NBA Regression Analysis

Y Variable: Total Points Scored in 2017 NBA Season

X Variable: Total Minutes Played in the 2017 NBA Season

Regression Analysis
SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.90492126
R Square	0.81888249
Adjusted R Square	0.81857706
Standard Error	200.246291
Observations	595

ANOVA

	df	*SS*	*MS*	*F*	*Significance F*
Regression	1	107508994	107508994	2681.11745	3.497E-222
Residual	593	23778456.1	40098.577		
Total	594	131287451			

	Coefficients	*Standard Error*	*t Stat*	*P-value*	*Lower 95%*	*Upper 95%*	*Low 95.0*
Intercept	-80.816352	13.5095084	-5.982183	3.8087E-09	-107.34865	-54.284049	-107.3
Minutes Played	0.50936002	0.0098371	51.779508	3.497E-222	0.49004023	0.5286798	0.4900

Regression Equation

Y (Points) = 0.5094 x (Minutes) – 80.8163

Do the results have a good R Square value?
Yes, the R squared value of 0.812 indicates that there is a strong correlation between minutes played and amount of points scored in a season.

Is your choice statistically reliable?
That question depends on what exactly this is trying to measure. Looking at how many minutes someone plays would generally be a good way to figure out who the best scorers are because

those players tend to play more anyways. Minutes played is really a proxy for other talents, so this stat does not help explain what makes these players better than others at all.

Explain what your coefficients mean.

The value of .5094 for x means that for every 1 unit increase in minutes played, an NBA player is expected to have scored 0.5094 more points throughout the season.

Scatter Plot: