals vs Row	Checked
Probability Plot	Checked
Residuals   vs X	Checked
Serial Correlation	Checked
Plot Options	
Y vs X Plot Size:	Medium
All Other Plot Sizes:	Small
Resampling Tab Bootstrap Calculation Options Sampling ·	
Samples (N):	3000
Sampling Method:	Observations
Retries:	50
·· Estimation ·····	
Percentile Type:	Ave X(p[n+1])
C.I. Method:	Reflection
Bootstrap Confidence Coefficients:	0.90 0.95 0.99
Randomization Test Options	
Monte Carlo Samples:	1000
Storage Tab Data Storage Options	
Storage Option:	Do not store data